BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

KAFFENBERGER, BERNHARD

St Joseph, Mo. March 28th '70.

Henry M. Smith, M.D.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D.
MAR
31
1870
NEW YORK.

My full name is Bernhard Kaffenberger
I graduated at Medical Department of University of Buffalo
in the year 1866.
My present address is Saint Joseph, Buchanan Co, Missouri.
where I have resided since July 1868.
Previous to that time I practiced in Buffalo N. Y.
I began to practice Homeopathy in the year 1868 at
Buffalo.

B. Kaffenberger

P.S. I may remove to Augusta, Ga. in a few
weeks.

KAFKA, THEODOR

DR. THEODOR KAFKA.

Dr. Theodor Kafka, the well-known German Homœopathist, of Carlsbad, died on the 29th of June at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Kafka was well-known in the homœopathic world, and his contributions to homœopathic therapeutics have greatly enriched our knowledge of drug action. He was an honorary member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DR. H. L. MARTIGNY.

The dean of Belgian homœopaths, Dr. Henri Louis Martigny, founder of the Revue Homœopathique Belge, died in Brussels June 30 in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Med Cent ~~y Sept 1~~ 1902

Th Kafka

Before his settlement in Prague he visited once more the University of Vienna, which at this time was at its height. He soon enjoyed a large clientele, which grew from year to year and made him one of the most famous physicians in Prague.

About 1850 Prague was visited by a most violent croup epidemic, against which the physicians then were almost powerless. By accident one of his former fellow-students, Dr. Lury from Brünn, passed through Prague, and he introduced Dr. Kafka into the science of homœopathy. He told him some of the remedies which he had used in his own family against croup, and Kafka began the study of homœopathy, which resulted in happy discoveries for humanity. His first work, *From the Practice*, he first published in the *Monthly Review* of Altschul at Prague, then in Dr. Kirschd's *Neue Zeitschrift für Homoöpathische Klinik.* Finally he became a regular contributor to the *Allgemeine Homöopathischic Zeitung* at Leipzig, and all his publications are distinguished by a prominent spirit of observation and knowledge of remedies. In 1857 he drew general attention by his controversy with the editor of the leading allopathic journal, the *Vienna Medical Weekly Review.*

It was the year 1865 which brought the first volume of his great work, *Homœopathic Therapeutics Founded Upon the Physiological School*, which was published in 1869 and was edited by Empel at Sondershausen. It is this work which made the name of Kafka famous.

From 1871 to 1876 Kafka was the editor of the *Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung* in Leipzig; however he then was induced to give it up, as it was desirable that the editor of this review should have his residence in Germany.

Kafka's high standing in the medical world was generally acknowledged in life and in death, his name will always be honorably mentioned as one of those who have rendered great and lasting services to the good cause of homœopathy. He leaves a son who at Carlsbad follows the footsteps of his great father, whose memory he honors by devoting himself to the same great cause.

H. Elb, M.D.

Dresden, May 16, 1893.

Eczema at the Menstrual Period.—At every month eczema would appear about the genitals and inside of thighs. *Petrol.* 6 relieved, and on return of the trouble *petrol.* 30 completed the cure.

sistency. After giving several remedies in vain, argentum nitricum 6x was administered during the first week, one tablet of the trituration every three hours. That week she was much improved; she had no more pronounced "spells," but now and then mere indications of them. The next week she received one tablet once a day, and then that following week one every two days. At the end of a month she was entirely free from her painful seizures, and has for three months since remained so. At present she is well and hearty, runs, plays, and attends school regularly.

Dr. James R. Cocke, of Boston, Mass. (*New Engl. Med. Gazette*, 1892), records a case of this same affection which was successfully treated with mercurius corr., chiefly with the occasional intervention of nux vomica and colocynthis, and, as adjuvants, massage of the abdomen, electricity, and a restricted diet. A cure was obtained. Mercurius corrosivus is also employed, though topically, in this morbid condition, by the old school. The successful remedy would, in my mind, necessarily be one which would be chosen with regard to the basic pathological condition, *i.e.*, the exudative enteritis rather than to the pain element alone, and from such a class as that including the nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, the bichromate of potash, etc., which present croupous conditions, for, though it is hinted to be of nervous origin, and the low inflammatory process a result, yet the latest authorities state, in substance, like Roche long ago did, in the *Dictionaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques*, vol. vii., p. 311, Paris, 1831: "L'histoire de cette maladie est encore à faire. . . . . On ignore quelles en sont les causes, si toutefois elle en a des spéciales."

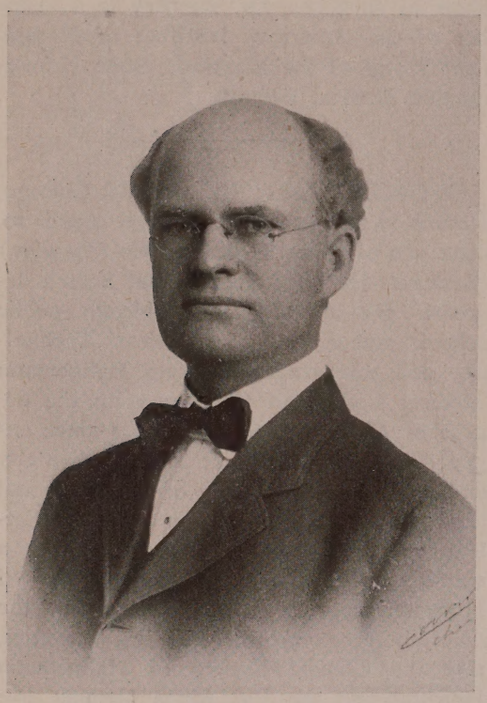
OBITUARY.

DR. F. KAFKA.

Dr. F. Kafka, one of the most eminent physicians of Austria, died at Prague on the 30th of April, 1893. Having studied at the Universities of Prague and Vienna he took his degree as physician at Vienna in 1836, and began his practice at Metnik, a little town in Austria, where he remained until the year 1846, when he removed from this town to Prague. There he remained until his death.

KAHLKE, CHARLES EDWIN

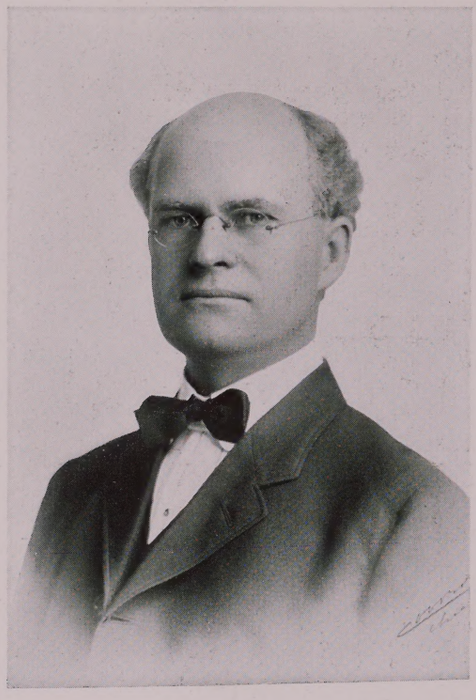
CHARLES EDWIN KAHLKE, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, January 13, 1870, son of John and



Charles E. Kahlke, M. D.

Louise Elizabeth (Witte) Kahlke. His parents and ancestors were natives of northern Germany, and were mostly sailors and builders of ocean and river vessels, John J. Kahlke having the first dry dock for sea-faring vessels in New Orleans. Dr. Kahlke attended the grammar and high schools of Rock Island, Illinois, and graduated with the B. S. degree from the State University of Iowa in 1891, and with the M. D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1894. He was interne at Cook County Hospital from March, 1894, to October 1, 1895, and then located for general practice in Chicago. He studied for six months in Vienna in 1899, and again in 1902. For the past six years he has been attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital and eight years attending surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital, and is now professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Kahlke is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He married Agnes Lyall Crawford, in 1902, and they have one daughter, Margaret Louise Kahlke.

King Vol IV



Chas E Kahlke M D

KALER, WILLIAM ALLEN

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM ALLEN KALER, of Hyde Park, Chicago, died on the 21st of May, 1892, after an illness of but nine days. A few weeks before his fatal illness, he discovered in his own case some evidences of diabetes, and subjected himself to a rigid course of dieting. At this time he was, in the performance of his professional duties, exposed to a severe storm, and, taking cold, developed albuminuria. The progress of his disease was so rapid that, in spite of every effort to save him, he died in less than forty-eight hours.

Dr. Kaler was a physician of great promise. He studied medicine under a preceptor for two years at his home in Indiana, entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1882, and graduated in 1885. He located in Mansfield, Ohio, but was soon called to Chicago as house physician to the college from which he had graduated. This position he occupied for seven months. He was then chosen resident physician at Joliet penitentiary, and this place he held for three years. In 1889 he settled in Hyde Park, Chicago; the field was a promising one, but a difficult one to fill. Dr. Kaler won the admiration of the people by his amiable disposition and gentlemanly deportment, and their confidence in his ability as a physician and surgeon by the skill which he displayed in the management of his cases. He was rapidly acquiring a fine practice. His sudden death was most startling to the community, as he had the appearance of one in robust health and reasonably sure of a long life. Dr. Kaler was 33 years old. He leaves a widow.

Med Era Sept 1892

KAPLE, JOHN DELMER

JOHN DELMER KAPLE, South Bend, Indiana, born Westford, Otsego county, N. Y., September 30, 1848; educated at Westford Literary Institute, and later taught school four years; medical preceptor, Dr. E. B. Warren of Middlefield, N. Y.; practiced under medical society certificate until 1896 at Plainfield and Portlandville, N. Y.; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896; took a post-graduate course in 1896, New York Post-Graduate College.

KAPP, MICHAEL WILLIAM

MICHAEL WILLIAM KAPP, Akron, Ohio, born Medina, Ohio, March 13, 1866; literary education, Medina High School and National Normal University; graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1895 with M. D. degree; practiced in Akron from 1895 to February 1, 1905; now taking a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine and the New York Post-Graduate College; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

KANOUSE, EDWARD M

KANOUSE, ELIJAH D

Name in full

Elijah D. Kanouse

P. O. Address in full

Columbus, Wisconsin.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate Western Homeopathic college,
Cleveland Ohio

KARSNER, CHARLES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Elkton, Md., May 26th, 1814. His parents, Daniel and Eleanor Fulton Karsner, were born and reared in the same town. Charles was sent to school at an early age. In the Academy of Elkton and in private country schools, he received a good English education. At the age of sixteen, he was placed with Charles Ellis, of Philadelphia, to learn the drug business. Here he continued for five years. In 1832, he joined the M. E. Church, of Philadelphia. Four years after, his mind was impressed with the conviction that he was called to the ministry. Yielding to this impression, he abandoned the idea of embracing the medical profession, and in 1836, was received into the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, of which body he still continues a member.

Medical literature to him had many charms, and he added the study of it to that of theology. The result was a determination to graduate regularly. He matriculated, and after an attendance upon two full courses of lectures, he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March, 1859. He then determined to acquire a knowledge of homœopathy so as to judge of the merits of the two schools. By careful study, he succeeded in informing himself upon the chief points of the new school. He was at this time in pastoral charge of a church in Germantown, which he was compelled to relinquish in consequence of bronchial trouble, and the members thereof earnestly entreated him to locate among them and practise medicine. He had already embraced homœopathy, and therefore adopted it as his system of practice. While thus engaged, he was appionted by President Lincoln, chaplain of the Germantown Hospital His homœopathic proclivities aroused the ire of the allopathic physicians, who combined for his removal. He was afterwards offered a chaplaincy in Washington, D. C., but declined to accept it, concluding to continue his profession in Germantown. A large and lucrative practice has rewarded his labors. He possesses the esteem and love of his numerous patients, who find in him not only an able physician of the body, but often of the soul. Spiritual needs he administers to with a gentleness and Christian charity that makes him welcome at the bed-side of the sick, and doubly so at that of the dying. He unites the character of Christian consoler with that of medical adviser.

Dr. Karsner was married to Miss Lavinia Rosalie Millechop, of Milford, Del., in April, 1839. His family consists of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are graduates of medicine. All four, during the late war, responded to their country's call, and, though in many battles, but one was wounded.

Name in full

Charles Karsner M.D.

P. O. Address in full

4845 Main st Germantown Pa

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

Jefferson Medical College
Philadelphia

KARSNER, CHARLES W.

Ocean Grove, N.J. July 6th. 1896.

Dear Doctor:

I shall be happy to look after any of your patients visiting Ocean Grove or Asbury Park during this summer.

You may rest assured of the most honorable service, and a strict regard to your individual interests.

Ocean Grove and Asbury Park are very popular seaside resorts, and the number of irresponsible medical men who gather here is constantly increasing, hence Physicians should caution their patients against those of whom no home record can be had,

Fraternally yours,

Charles W. Karsner M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College '74.

Mt. Hermon Way and Pilgrim Pathway.
Ocean Grove, N.J.

KARSNER, CHARLES W.

CHARLES W. KARSNER, M. D.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

GRADUATE OF BOTH SCHOOLS:
JEFFERSON MEDICAL
AND
HAHNEMANN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL.

SUMMER OFFICE:
MOUNT HERMON WAY & PILGRIM PATHWAY,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
P. O. BOX 2295. OCEAN GROVE.

HOURS:—8 TO 10 A. M., 2 P. M. AND 7 P. M.

RESPECTFULLY REFERS TO REV. E. H. STOKES, D.D., REV. A. WALLACE, D.D., OR GEO. W. EVANS, ESQ.

It has been suggested that school children be subjected to medical examination daily, with the view of detecting and excluding the infectious diseases. This, however, is not deemed at present practicable.

In a comparative acquaintance with the visual faults of pupils and their hearing distances, together with a knowledge of the use of a clinical thermometer, the equipment of a teacher will be materially strengthened, and the additional knowledge, sensibly applied, will probably obviate any necessity for a more extended medical supervision at the present time.

THE ADDRESS OF DR. CHARLES W. KARSNER to the teachers of the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth School Sections of Philadelphia on the "Hygiene of a Public School," published in to-day's LEDGER, should be in the hands of all the school teachers and school authorities of the Commonwealth. It treats in a clear and illuminating way of the construction and care of school buildings with reference to hygienic requirements; of the proper construction of school furniture and other school appointments; of the supervision which should be exercised over pupils in respect of their health; of the diseases incidental to school life and their prevention; of infectious maladies and their symptoms. The address is of great practical value and importance to parents and teachers.

CHAS. W. KARSNER, M.D., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, Class '74, has located at Ocean Grove, N. J., during the summer, where he will be pleased to look after any of your patients visiting Ocean Grove or Asbury Park. The doctor is well and favorably known in Philadelphia. Owing to the number of irresponsible medical men who gather at seaside resorts in summer time, it will be well for you to remember, and to notify your patients that the profession is well represented in the person of Dr. Chas. W. Karsner.

H.m. aug '91

LADELPHIA PRESS,

VETERANS OF
RETELL

COMMANDER C. W. KARSNER

"All hands to muster!" piped the boatswain and around a supposed capstan on a supposed quarter deck fifty men gathered at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets at four bells yesterday.

They formed the annual convocation of the National Association of Naval Veterans.

The terrors of the days of civil strife were revealed in the drawn faces of the old heroes, and evidence of their valor was manifest by the absence of arms and legs.

Routine business was the scheduled order of the watch, but the reiteration of the stirring tales of war-time proved more interesting.

Of those present around whom much interest centered was Lieutenant McEwan, whose empty sleeve bears testimony to gallant service in the battle of Mobile Bay. Chief engineer on Farragut's flagship Hartford, he was at his post when a 135-pound shot tore through the ship's side and took off his right arm above the elbow. But McEwan stuck to the throttle till the fight was over.

Around the new commodore and chief of staff, elected at yesterday's watch, another interesting story is told. He is Dr. Charles W. Karsner, and at Hampton Roads during the first day's fight between the Cumberland, Congress and Merrimac, he was one of seven daring men to run the steamer Whilldin within 100 feet of the Merrimac's guns to save the wounded and drowning seamen from the Cumberland. He was recommended for promotion at the close of the service.

ing sight and astigmatism is also indispensable to a correct appreciation of the pupil, and the watch test for determining by comparison the hearing distance of each child should be used in every school. This knowledge may be acquired in a few moments, requires no especial skill, and no teacher should be without the information these tests convey concerning their pupils.

At the opening of each session, a general question as to the health of the class should be propounded, and any child found to have an increased temperature, sore throat, strange skin eruption, sore eyes, ear or scalp, from which issues a purulent discharge, should be sent home for medical examination and written report. A teacher should never presume to give a child medicine in any form, as in that case she becomes liable to the parents for any ill effects.

In Favor of Individualization.

When we consider the influence of heredity, the home-life and environments, the food and clothing furnished, the difference in mental capacity, the prevalence of such defects of hearing and sight, and the influence of depressing emotions, it is an easy matter to find a strong argument in favor of the individualization of the scholar during the whole process of education. The pupil must be taught, not the class; and if this be the case, how important that the mental, moral and physical make-up of every child be studied, and, as far as possible, peculiarities be made a matter of record.

The mind of a child, like his body, requires change and variety. His brain is developing, cell changes are made quickly, and the nutrient supply quickly exhausted; hence, he is incapable of sustained effort in one direction for a great length of time. From the age of six to eight, a healthy child can apply himself to one subject about fifteen minutes; from eight to ten years, about twenty minutes; from ten to fourteen years, about twenty-five minutes; from fourteen to eighteen years, about thirty minutes; an adult, about one hour; hence the subject of study should change frequently and the study hour be interrupted by a song, a march or light calisthenics.

To determine mental fatigue in a child, surprise him with a question, with the answer of which you know he is familiar. His hesitancy and mental effort will be apparent. Or ask him to touch lightly with the point of his wand, at arm's length, a small spot on the board. The unsteady hand will denote lack of nerve, sight, perception and judgment, which can only be the result of exhausted brain cells, and indicate a need of change for exercise, rest or food.

There should be no prolonged sessions, and no child should suffer detention.

No food of any character should be brought to or eaten during school hours. A five hours' session and habits of irregular eating may suit certain conveniences, but cannot be successfully defended from either a physiological or sanitary standpoint, hence at 12 o'clock the child, good or bad, should be sent to its home for its food supply.

The afternoon session of two hours should be given to those studies which require the least close mental application, and at its close the school day for the child should cease absolutely.

The diseases incident to school life—eye affections, spinal deformity, nervous and digestive disorders—were discussed, their causes pointed out, and means suggested for their prevention, after which Dr. Karsner showed that by reason of overcrowding, insufficient ventilation, inadequate cloakrooms, the common drinking cup, exchanging pencils, slates, sponges, etc., without sterilization, the use of books in common, and a lack of care in excluding communication with infected houses, the schoolroom is liable to become a centre for the propagation and dissemination of infectious diseases.

As to Contagious Diseases.

The law of Pennsylvania and the practice of the Board of Health concerning contagious diseases were described and it was noted that consumption, measles, rubella, chicken-pox, whooping cough and mumps require, under the State law, no report, although all are infectious diseases and may cause death. Just why the law ignores these it is difficult to discover.

In this class of disease the teacher is called upon to protect the pupils. The contest is often one-sided and disease the victor. Physicians are not required to report them, and, owing to the ignorance of parents, who often treat their own children, medical indifference and the prevailing impressions, which minimize the danger of these diseases, their course is often unchecked through the schoolroom.

The early recognition of symptoms is made quite possible to the teacher by the use of a clinical thermometer, supplemented, if necessary, by a glance at the child's throat, it only being requisite to determine fever or sore throat in order to exclude a child for a written report from the family physician, thus possibly averting an epidemic by detecting and excluding a first case. When a child has been sent home for a medical opinion, its desk, seat and clothes-peg should be antiseptically cleaned, desk cover, slate, pencils, etc., be sterilized, books fumigated or held subject to the report. Should the case be negative, no harm has been done. If positive, the books may be burned or disinfected by fumigation, as thought advisable. A convalescent child should not be readmitted earlier than two weeks after being pronounced well, and a child from an infected house not earlier than two weeks after exposure to the disease. It is a good practice to advise the removal of well children from an infected house; then permit them to return to school if no disease develops in two weeks. The family physician's certificate should accompany the child in all cases, but where none has been employed, a certificate or written statement from parents should be required.

All communications with an infected house or family should be by note or message through the janitor, who should never venture farther than the door. No child should be sent to an infected house or be required to obtain information of anyone that may be sick.

Kaercher

DR. CHARLES W. KARSNER
Widely known physician and former Councilman, who died yesterday.

Obituary

DR. CHARLES W. KARSNER

Was Widely-Known Physician and Former Councilman

Dr. Charles W. Karsner, one of the oldest physicians in the city, died yesterday at his home, 1320 S. Broad st.

He was born in Milton, Del., February 9, 1840, and came to this city as a boy. While studying medicine in Jefferson College he enlisted in the navy when the Civil War broke out. He was in many naval engagements, including the battle of Hampton Roads. He was graduated from Jefferson and Hahnemann medical schools. From 1884 to 1892 he was a member of city council, and resigned to become a member of the board of health.

Dr. Karsner was a trustee of the County Medical Society, a member of Grant Post, G. A. R.; of Spring Garden Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Hamilton Lodge, 432, F. and A. M.; of the Masonic Veterans' Association and the Sons of the Revolution. His widow, Mathilda M. Karsner; one son, Dr. Howard T. Karsner, of Cleveland; one daughter, Eleanor F. Karsner, and four grandchildren survive. There will be a Masonic service at the home on Saturday. Interment will be private.

DR. CHARLES W. KARSNER
1320 SOUTH BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Aug 9th 1915

My Dear Doctor Bradford

Thanks for the confidence in sending Hanna Mitchell. I will take great care to assist you, and do my best for the little girl. - So that when she returns to you, you may be pleased.

Very Cordially Yours
C.W. Karsner

DANIEL KARSNER, M. D.

A Virginian by birth, but a Pennsylvanian by adoption, was born June 20, 1842, son of Dr. Charles W. and L. M. Karsner. He was educated at and graduated from the High School of West Chester. Afterwards entering the Jefferson Medical College, of this city, he graduated from that institution as an old school physician. Shortly after receiving his diploma he joined the Fifth Corps Field Hospital, and was in commission until the army disbanded. Returning to this city he began the practice of his profession, and for seven years devoted his whole time to it. He decided upon taking up homœopathy as an extra course, and the further he delved into it the more convinced did he become that it was the true practice and theory of medicine founded upon the law of cure. Entering the Hahnemann Medical College, of this city, after a thorough course of study he graduated with honors. Shortly after graduating he ceased altogether the practice of allopathy, and became a decided homœopathist. He was elected a member of the staff of the college, and also was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the Hahnemann Hospital and College. After occupying these positions for about one year his executive qualities gained him a position on the Board of Trustees, which position he has occupied for five years. Dr. Karsner is a member of the State Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania, and also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, as well as a member of the County Society of Philadelphia.

He married, in 1890, Miss Caroline M. Jeanes, daughter of Isaac Jeanes, of Arch street, Philadelphia, one of Philadelphia's most widely known merchants and philanthropists. His practice is a general one, and is considered the largest private practice of any physician in Germantown, where he has just built himself one of the finest private residences in that section, corner of Tulpehocken and Green streets.

KARSNER, WILLIAM C

Jl Am Inst Hom June 1911

Dr. William C. Karsner, ex-president of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, died at his home in Chesapeake City, Md., on the afternoon of March 26, in his eightieth year.

He was born at Brick Meeting House, October 27, 1831, the son of Daniel Karsner, who, for eighteen years, was collector of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. He received his early training at Elkton, Chesapeake City and Hopewell Academy. Graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1853, he practiced four years in Kent county, settling in Chesapeake City in 1857, where he has since been in continuous practice, with the exception of three years during the war, when he was stationed at Newark, N. J., as assistant surgeon.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Sarah C. Bouchelle, and one daughter, Mrs. Richard S. Wallis, of Chesapeake City.

KASE, E H

Kase, Edmund H., Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1888; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; aged 64; died, December 10, 1929, of cerebral hemorrhage.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL
FIFTEENTH ST. ABOVE RACE.

Philadelphia, Jan 6 1898 189 8

Dear Dr

I have not been well
for the past three weeks, t
This combined with a large your
amount of work in connection
with the Board of Health, which ins
took every moment of my vable
available time, has prevented spare
me from complying with your
request to fix up that "dis- dish
gusting matter,"
As soon as I can do so
I will attend to it
Very Respt
Ed H Hase

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL,

FIFTEENTH ST. ABOVE RACE.

Philadelphia, Mar 24th 1898

Dear Dr

As per your request, I left with Mr Chase to-day the your MSS,

As explained in a previous note, I have been as yet unable to find the opportunity to prepare you the desired material.

This I will do at the earliest opportunity. Sorry to keep you waiting

Very Respectfully

Edmund H Kase

KASSELMAN, H C

DR. HENRY CHRISTIAN KASSELMAN.

Dr. Kasselman was born at Monroe, Mich., October 31, 1860. He graduated at the University of Michigan in 1883, and joined the Institute in 1892.

Soon after receiving his medical degree he located at Midway, Ky., entering into partnership with Dr. Lucy, soon thereafter purchasing the interest of the latter. But moderately equipped with means, and representing a new school of medicine which was regarded with disfavor by the majority of the community, his early professional experience was extremely harassing. His indomitable courage and will power, however, together with his splendid abilities, soon began to command the attention of the public, and success came to crown his efforts. His reputation extended beyond the bounds of his own community, and he was regarded as one of the best physicians in the state.

For several years he held a chair in the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, for several terms he was president of the State Homœopathic Society, and at the last meeting he attended he was one of three recommended to Governor Beckham for appointment on the State Board of Health.

As a citizen Dr. Kasselman was active in every measure for the promotion of the public welfare. He was a member of the City Council, served with loyalty and fidelity as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, took an active and leading part in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Buford Lodge and of De Molay Commandery of Louisville. After a brief sojourn in Arizona, vainly hoping for restoration to health, he died May 24, 1906, survived by a daughter, two sisters and a brother.

Dr. Kasselman's life was a most successful one in every sphere in which he moved. Going to Midway unknown, representing a school of medicine then in disfavor, quietly and gradually working his way into a large and lucrative practice, and winning a lasting place for himself and his system in the hearts of so many of his fellow citizens, is to us proof positive of the true worth of the man.

·J1 A I H Apr 1911

H. C. Karselman, M. D.

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KASTENDIECK, JULIAN T W

JULIAN T. W. KASTENDIECK, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Newark. New Jersey, March 8, 1865, son of the Reverend Henry and Caroline Kolb Kastendieck. He is of German-American blood with remote ancestry of Dutch. He attended the public schools of Newark, Brooklyn, New York city, Rochester and Schenectady, and then entered Union College in Schenectady, but left, in full standing, before graduation. He studied medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated M. D. in 1888. In April of the year last mentioned he began his professional career in Brooklyn, and has since practiced there, making a specialty of neurology. During this time he has served as physician to the Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 1888-1890; to Bethesda Sanitarium and to the Home for Epileptics and Incurables; and also as assistant neurologist to the Cumberland Street Hospital. He has been president of the Fifth Assembly District (Kings county) republican committee, 1899-1904; member of the Kings County Republican General committee, 1900-1904, and re-elected for 1904-1905; president of the Associated Republican Clubs of Kings county. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, member and ex-vice-president of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the Congress Club, Municipal Club, Resident Alumni (N. Y.) Association, Union College, and of the Royal Arcanum. He married, in 1889, Anna A. Coventry (now deceased), and in 1901 he married Lizbeth Gaylor. He has two children—Carroll Lynne Kastendieck and Miles Merwin Kastendieck.

King Vol IV

Abraham Behm Kauffman, Lancaster, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1903; aged 56; died, November 7, heart disease.

KAUFFMAN, J

Hazleton, Penna,
June 7th 1906.

Dear Sir:—

Kindly give me the address of a Homoeopathic phys. residing in Birmingham, England.

I desire to extend in advance my thanks for a prompt reply.

Frat. Yours,

"88" A. Kaufman

24 E. Green St.

KEANEY, WILLIAM M

Died at De Soto, Mo., **William M. Keaney, M. D.,** at 10 A. M. Thursday, May 3rd, 1906, at the age of 37 years.

Dr. Keaney was the son of Dr. James Keaney of De Soto, Mo.; he graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Mo. in 1887. He was a pains-taking Homoeopathic prescriber and an uncompromising follower of Samuel Hahnemann; his wife, who was a Miss Rougely of De Soto, two children, his father, mother, five brothers and one sister survive him.

THE CLINICAL REPORTER extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family for the loss of their dear one.

Clin Reporter May 1906

1906

KEAST, ALBERT

DR. ALBERT KEAST.—We learn with sorrow of the death from phthisis of Dr. Albert Keast, late a member of the class of '92 of the New York Homœopathic College.

Dr. Keast was obliged through ill health to relinquish his studies at the college after passing a fine examination in the junior branches in the spring of 1890, and went to the Adirondacks, and later to Colorado, where in the spring of 1892 he qualified before the State Board of Medical Examiners, receiving a license to practice medicine. He opened an office at Cañon City, but his ailment growing steadily worse he soon gave up the fight, and returned East to stay at the farm of his sister in Connecticut, where he passed away peacefully on November 28.

Dr. Keast's death removes from among us one who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to the profession and a stanch adherent of the great principles of Hahnemann. His stay at college, though brief, endeared him to everyone with whom he was brought in contact, and his rare musical ability made him very popular among his fellow students.

N Am Jl Hom Jan 1893

Chironian ~~Jan~~ 2 1893

OBITUARY.

THE alumni of the class of '92 will hear with regret of the death from phthisis pulmonalis of their late class-mate, Albert Keast, M. D., which sad event occurred at the residence of his married sister in Connecticut on Nov. 28th ulto.

Our lamented friend was compelled to resign all thought of returning to college in the summer of '90 on account of his declining health, and sought the bracing air of the Adirondacks in the vain hope that the lesions already existing in his lungs would be repaired. But after remaining in that region for a year and finding that its climate was not suited to his condition he went to Colorado, and while there passed a brilliant examination before the Medical Examiners of that State, receiving from them a licence to practise medicine, but finding after a stay of ten months in the west that his condition did not improve, he returned to the home of his mother in Newark N. J., and from there went to the house of his sister in Connecticut, where the sad event above chronicled took place.

He will be remembered with affection by the class for his many fine traits of character, as well as for his musical talent as a singer with which he was exceptionally blessed.

While in college his gentle manners and amiable disposition endeared him to the whole class, and the memory of Albert Keast will long remain green in the hearts of every member of '92.

H. E. STREET, M. D.

KEATINGE, HARRIETTTE C

Harriette C. Keatinge daughter of Samuel W[illegible]r H[illegible]nd and R[illegible]ca C[illegible]n L[illegible]on . Her husband, Edward C. Keatinge graduated in 1833 from Homoeopathic Hospital for Women. Practised several years in New Orleans, Louisiana. M(New York, The Metropolis, Page 239.)

KEHR, SAMUEL S

SAMUEL S. KEHR, Sterling, Illinois, born Goshen, Ind., October 3, 1853; good early education, and afterward taught school from 1875 to 1878; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1880; began practice in Abiline, Kansas, and soon removed to Sterling; post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic; removed to Denver in 1893 and practiced exclusively in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat for seven years, and then returned to Sterling; professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Denver Homœopathic Medical College from its organization; elected professor of ophthalmology, same institution, 1898; one of the editors and business managers of "Denver Journal of Homœopathy" three years; president of Denver Medical Club, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

KEHR, S S

S. S. KEHR, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology in
The Denver Homeopathic Medical College.

KEEGAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR

WILLIAM ARTHUR KEEGAN, Rochester, New York, was born in Ontario, September 18, 1861, son of Edwin Keegan and Eliza Stuart Keegan, the former a native of London but of Irish extraction, and the latter a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Keegan was educated in country schools, Millbrook grammar school, Peterboro Collegiate Institute, and in Pickering College. His medical education was acquired in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated M. D. in 1888. He was engaged in general practice from 1888 to 1892, when he went to Vienna for further study, and since his return from abroad has devoted himself to professional work. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society, the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, and also of the Genesee Valley Club, the Country Club of Rochester and the Rochester Yacht Club.

King Vol IV

JI A I H Oct 1917

OBITUARY

Reflective thought cannot pierce to the secret of existence. . . . It is only as thought and sympathy serve as the wings of the achieving spirit that they bring us close to the secret of the universe.

—Gordon

William A. Keegan, M. D., 1861-1917. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* thus comments editorially upon the personality of Dr. Keegan:

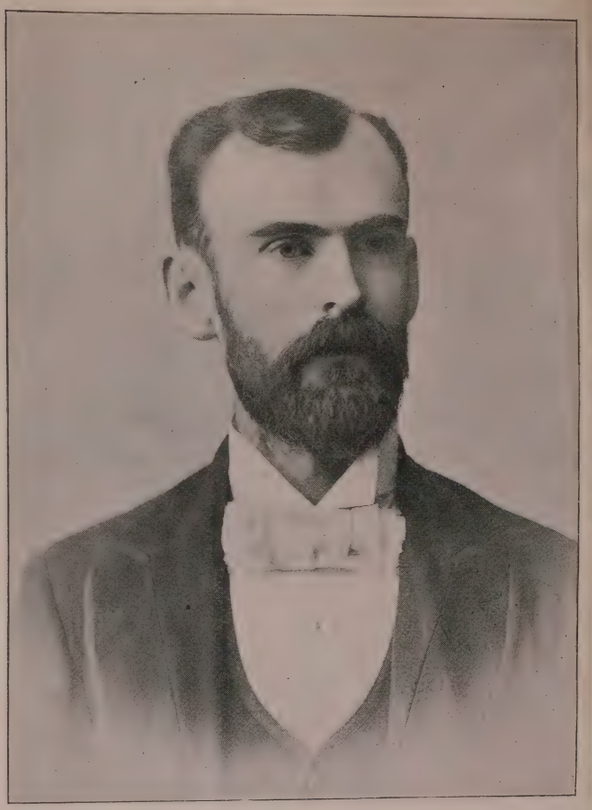
"In many homes of this city word of the sudden death of Dr. William A. Keegan brought grief as well as the sense of the loss of a trusted medical adviser, for Dr. Keegan's interest in his patients was so much more than perfunctory that it inspired an affectionate regard in those whom he served. Besides being a man of magnetic personality, he was of a generous nature, which will make his going felt by charitable and civic activities and by the considerable number to whom the fruits of his skill and long and varied experience were given without thought of remuneration. Dr. Keegan's success is attributable in large part to the fact that his profession was his main concern, although he did not allow it to blunt his human, kindly impulses. His calling as a physician and surgeon absorbed him, and to an unusually thorough preparation for his life-work he constantly added studies of the latest methods on trial or adopted in this country and Europe. His frequent trips abroad enabled him to keep in touch with the advances made in medicine and surgery in the Old World, which he was not slow to apply for the benefit of his large number of patients.

"Outside of the intimate circle composed of relatives and personal friends, it will be by countless families that felt they had in him more than physician that he will be most sincerely regretted; for in them unusual confidence was inspired not only by his recognized ability to heal, but by his innate faculty for dispelling the clouds that gather over the mind when pain comes and loss of health, if not of life, threatens. While he was habitually a man of few words in the sick room, Dr. Keegan understood as not many do the psychology of comfort."

Dr. Keegan was born in London, England, Sept. 18, 1861. He received his preliminary education in Millbrook and Peterboro, Ontario. He was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1888. After postgraduate work in Vienna he began practice in Rochester, N. Y., where his professional life was spent.

He was on the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital and active in Red Cross work, as well as in social club and civic organigations. Dr. Keegan has been a member of the Institute since 1888 and was on the local committee of arrangements at the recent session at Rochester. He was also a member of state and local medical associations.

KEELER, E ELMER



E. ELMER KEELER, M. D.. President of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Keeler, a graduate of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1886, is the President of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society.

He began practice in Danbury, Conn., and was the first homoeopath elected upon its Board of Health. For two years prior to his removal to Syracuse he gave a large portion of his time to the study of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and then spent the season of 1889 in study abroad, locating in Syracuse upon his return.

Dr. Keeler is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the American Homoeopathic Opthalmological Society, and Honorary Member of the Oswego County Homoeopathic Medical Society. In 1896 Dr. Keeler was instrumental in the organization of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York and has served as its Secretary and Treasurer since. He is also Secretary of the Staff of the Syracuse Hospital where he serves in the eye, ear and throat departments and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

KEENER, HENRY NEWTON

Springfield, Ills,
4 — March, 1870.

A. M. Smith, M.D.
Dear Sir,

...request
...ment,

...ner.

...Missouri
"68,
...non Co., Ills

Name in full

Henry Newton, Keener.

P. O. Address in full

Springfield, Ills.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom, Med, College of Ills.

14-4-69.

When I have since Dec, 21, 1869.
Previous to that time I practiced in Pana, Ills,
began to practice Hom, in ~~the year~~ April 1868.
at Springfield, Ills.

Resided in Pana only 4 mos, bal, of time
in Springfield, Ills.

very Respectfully
H. N. Keener

KEENER, HENRY NEWTON

H. M. SMITH M.D. MAR 10 1870 SPRINGFIELD ILL.

Springfield, Ills,
4 — March, 1870.

H. M. Smith, M.D.
Dear Sir;

According to request
accept the following statement.

Henry Newton Keener.

Graduated at Homoeop, Medical College of Missouri
Year 1868. Class "68,
Present Address = Springfield, Sangamon Co, Ills
When I have resided since, Dec, 21, 1869.
Previous to that time I practiced in Pana, Ills,
began to practice Hom, in ~~the Year~~ April 1868.
at Springfield, Ills.

Resided in Pana only 4 mos, bal, of time
in Springfield, Ills.

Very Respectfully
H. N. Keener

KEENEY, JOHN HARVEY

JOHN HARVEY KEENEY, M. D.,

Of Oswego, N. Y., was elected a member of the Institute at Niagara Falls in 1888. He was born in the village of Keeney Settlement, Cortland Co. N.Y., August 10th, 1859. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and at Hamilton, N. Y. He studied medicine with our associate, Dr. Horace S. Hutchins of Batavia, graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1883, and settled in Batavia where he remained two years, associated with his former preceptor. In 1884 he was married to Miss Kate Ford of Elba and in the following spring he settled in Oswego where he built up and extensive practice and remained until his death, March 26th, 1898. Besides his membership in the Institute, he was a member of the New York State Homoeopathic Society, the Oswego County Society, of which he had been President, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, of which he was Vice President at the time of his death. He died at Cuyler, N. Y., leaving a widow and two children, Lucy M., aged six and Harvey Ford, aged four years.

a VH 1898

IN MEMORY OF DOCTOR KEENEY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

At a recent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical society of Central New York the following sentiment on the death of Doctor J. Harvey Keeney, of this city, who was Second Vice-President of the society, was adopted:

It has been said "The good die first." One of the brightest and most faithful physicians has laid by his medical case, closed his work on earth and passed into the mystic beyond. Dr. J. H. Keeney, of Oswego, N. Y., Second Vice-President of this Society, died at Cuyler, N. Y., March 26th, 1898, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, after a prolonged struggle with disease.

Dr. Keeney had but fifteen short years in which to accomplish his life work, but in that time he has shown his ability and established his reputation as a good physician and an honorable man. We knew him; we loved him; and we can but grieve that he was cut down in the full tide of glorious manhood, when it was to be hoped that many years of ueefulness were before him. We deplore his loss and cherish his memory. One more link in the chain of frendship is broken and we feel that our tears are justified.

To his sorrowing wife and fatherless children we can give but little consolation, but we do most deeply and sincerely sympathize with them in their bereavement. We can only commend them to the Infinite Father, who looks down with compassion upon the widow and fatherless in the hour of their desolation.

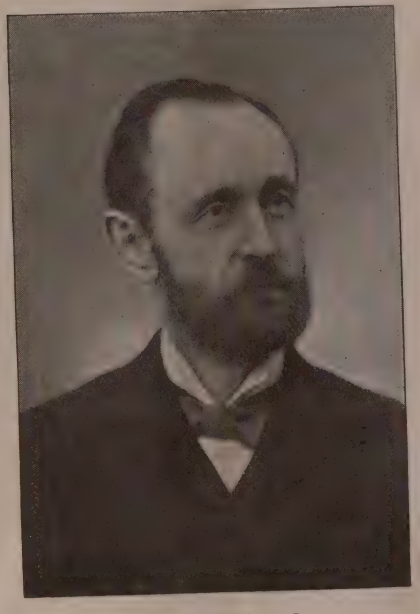
We desire a copy of this sentiment to be forwarded to Mrs. Kate F. Keeney and inserted in the minutes of the present meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York.

F. F. W.

Canton, N. Y., May 31st, 1898.

J. Harvey Keeney, M. D.

One of the leading physicians in the city of Oswego and county is Dr. J. H. Keeney, whose portrait appears in this sketch. He is a public spirited citizen as well as a skillful and successful physician. Dr. Keeney was born in the village of Keeney Settlement, Cortland county, N. Y., August 10, 1859. He received his early education in the common



J. H. KEENEY, M. D.

schools and at Hamilton, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Hutchins, a leading physician of Batavia, after which he entered the Homeopathic Medical college, New York city. In 1883 he was graduated at the head of his class. He returned to Batavia and engaged with Dr. Hutchins, with whom he first read medicine, and began the practice of his profession, remaining with him two years. In the spring of 1885 Dr. Keeney came to Oswego, where he has been ever since. He has built up an extensive practice in Oswego and vicinity, and is one of the most successful and best informed physicians in Northern New York. He is often called by other physicians as counsel, and his judgment and treatment relied upon. Dr. Keeney is president of the Oswego County Homeopathic Medical society; he is also a member of the State society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. His reputation is of the highest. He is a hard student and keeps himself informed on all matters pertaining to the medical profession. Dr. Keeney is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Forresters, a member of the Maccabees, and a member and one of the trustees of the West Baptist church. It has always been his effort, and those who know him best will testify, to be an earnest and enthusiastic worker, and prominent in all public movements and enterprises, the object of which has been for the upbuilding of the city, or the improvement of the situation of his friends around him. Dr. Keeney is much liked in Oswego; he has hosts of friends.

Orrego June 3 '98

JUN 8 1898

F Franklin Smith M D

Dear Sir

The demand
on my time and strength
is my excuse for not writing
you before.

Dr Kenny died last March
I need not tell you that
there are many expenses
following a long sickness,
and also settling an es-
tate. I really do not feel

Orrego June 14 '98

JUN 15 1898

th M D

r Doctor.

You will pardon
egect in not-
fore this a short-
r late husbands
career as you
requested. Inclosed please
find two articles, One was
written before the Doctors
death for the "Rochester Pat-

able to pay his dues & this
an other societies.

Trusting that you will ac-
cept my excuse for not-
writing letter also for not-
paying dues. I am

Respectfully Yours
Mrs Kate Kelly

Mary Keeler

Morrego June 14 98

JUN 15 1898

U D

Doctor

You will kindon
egued in not-
ter for This a short-
Kate husbands
career as you
requested. Inclosed please
find two articles. One was
written before the Doctors
death for the "Rochester Post-

Oswego June 14 '98

JUN 15 1898

Henry M Smith M D

Dear Doctor.

You will kindly excuse my seeming neglect in not sending you before This a short sketch of my late husbands professional career as you requested. Inclosed please find two articles. One was written before the Doctor died for the "Rochester Pol-

I do not feel able to write any thing more
on regard to the Doctors sickness and death-
Hoping the articles which I send you
may be of some use. I remain

Very Respect-fully Yours

Kate Fore Remy

P. S

The Doctors full name was John Harvey Remy
Two children are left Fatherless.
Ruth M. aged 9 yrs and Harvey Ford, aged 4 yrs

may be of some use. I remain

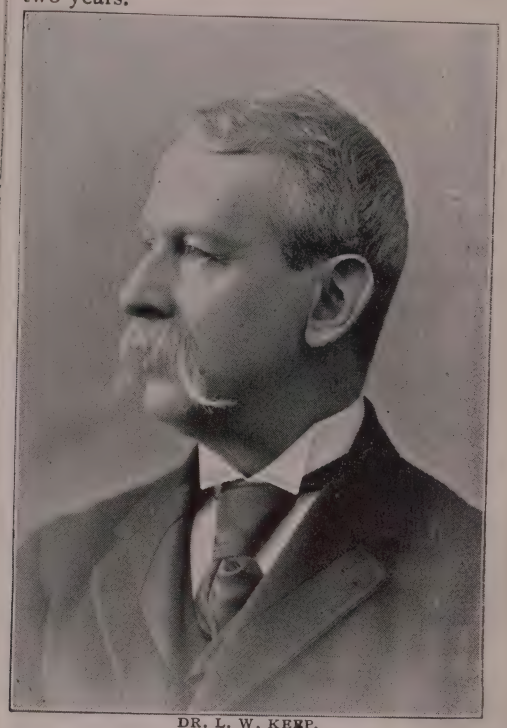
Very Respectfully Yours

Kate Ford Rennie

P.S

The Doctors full name was John Harvey Kellogg
Two children are left fatherless.
Ruth M. aged 9 yrs and Harvey Ford, aged 4 yrs

KEEP, JOHN LESTER, M.D., of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut (now New Haven) March 18, 1838, where his father, Dr. Lester Keep, was a successful practitioner for thirty-two years.



DR. L. W. KEEP.

He received his early education at the schools of that town, and later at Thetford (Vt.) Academy, finishing with a three years' course at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, a military school conducted by General Wm. H. Russell.

He commenced reading medicine in the autumn of 1856, while teaching school at Branford in his native state, and continued his studies during the following year in the Bahama Islands and in Key West, Florida, where he was in attendance upon his father who was then in poor health. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1860 and at once located at Brooklyn, New York, in the practice of medicine with his father where he has since resided. In the year 1862 he was surgeon in the "Black Ball" line of packets between New York and Liverpool. In 1865 he attended another course of medical lectures, and graduated in 1866 at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital.

He has been President, Vice President and Necrologist of the Alumni Associations of the above colleges.

He was married in 1865 to Sarah Coit Avery, and has three children—two sons and a daughter.

He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867 and is now a senior member. In the same year he was the chief promoter in establishing the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, of which he is still the medical director, and which has a successful record of over twenty-five years. He has also been, for many years, a physician on the Visiting Staff of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.

In 1868 he was commissioned a surgeon in the 13th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y, it being the first commission ever issued to a homœopathic physician in this state. Later he was Brigade Surgeon, and in 1880 promoted to Surgeon Second Division N. G. S. N. Y. In 1883 he was honored with a special commission of Colonel by Brevet for "long and faithful service."

Dr. Keep has occupied his present residence, 460 Clinton avenue since 1877, where he is in the full enjoyment of a large and successful practice.

DR. J. LESTER KEEP

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Oct. 1.—Dr. J. Lester Keep, noted homeopath, died yesterday. He was in his seventy-ninth year. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1860, and six years later received his medical degree at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Doctor Keep became surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in 1868, and was brevetted a colonel of the Second Division of the National Guard in 1883. He had been vice president of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College. He also was a member of the Montauk Club and the Rembrandt Club, of Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Medical Club, the National Arts Club, the Unanimous Club and Altair Lodge, F. and A. M.

1916

Name in full J. Lester Keep

P. O. Address in full Vanderbilt Av 2° north Gates Av, Brooklyn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Hom. Med. College of Pennsylvania
and
New York Hom. Med. College.

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,
107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is John Lester Keep
I graduated at Penn. Hom. Medical College, in the year 1860.
My present address is Brooklyn county of Kings
State of New York where I have resided since 1860.
Previous to that time I practised in Dispensaries & upon my friends
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1857 at random.

P.S. Almost an Honorary member of the "N.Y. medical Club."

John Lester Keep, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Born, March 18, 1838, in New Haven, Conn.
Died, Sept. 30, 1916, at his summer home on Shelter Island, N. Y.
Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1860.
Member of Institute since 1867.

"He established the Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary in 1867, and was its medical director the remainder of his life. He was long associated with the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and was the first president of the Alumni Association. In 1890 he was president of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which institution he had received a degree in 1866." He was also "a life member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association, having been commissioned the regimental surgeon of the Thirteenth in 1865 and surgeon of the Fifth Brigade in 1869." Besides, he was a member of various clubs, associations, and fraternal orders. "He never grew old. His interest in his profession and his keen delight in the fellowship of his associates never flagged. He was always the prince of gentlemen and the dearest of comrades." J1 A I H Aug 1917

JOHN LESTER KEEP, Brooklyn, New York, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 18, 1838, son of Lester Keep, M. D., and Lavinia Clarke, his wife, daughter of Rev. Saul Clarke. John Lester Keep is of the fifth generation from John Keep, who settled in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1660, and whose family particularly suffered from Indian depredations during King Philip's war. He attended district schools, the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, Connecticut, and Thetford Academy, Vermont. His medical education was acquired at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1860; at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1866; and Yale Medical College, where he took a partial course. In 1860 he located in Brooklyn and is still practicing there. In 1867 he established the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary and is still a trustee and medical director. He is now consulting physician to the Cumberland Street Hospital, and was visiting physician to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital during its existence. He has held the following military offices: surgeon to the 13th regiment, N. G. N. Y., 1868; surgeon, 5th brigade, N. G. N. Y., 1870; surgeon, 2nd division, N. G. N. Y., 1880. In 1883 he was given a special commission as colonel by brevet, "for long and faithful service," and in 1884 was rendered supernumerary upon the reorganization of the national guard. He also has held the offices of president of the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1889-1890; president of the Hahnemann Association; secretary of the Kings County Medical Society, 1862-63; president of the alumni association of the Cumberland Street Hospital, 1904. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a member of the alumni association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Medical Club, Unanimous Club, Rembrandt Club, National Arts Club, Shelter Island Yacht Club, Altair Lodge, 601, F. & A. M., Philadelphos Council, 562, R. A., and is a life member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the New England Society. Dr. Keep married, in 1865, Sarah C. Avery of Brooklyn. Their children are: Ogden Avery, Marian Lavinia, now Mrs. Charles L. Morse, and John S. Bassett Keep, deceased.

King Vol IV

John Lester Keep, member of the Institute since 1867, died at his summer home on Shelter Island (N. Y.) September 30, 1916. He was the son of Dr. Lester and Lavina Keep, and was born in New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1838. He received his preliminary education in the Thetford Academy, Vermont, where he prepared for Yale College, but the condition of his health forced him to abandon such plans. A winter in Barbadoes so improved his health that he took up the study of medicine and was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1860. Dr. Keep at once began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and for fifty-six years he continued to practice, devoted to his calling to the end. In 1865 he married Sarah Colt Avery, who with a son and daughter survives him. He established the Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary in 1867, and was its medical director the remainder of his life. He was long associated with the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and was the first president of its Alumni Association. In 1890 he was president of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which institution he had received a degree in 1866. Dr. Keep was a member of the Brooklyn Medical Club, Unanimous Club, National Arts Club, Shelter Island Yacht Club, Long Island Historical and New England Societies, Rembrandt Club, Altair Lodge No. 601, F. and A. Masons, a life member of the Thirteenth regiment Veterans' Association, having been commissioned the regimental surgeon of the Thirteenth in 1865 and surgeon of the Fifth Brigade in 1869. Dr. Keep was a wise and skillful doctor, a charming host, a delightful companion, a lovable friend. Always immaculate in dress, perfect in manner, unfailing in courtesy, constant in cheer, his very presence was an inspiration and his friendship a boon. He never grew old. His interest in his profession and his keen delight in the fellowship of his associates never flagged. He was always the prince of gentlemen and the dearest of comrades. Jl A.I.H Dec 1916 Alton G. Warner.

LESTER KEEP, M.D.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lester Keep was born in the town of Lee, Mass., September 6th, 1797. His father, John Keep, who had served five years in the Revolutionary army, started at the end of the war a furnace and forge for the manufacture of iron from the crude ore, which he continued for many years in South Lee.

In 1776 John Keep, who had been left with several small children upon the death of his first wife, married Abigail Lester, of Canterbury, Conn. The subject of this sketch was the only child of this union, and grew up quite the beloved one of his brothers and sisters. His father died in 1838 at the age of eighty-five years, and his mother, who at the time of his birth, was forty-two years of age, lived to the ripeness of one hundred years lacking five months, dying in 1854.

Lester's early education was received at the common school of Lee, where his standing was exceptional. Later, in common with the other youth of the town who were to receive a liberal education, he came under the rare instruction and influence of the Rev. Alvan Hyde, a man greatly respected in that country for his power of moulding the character of those within his care.

Partly fitting himself for college under this gentleman, he completed his preparation at Stockbridge Academy, and in the fall of 1821 entered the Freshman Class of Williams College. About this time, however, a sum of money which had been saved by his mother previous to her marriage, and which she designed for his support while in the college, was now necessary for the maintenance of the family, owing to the loss of his father's forge which had been swept away by a freshet. Lester's long cherished prospect was thus suddenly deprived him, and he might well have given up in despair; but nothing daunted, he set to work, and in a short time secured employment in and about the college, that soon enabled him to carry out his determination to fit himself for one of the professions. And not only this:—his time and labor being needed by his father, he succeeded in earning sufficient beyond his expenses to enable him to pay a workman to take his place at the forge.

The collegiate course at Williams was pursued without incident worthy of note, until his junior year, when, upon a certain occasion, he and other students—among whom was David

DIRECTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication of a Homœopathic Directory in the *New England Medical Gazette*. This will be under the exclusive charge of Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York, whose extensive experience in the department of statistics eminently qualifies him for this difficult task.

It is nearly fourteen years since the last Homœopathic Directory was published in this country, and the vast number of additions and changes in the homœopathic ranks render such a work very desirable. Little help, however, can be gained from the labors of the past, and the correctness and completeness of this Directory will depend upon the aid which Dr. Smith may receive from the different sections.

The Directory will be arranged by States, and, as fully as possible, will include: —

1. A brief history of the introduction of Homœopathy into the State, and some notice of the earlier practitioners.
2. A notice of the State Society, its organization, time of meeting, etc., and list of officers.
3. A notice of local or County Societies, times of meeting, and principal officers.
4. A description and history of the hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions under homœopathic care.
5. An account of the homœopathic journals published in the State.
6. A list of the homœopathic physicians. The names which have been sent to the Bureau of Registration will be printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of members of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be preceded by an asterisk (*), those of State Societies, by a dagger (†), while those whose residence is doubtful, by an interrogation point (?).

No pains will be spared to make this Directory as full and correct as possible, and every physician is requested to communicate any information upon either of the above points. They are also specially requested to fill up, *at once*, the following blank, and send it to

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is Lester Rich

I graduated at [illegible] Medical College, in the year 1826

My present address is Brooklyn county of [illegible]

State of New York where I have resided since [illegible]

Previous to that time I practised in [illegible]

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1839 at [illegible]

Dudley Field, since of New York—were suddenly arraigned before the faculty for rolling logs down the stairs of the college. Field and Keep having admitted their participation in the affair, but refusing to implicate others equally guilty, were promptly suspended for three weeks. During this time both decided to begin at once the study of their intended professions, and on leaving the town were duly escorted by a procession of admiring students. Field afterwards changed his mind, returned, and graduated with his class. Keep immediately entered the office of Drs. Child and Batchelder, of Pittsfield,

Name in full

Sluster Keep

P. O. Address in full

Vanderbilt av. Cor. Gates av Brooklyn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

College of Physicians & Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York in Fairfield {Herkimer County}.

his diploma in 1828.

For a year after graduation he was associated with Dr. Jefferson Church, of Springfield, Mass., when attracted by the renown of Dr. Tully's lectures on Materia Medica and therapeutics, at the Yale Medical School, he removed to Fair Haven (a part of New Haven) for the purpose of attending the discourses of that famous apostle of brandy and opium. The character of the instruction was very different from that which he had received at Pittsfield, where bleeding was still in high favor as the great sheet anchor of the healing art.

With an eye to business, while his practice was yet growing, Dr. Keep opened a pharmacy for the dispensation of drugs at Fair Haven. This establishment he maintained for several years in connection with the post-office of the village, of which he was appointed the first postmaster. Whenever business

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While wanting the means to graduate and establish himself in practice, he received an offer from Dr. Luther Ticknor, of Salisbury, Mass., of assistance in return for such services as he could render in practice, which he readily accepted. Not long afterwards, Dr. John Delamater, of Pittsfield, was called to the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical College at Fairfield, N. Y., and induced young Keep to accompany him as his demonstrator and prosector. At this school, which at one time was very popular, and contained some of the best teaching talent in the profession, Dr. Keep received his diploma in 1828.

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called him to New York—in those days a tedious and fatiguing journey—he suffered from a severe sick headache, which was not only distressing, but invariably detained him at least an extra day in the city before accomplishing his errand. After a time these attacks became more frequent and more severe in character, and would occur without any apparent provocation.

On one such occasion, as he was about to attend an important meeting in the town, he felt his dreaded enemy approaching rapidly. Happening to meet his friend, Dr. Ticknor, who had become a homœopathist, the latter, observing his apprehension, offered to prescribe for him. Dr. Keep replied that if he would relieve him so that he might attend the meeting, which was to take place a few hours later, he would believe in homœopathy. Dr. Ticknor at once gave him a dose of Pulsatilla, and in two hours his headache was gone.

This was in 1839, at which time he was a member of the New Haven County Medical Society, the New Haven City Association of Physicians, and a fellow of the Connecticut State Medical Society elected from New Haven. He thereupon began the investigation of homœopathy, and gradually changed his practice in conformity with his new convictions, with the result of a summary dissolution of his connection with the above societies, the sale of his pharmacy, and his appearance as a full-fledged homœopathist. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1848.

He continued to practice in Fair Haven, with increasing success and popularity until 1860, when he removed to the larger field offered by Brooklyn, N. Y.

His practice in Brooklyn, as well as in Fair Haven, was built up entirely by his own exertions, and in both places was large and lucrative. His interest in homœopathy did not flag after he ceased to practice actively in 1873, in consequence of an attack of apoplectic paralysis. Although he largely recovered from this stroke, he did not again return to the full exercise of his art, having educated and trained two sons to take his place in the ranks of the profession. He found congenial employment in the study of the materia medica, and of the ancient classics, in neither of which had his interest diminished. In 1875, Dr. Keep received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the college from which he retired so

precipitately in his youth. In 1876, he visited Boston and Philadelphia, and by the kindness of his friends, Drs. Hering, Wesselhœft and Dunham, obtained their separate annotations to 'Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket-book,' which, in different inks, he indited in a copy of his own.

On the 10th of July, 1882, a second attack of apoplexy overtook him, which rendered the left extremities powerless. About six weeks later, on August 20, 1882, while lying quietly in bed he suddenly exclaimed, "It has gone to my brain," and thereupon expired. Until the last his senses were but slightly impaired. Four hours before his death he prescribed for a patient in a distant city, and remarked to his wife upon the beneficent action of Creosotum in dentition accompanied by much pain.

So lived and died one of the early disciples of homœopathy in America, and one of the most venerable members of this Institute. The main points in the character of Dr. Keep were sterling integrity and incessant industry, combined with a persistency and courage rarely to be seen.

In 1830, he married Miss Harriet Hotchkiss, of Fair Haven, who was his companion for several years. She bore him one daughter (now Mrs. F. A. Denison, of Deep River, Conn.,) and died a few hours after her delivery. In 1836, he married Livinia C., a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Egmont, Conn., and widow of Dr. H. Ballard, with whom he lived until her death in March, 1875. Of this union two sons were born, Drs. J. L. and S. H. Keep, of Brooklyn, who succeeded to the large and valuable practice falling to them upon the retirement of their father in 1873. In March, 1877, he married Dr. Caroline J. Yeomans, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, who survives him.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1883.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, March 27, by Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D.D., assisted by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., Lester Keep, A.M., M.D., of Brooklyn, and Miss Caroline J. Yeomans, M.D., of New York. (Accept congratulations and best wishes).

Hom.Times.

Med Visit

In Memoriam.

Apr 1888

In consequence of the removal by death of our late Medical Director, S. Hopkins Keep, M. D., who departed this life October 26th, 1887, the Trustees of the Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, assembled pursuant to call, unanimously desire to place upon the record of this organization, their high appreciation of the services he rendered as House Physician during the early struggles of the corporation for its existence, and recently as Medical Director.

At the time the Dispensary was established, February 13th, 1867, Dr. S. Hopkins Keep was appointed House Physician, retaining the position under extremely discouraging circumstances, discharging the duties gratuitously for three years. The rent of rooms, incidental expenses, and for medicines during the time were chiefly met, if met at all, by contributions from the Trustees. The minutes show that on the 1st of Februrary, 1870, the Treasurer reported an existing debt of three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

The annual circular for the year 1870, issued by direction of the Trustees, after extending thanks to some of the members of the Medical Staff, continued in grateful recognition as follows:

"Thanks are especially due to S. Hopkins Keep, M. D., House "Physician, who with untiring energy, patience and devotion, "labored to render the organization popular and deserving; and to "his medical skill, efficiency and disinterested liberality, the insti- "tution is indebted for its highly creditable success during the "past."

On the ninth day of January, 1880, he was appointed Medical Director of the Dispensary and continued to serve gratuitously in that capacity with entire satisfaction and approval to the time of his decease. Thus he served in the two positions, without fee or reward, faithfully, eleven years.

Therefore be it resolved: That by the death of S. Hopkins Keep, M. D., this institution has been deprived of the advice and kindly services of one of its earliest, most devoted and efficient supporters, and the Trustees personally of a sincere friend and co-laborer in their work of benevolence for the relief of the sick and destitute.

Resolved: That we extend to the immediate relatives and friends our condolence and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Brooklyn, January 6th, 1888.

Name in full

S. Hopkins Keep

P. O. Address in full

Vanderbilt Av. Cor Gates Av. Brooklyn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Hom. Med. College.

S. HOPKINS KEEP, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. S. H. Keep, a son of our late venerable associate, Dr. Lester Keep, and one of a family of physicians, was a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born May 12th, 1846. He received a liberal education at Russell's Collegiate School, in his native town, and at the Berkshire College, at Pittsfield, Mass. He completed his medical studies in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1866.

His father had, in the meantime, removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he not only enjoyed abundant success, but was able to find sufficient occupation for his two sons as assistants. After the death of the father, the elder son assumed the business, and S. Hopkins, the subject of the present notice, struck out independently and was successful in gaining the confidence and support of a large clientage of intelligent and desirable families.

His death, which was the result of a protracted typhoid fever, occurred October 26th, 1887, in the forty-second year of his age, and in the midst of a career of honor and usefulness. The loss of a colleague so capable and thoroughly furnished, cannot but be deplored by his professional brethren and deeply felt by a numerous body of faithful patrons.

Besides his large and growing private practice, his labors and his interests were, for many years, closely identified with the Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary. At the organization of that now flourishing and important institution in 1867, by his brother, he was appointed house-physician and, subsequently, medical director. Under his prudent administration the enterprise was enabled to struggle successfully against many difficulties and gradually to extend its range of ministrations to a vast number of sick poor. On the occasion of his death, the Trustees of the institution gratefully recorded their high appreciation of Dr. Keep's long and valuable services by an unanimous vote of the board.

Our deceased associate—he was elected a member of the Institute in 1881—was a man of quiet ways and cultivated tastes. Though deeply interested in medical science and personally devoted to his professional duties, he took but little active part in medical controversies, or medical politics. He was studious in his habits, a fine scholar and a connoisseur in art, possessing, it is reported, one of the finest private collections of paintings in the city of Brooklyn.

Dr. Keep leaves a wife and two children; a son of ten, and a daughter of eight years of age.

A. I. H. 1888

KEESE, JOHN MUMFORD

JOHN MUMFORD KEESE, Syracuse, New York, was born in Syracuse, July 5, 1872, son of John Wynkoop Keese and Fanny D. Batcheller his wife. He attended the Lawrenceville preparatory school, graduating in 1893, and then spent a year and a half as student in Princeton College. He was educated in medicine in the Hering Medical College of Chicago, and came to his degree there in 1898. Since December of the same year he has practiced medicine in Syracuse. He is connected with the Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital and also the Old Ladies' Home, being attending physician to both institutions. He is a member of the New York State, the Central New York and of the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical societies. having been vice-president of the latter. He married, December 31, 1896, Lena V. Lowell. King Vol IV

Atlay.

Member of Homeopathic Medical
Society of Germantown Phila.
1892 to 1917 inclusive
Member American Institute of
Homeopathy

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President of
President Alumni '97.

Sincerely yours
W. H. Atlay

NC

William H Keirn

Member Executive Committee Alumni
Association Hahnemann
1891- 1897
Treasurer Alumni Association
1897 — 1917 inclusive

President
Homoepathic Medical Society
County of Philadelphia
1892- and 1897

1st Vice
President of
Homoepathic Medical Society
State of Pennsylvania 1897

President of Homoepathic
Medical Society of State of
Pennsylvania 1898

One of the organizers of the Lutheran
Homoepathic Hospital of Philadelphia
and Proposer of the present name of said
Hospital

Yours truly Wm H Keirn

Keim William H

WILLIAM HENRY KEIM, M. D.
1716 N. EIGHTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 9 A. M.
2 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 7.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 8 TO 9 A. M.
6 TO 7.30 P. M.

Oct 12. 1917

Dear Dr Bradford

Will you have the Kindness to make the following changes and additions to my record V13

On the seventh line insert the word an before organized.

On the ninth line Strike out Phila Med Club. I am not a member of the same

Additions

President of the H.M.S. of County of Philadelphia 1892 and 1897

Vice President Hall. S State of Penna 1896

President of H M S State of Penna 1897

President Alumni Assc H M C 1912

Yours truly Wm H Keim

Keim William H

Bulletin NOV 24

Obituary

DR. WILLIAM H. KEIM, one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians in this State, died yesterday at his home, 1716 N. 18th st. Dr. Keim, who was unmarried, was seventy-five years old. He had been ill about two years and was operated on a week ago. He was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1871, afterward specializing in surgery. He was a lecturer on surgery at Hahnemann for fifteen years and was a trustee of the college and hospital corporation. For several years he was president of the Hahnemann College Alumni Association. Dr. Keim had been president of the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Societies and was a member of the Germantown Medical Society. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Keim was a thirty-third degree Mason, having been past master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 105, and a member of Oriental Chapter.

KEIM.—Nov. 23, DR. WILLIAM H. KEIM, in 75th year. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Mon., 2 P. M., 1716 N. 18th st. Int. private.

1917

KEISER, ELIAS A

Dr. Elias A. Keiser.

The last named pioneer of Homeopathy deserves more than a passing notice, even though he be not a member of the society. His two sons are active members. Dr. Elias A. Keiser, father of our efficient secretary, was for nearly half a century a prominent homeopathic physician in Bryan; died in a

Columbus hospital Jan 21 1912. Although in failing health for some time, he death came unexpectedly.

Dr Elias A Keiser was born in Richland County, Ohio, Apr 4 1838 He grew to manhood in Richland County, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1860 he located in Williams County, where he began the study of medicine. He completed his studies in the Cleveland Hom College in 1866.

He soon after located in Bryan, remaining there until his death. He is survived by three sons each a practising physician, Jay Gould his younger son was associated with his father, while Romeo O. and Forest L are located at Columbus.

Trans Ohio State Soc 1912

KEISER, ROMEO ORPHEUS

ROMEO ORPHEUS KEISER, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Bryan, Ohio, December 29, 1870, son of Dr. Elias A. and Lydia J. (Brown) Keiser, and is of Pennsylvania Dutch and German ancestry. He was graduated from the high school of Bryan in 1888, attended the Ohio State University from 1888 until 1892, winning the B. Sc. degree, and from the same institution won the Ph. G. degree in 1896. After a three years' course in the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1898, and the same degree was conferred upon him in 1899, after a year's work in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He practiced in Cleveland from January to May, 1899, and since that time in Columbus. He had the fellowship in chemistry in the Ohio State University in 1895-6 and was assistant in chemistry at the Ohio Medical University from 1896 until 1898. Dr. Keiser is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, the Round Table of Columbus, and Ustion fraternity. He married Belle A. Dyer, November 28, 1901.

King Vol IV

Romeo O. Keiser, Columbus, Ohio.

Born, 1870, in Bryan, Ohio.

Died, Nov. 2, 1916.

Graduated from Ohio State University, Medical Department, 1898; and from Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, 1899.

Member of Institute since 1908.

Teacher of Pediatrics in the Homeopathic College of the Ohio University, Physician to the Ohio Institute for the Deaf. He was also active in medical society work, and was a member of various fraternal orders.

"It is a great loss to a community and the medical profession for such a man to die at forty-five." JI A I H AUG 1917

KEITH, E L

KEITH, HORACE G

HORACE G. KEITH, Yonkers, New York, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, in 1873. His father, George H. Keith, and his mother, Lucy A. Wiggin Keith, were both born in Dover, New Hampshire, and of old New England stock. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of New York city and the College of the City of New York. His medical education was acquired in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated in 1894. He practiced in Rochester from 1894 to 1895, and at Yonkers since the year last mentioned. He has taken post-graduate courses, first at the University of Edinburgh in 1893; in special studies of diseases of the nose and throat in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine in 1897, and the New York School of Physical Therapeutics in general electropathy, radiography and radiotherapy in 1902, and a course in urinary microscopy under Dr. Louis Heitzman in 1899. Dr. Keith was visiting physician to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital in 1894 and 1895, later was visiting physician to Yonkers Homœopathic Hospital and Maternity, and secretary of its medical governing board; physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary. He has acted as medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York and the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, member and president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, corresponding member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Academy of Pathological Science, the Meissen Club, the Dunham Club, and of the Yonkers Clinical Club. In 1900 Dr. Keith married Mary A. Crandall, by whom he has one son—Starr C. Keith.

King Vol IV

THEODORE S. KEITH, M.D.

Was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 3, 1838. He graduated at Harvard Medical College, was appointed a Medical Cadet, U. S. A., in 1862 and stationed at Alexandria, Va. In January, 1863, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, and assigned to duty on steamer "E. B. Hale." After five years' service on several vessels, he received an honorable discharge, at his own request, in January, 1868, and, after a year of study, settled in Newton, Mass., and began the practice of Homœopathy. He joined the Institute in 1869. He died at Newton, Sept. 13, 1889. He was unmarried.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1893.

The late Dr Reeds, of Keith
was born in East Bridgewater Mass
Feby 3rd 1838 - died in
Newton Mass. Sept 13th 1889.
Was a graduate of Harvard
Medical School. Was appointed
a Medical Cadet U.S.A. in 1862
& Stationed at Alexandria Va.
In January 1863 was appointed
Acting Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy.
And ordered for duty on the
"E.B. Hale" and Sub duty in Florida
Waters & in Stono River, So Carolina.
In 1864 ordered to U.S.S. "Petroff" at Newport
Afterwards to the U.S.S. "Cincinnati" for
duty in the So Atlantic Squadron off
Charleston S.C. He was subsequently
ordered to the Monitor "Passaic" &
returned to Philadelphia. Afterward
ordered to U.S.S. "Monocacy" at Baltimore.
April 6th 1866 promoted to Acting
Passed Assistant Surgeon U.S.N.
Retired at Washington from the
"Monocacy" during the Cost of the War

Ordered for duty at the Bureau
of Medicine & Surgery at the Navy
Department, where he remained till
July 2nd 1865. when at his request
he was honorably discharged, and
after a year or so of Study.
settled in Newton & Commenced
the practice of Medicine as a
Homoeopath. and Enjoyed a
lucrative practice up to his last
sickness. Dr Keith was a member
of the Military order of the
Royal Legion of the United States.
Dr Keith was not married but leaves
an aged Mother, two Sisters, & one
brother.

W. S. Keith.
Waltham.
Mass.

Waltham Feby 25/93

Mrs Ole Clutch Lane

Boston

Mass

Dear Sir

Your Order 21st inst read asking information in regard to my brother the late Dr Keith of Newton. I send herewith a partial record of his life - also an Obituary written by one of his Patients - you can use all or any part thereof - I would like after you have gotten through with the printed Obituary to return it or a copy to me.

Yours Very truly

W F Keith.

Dec 1886 Waltham Mass.

KEIM, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born on the 15th day of March, 1843, in Merion Square, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa., and is the son of Samuel C. and Mary Keim.

His ancestors were driven from Germany by religious persecution,—being Protestants, and members of the Lutheran Church,—and settled at Germantown, Pa., in the early part of the eighteenth century, where they resided at the time of the revolutionary war. During the battle of Germantown, they were compelled to take refuge in the cellar of their house, to escape the bullets of the contending armies, the adjoining house having its gable end demolished by a cannon shot, and after the battle, his great-grandfather was compelled, by the British, to assist in the burial of the dead. His early education was received at the public schools of the First School District, Pennsylvania. After its completion, he was engaged before and during the early part of the late civil war, with the American Telegraph Company, resigning March 13th, 1863. From March of that year to October 9th, 1869, he was engaged in mechanical dentistry, commencing during this period, in the spring of 1867, the study of medicine. He attended his first lecture on November 13th, 1868, at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy—Dr. W. W. Keen lecturer. During the winter course of 1869-'70, the summer course of 1870, and the winter course of 1870-'71, he attended the lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating at the close of the latter term. His preceptors during the time of his study were Drs. C. W. Robbins and Richard Koch. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and from April 1st, 1871, to the present time, he has held the position of Physician to the Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, performing its duties to his own great credit and to the satisfaction of the managers and of his patients. During the winter course of 1872-'73, he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. KEIM, M.D.

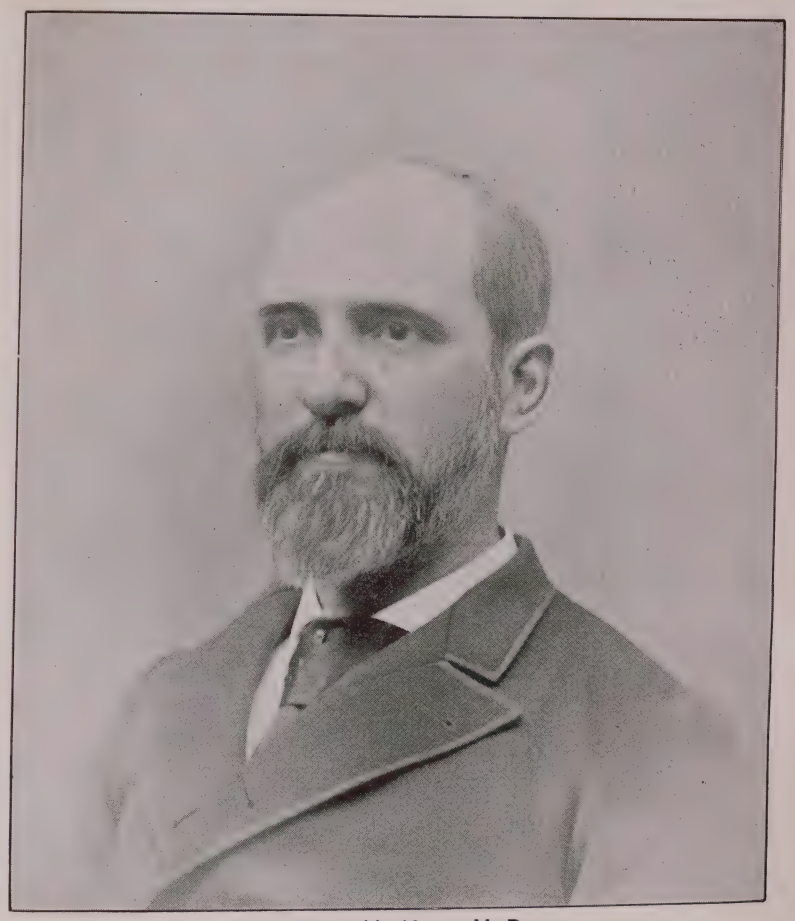
Was born at Merion Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania in 1843. He is the son of Samuel and Mary Keim, and comes of good stock, being connected with the Pennsylvania Keims who have left an imprint on the history and commerce of this city and State. His earlier education was obtained in the public schools of the First District of Pennsylvania. After taking a course of lectures at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy in 1868, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1871; subsequently taking a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and also at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1871 he was appointed on the dispensary staff of the Hahnemann College, and for several years had charge of the out practice of the first medical district, comprising the territory south of Spruce street between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; during two years of this time he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College. Having been elected Demonstrator of Surgery, he occupied this chair for twelve years, resigning in 1889, to devote his time to a large and increasing private practice.

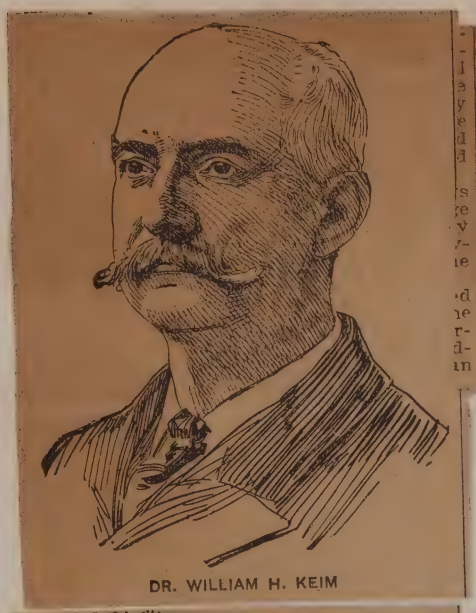
His lectures on Minor Surgery were a feature of his career at the Hahnemann.

Dr. Keim supplemented his medical education by a careful study of the methods in use in the hospitals of London and Munich, making two trips abroad for that purpose. An incident in the life of Dr. Keim is worthy of note here. In January, 1880, while performing an operation with Dr. Thomas at the Hahnemann College, he accidentally received a puncture of the right thumb, resulting in Pyæmia or blood poisoning; his was one of the few recoveries from this dread disease; during this illness his hair and beard turned gray in consequence of the intense suffering. The newspapers of the day mentioned it as a wonderful cure.

Dr. Keim is President of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, Hahnemann Medical College. His specialty is diseases of women and children, and he is conceded to be one of the hardest workers and most successful practioners in his chosen field.



WILLIAM H. KEIM, M.D.



DR. WILLIAM H. KEIM

1917

KEIM.—On 23d inst., DR. WILLIAM H. KEIM, in his 75th year. Relatives and friends are invited to services Mon., 2 P. M., at his residence, 1716 N. 18th st. Int. private.

LEAVES ESTATE TO NIECE

W. H. Keim Directs Property Be Transferred at Her Death.

The will of William H. Keim, who died November 28, at 1716 North Eighteenth street, leaving an estate valued at $60,000, $40,000 of which consists of realty, was admitted to probate today, and letters testamentary were granted to Dr. Frederica E. Lippert and the Fidelity Trust Company.

The testament devises the bulk of the property in trust for the benefit of Dr. Frederica E. Lippert, psychologist of the Municipal Court, a niece of the testator, during her life, with reversal of the principal upon the latter's death to St. Luke's and Hahnemann Hospitals. The testator directed in writing that his funeral was to be conducted in an unostentatious manner, the expense of the same not to exceed $175.

Other wills probated were those of Leander S. Dickey, 4 South Forty-third street, who left property valued at $15,000, and Emma J. Willig, 325 East Lehigh avenue, $4,115. The personal effects of the estate of Lillie C. Foxwell have been appraised at $110,746.77; John Lynch, $15,756.26; Susan E. Lelar, $7,866; Theodore Weinstock, $5,283.38; Charles F. Steinbach, $5,375.80; John W. Heinemann, $4,316.65, and Catharine Brooks, $3,715.54.

$60,000 FOR TWO HOSPITALS

Hahnemann and St. Luke's to Benefit by Will of Wm. H. Keim

Two homeopathic hospitals of this city, Hahnemann and St. Luke's, ultimately will receive an estate worth $60,000, by terms of the will, probated today, of William H. Keim, who died November 28 at 1716 N. 18th st.

He directed that the estate be held in trust for the benefit of Dr. Frederica E. Lippert, psychologist of the Municipal Court. After her death the principal reverts to the hospitals.

KELLER, H S

Hotwicks. York Co. Pa. Sept 5th 1870

Profes. R. Koch

Dear Sir.

Your note is at hand, and would beg your pardon for not having written at once to you. However it was with the intend to flatter the Old Profes, because you Germans says "Adolfus to Clearing Mc" or to you.

I am perfectly satisfied with your request and will come if possible and attend as much time as my practice and business affair permit

Yours in haste
H. V. Kelly.

...c. Pa.
...March 29th. 69

...house filled
...ney that I
...practiced
...seven years
...ded Lectures
...llege. Phil.
...I will attend
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...s ago. and
...y & Obsletric
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...this after
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...ld my name
...licensed.
...s to inform
...y the law

Hetricks. York Co. Pa.

March 29th. 69

H. H. Smith

Sir.

I have filled the inclosed paper, would only say that I am not yet a graduate, I practiced Homoepathic medicine for some years and last winter I attended Lectures in Hanahmann. Med. College. Phil. If circumstances permit I will attend next Session and graduate. I have read medicine some years ago and hold a large practice. Surgery & Obstetrics excepted, in which I am not expert but endeavor to do so. I am advanced in years, and took hold of this after being engaged in family circle.

If this qualifies you to add my name on your list I am much pleased.

Will you have the kindness to inform me what is understood by the term

Licentiate of a College and if your College has such regulations

I would have answered sooner, but professional engagements have made it impossible before this

I am altogether engaged in the practise and beauties of Harney and my success is Grand

Truly Yours
H. S. Keller

llege. and
to regulations
ne answered
ul engage-
impossible

n engaged
uates of Harvey.
und
Truly Yours
H.S. Keller

Hetrick. York Co. Pa
July 7th 87

H. M. Smith. M.D.

Sir.

Your
circular has come to hand
and filled. I am not yet
a full graduate but have
a right to practice in State
I intend to graduate
next Session in Hahnemann
M. College Phil.

Yours &c
H.S. Keller

KELLER, HERVEY SMITH

HERVEY SMITH KELLER, Frankfort, Kentucky, was born September 18, 1871, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, son of Green Remington Keller and Frances Holton Keller, both descendants of revolutionary heroes. His literary education was acquired in private schools and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. He studied medicine at the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, whence he graduated in 1892. Dr. Keller was connected with the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College as professor of pediatrics, is president of the board of United States pension examiners, served two terms as assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Kentucky, and has been president and secretary of the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Association.

King Vol IV

KELLER, H. V

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is H. V. Keller

I graduated at ..... Medical College, in the year 1868

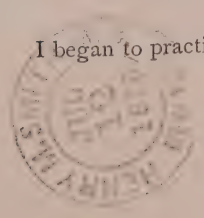
My present address is Hetrick's county of York

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1830

Previous to that time I practised in .....

.....

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1860 at Same place



KELLER, J. D

OFFICE HOURS:
6 TO 8 A.M.
12 TO 1 P.M.
5 TO 7. P.M.

OFFICE DAYS:
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Office of Lock Box 8.

J. D. KELLER, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS A SPECIALTY.

Glenville, York County, Va. MAR 1902 189

Mr I. L. Brady

Dear Friend

I ships by
todays freight 2 boxes of books and
Journals, hope the same may
arrive safe and may be a
satisfactory addition to the library
Let me hear from you when
the same are unpacked

Yours Respt
J. D. Keller

OFFICE HOURS:
6 TO 8 A.M.
12 TO 1 P.M.
5 TO 7 P.M.

OFFICE DAYS:
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Office of Lock Box 8.

J. D. KELLER, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS A SPECIALTY.

Glenville, York County, Pa. JAN 30 1902 189

Dr Bradley

Dear Doctor

I have a large accumulation of Journals bound and unbound also some rare German Home books and many such as Bennyhausen's Hufeland's &c &c, would they be of use to Your Library if so will send them the York Med Society asked for all but will much sooner give to my alma Mater than to Allopath Society, I may at some future time have many entire med

OFFICE HOURS:
6 TO 8 A.M.
12 TO 1 P.M.
5 TO 7. P.M.

OFFICE DAYS:
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Office of Locke Box 8.

J. D. KELLER, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS A SPECIALTY.

Glenville, York County, Pa. MAR 6- 1902 189

J L Bradford MD

Dear Sir
Enclosed
find bill of lading for books
Hope same will arrive safe
And there are some old ones
that are scarce and Valuable

Yours Respt
J. D. Keller

KELLER, MARTHA ELLEN

MARTHA ELLEN KELLER, West Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Danville, Illinois, September 4, 1845, daughter of Joseph and Louise (Chandler) Lockhart. Her literary education was acquired in the public schools of Vermilion county, Illinois, and from 1882 until 1884 attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where she received her professional degree. She practiced in Lafayette, Indiana, from 1884 until 1888; Fort Worth, Texas, 1888-1898; Indianapolis, Indiana, 1898-1900, and again in Lafayette since 1900. In 1884 she pursued a post-graduate course in obstetrics and gynecology and in diseases of the eye and ear at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In her practice she makes a specialty of gynecology; she is the inventor of the electro-vitalizer. Dr. Keller was vice-president of the Texas Homœopathic Medical Society, and now occupies the chair of narcotics in the Tippecanoe county (Indiana) temperance organization. She is a member of the Women's Progressive Health Club of Chicago. She married, April 5, 1861, John Benedict Keller, who died in 1864, and their son, Walter, died in November, 1902.

King Vol IV

Jl A I H
Aug 1917

Martha E. Keller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Born, ———

Died, April 19, 1917.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1884.

Member of Institute since 1913.

"Dr. Keller was widely and favorably known as a charity worker."

She was "a charter member of the W. C. T. U., and was ever active and alert in the interests of this great moral, uplifting organization."

Jl A I H
Aug 1917

KELLEY, GEORGE ALMON

GEORGE ALMON KELLEY, Canton, Ohio, is a native of Adamsville, Ohio, son of Walter and Selina C. (Kaemmerer) Kelley, and of Irish lineage on the paternal and German on the maternal side. His early public school education was supplemented with attendance in the high schools of Wooster and Alliance, Ohio. He began reading medicine in 1876 in the office of Dr. R. N. Warren, Wooster, Ohio, and was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1880. He practiced in Wayne county, Ohio, from 1880 to 1884; in Burns, Kansas, for eleven years, and in Canton, Ohio, since 1895. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, the Canton Medical Society and the Stark County (Ohio) Medical Society. Dr. Kelley married April 14, 1886, Mellie S. Speelman and has two children, Roger B. and Martha Kelley.

King ~~Vol IV~~

KELLOGG, C. H. B., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born at Harrisburg, on the 26th of March, 1814. His grandfather, Thomas Kellogg, was a soldier of the American revolution, and lived to the age of one hundred and ten years. His father, Ebenezer Kellogg, served in the war of 1812; both were early settlers in Lewis county, N. Y. He obtained his education by attending the common school for a short period during a few winters. He began the study of medicine at the age of fifteen, with Dr. Asa Shaw, a student of Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Cold Brook, N. Y., and attended lectures at Fairfield. Then he travelled in South America, Africa and Arabia. Returning home, he remained several years on the farm, occasionally practising his profession. He was in Canada during, but not participating in, the rebellion of 1837-'38. His mother was a relative of Koskiusco, and a most benevolent woman. In acts of benevolence the doctor resembles his mother, his charity knowing no limit but his want of means. For several years after the Canadian rebellion he was engaged as a detective. After leaving the ranks of the detectives, he settled down to the practice of medicine at Toulogany, O., about the year 1859. There he remained in an eminently successful and extensive practice some ten years. During the rebellion many a family whose head was in the army was the recipient of his benevolence in the shape of food, fuel, money, and gratuitous medical advice.

In 1869, poor health compelled him to abandon his practice and seek relief in travel, when he spent a year among his native hills in old Lewis county. In the spring of 1871, he came to his present residence—Detroit—after travelling and lecturing over a large portion of the State; and since settling there he has married for the second time. His ability and success caused him to be the recipient of the offer of the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College, which he concluded to accept. The position he held for two years. He now occupies the chair of Obstetrics.

Gebbie Pub. Co. Philada.

O. H. B. Kellogg

KELLOGG, EDWARD WILBERFORCE

EDWARD WILBERFORCE KELLOGG, Sante Fe, West Indies, was born November 29, 1840, at Avon, Connecticut, son of Bela Crocker Kellogg and Mary Bartlett, his wife. His mother was a daughter of Rev. John Bartlett, who descended from twelve of the Mayflower pilgrims, including John Alden, Elder Brewster and John Howland. His earlier education was acquired at the public schools of Philadelphia and at the high school in Collinsville, Connecticut. He served three years as a hospital steward in the medical department of the United States regular army and studied with army surgeons. He next took one year's course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated in 1867. He first practiced at Southington, Connecticut, continuing there for three years. In 1871 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he practiced for thirty-three years. Forced by ill health to remove to a milder climate, he bought land in the Isle of Pines, West Indies, and in 1904 undertook the management of a large fruit plantation, assisted by his sons. He is a member of the New York Homœopathic Medical College alumni association and was its president in 1901. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Kellogg married, in 1869, Hilah A. Dart of New London, Connecticut. They have three sons, Edward Russell, Arthur Bartlett and Robert Belden Kellogg.

King Vol IV

KELLOGG, EDWARD WILBERFORCE

DR. EDWARD W. KELLOGG.

Long Career of One of Hartford's Most Distinguished Practioners.

The name and reputation of Dr. Edward W. Kellogg are almost universally known in this city. Coming here 27 years ago without friends, but equipped with a thorough medical training and experience in army hospital, a love for the noble profession which he had adopted, a capacity for hard work and an unusually pleasing personality, he has steadily advanced in the ranks of Hartford physicians until he stands among the first of his profession here today.

Edward Wilberforce Kellogg was born in Avon, Conn., November 29, 1840. His father was Bela Crocker Kellogg, well known in that community as the proprietor of a general store, but better known as the postmaster of that town. He received his commission from Abraham Lincoln and continued in the office for 25 years. The American ancestor of the family was Joseph Kellogg, who came from Scotland and lived in Hartford and Farmington as early as 1651. He removed to Boston and later to Hadley, Mass., in 1862, where he served several terms as selectman of the town and was a lieutenant of the militia. He married in 1667 Abigail, the daughter of Stephen Terry of Windsor, Conn., and their family numbered 20 children.

Dr. Kellogg is in the sixth generation from Joseph, the emigrant, having descended through Nathaniel, Ephraim, Martin, Bela and Bela C. Kellogg. Dr. Kellogg's grandfather, Rev. Bela Kellogg, was the first pastor of the Congregational church in East Avon. He was a graduate of Williams college and studied theology under Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin, Conn. Dr. Kellogg's mother was Mary Bartlett, daughter of Rev. John Bartlett and Jane Golden, and she is still living with her son at 80 years of age. Her father was for many years pastor of the Congregational church at Bloomfield and later at West Avon and it is a noteworthy fact that both Dr. Kellogg's paternal and maternal grandfathers were well-known Congregational clergymen, the one in East Avon and the other in West Avon.

On his mother's side Dr. Kellogg is descended from 12 of the Mayflower pilgrims, as follows: John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, Elder William and Mary Brewster, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, John Tilley and wife, William Mullins and wife, Love Brewster and Richard Warren.

The boyhood of Dr. Kellogg was spent at his home in Avon until he was about 12 years old, when he went to Philadelphia to continue his education. After a few years there he returned home and soon went to Collinsville, entering the high school, of which his uncle, J. N. Bartlett was the principal. He graduated from that institution, one of his classmates being Hon. W. E. Simonds, but up to that time he had no thoughts of pursuing the profession in which he has since become prominent. His plans then, so far as they were matured, all leaned towards a musical career, for which he inherited a pronounced taste. He had studied at a musical school and for two years after graduating taught singing classes in different towns adjoining his home and a settled career in this or similar callings seemed most likely when the war broke out.

This great event changed the whole course of his career, as it did with so many other young men. Dr. Kellogg, then a young man of 20 years, felt under great pressure at that time. His country's call for aid was one which he could not stifle, though home ties and influences were very strong. Ex-Congressman W. E. Simonds, an intimate friend, and Dr. Kellogg at one time considered the feasibility of organizing a company to go to the front, each hoping to get a commission as lieutenant in the prospective company; but the plan fell through and it was not until a year later that Dr. Kellogg put on soldier's uniform.

In 1862, his uncle, then an officer in the army, came home on furlough and after several interviews with him the young man decided to enlist. He joined the Seventh Connecticut volunteers and was sent to Fort Trumbull near New London, the headquarters of the recruiting service in this state. While waiting at this place for transportation south, the chance came which was to alter his prospects and turn his attentions in the direction which they have followed ever since. Walking across the parade one day he was accosted pleasantly by a spruce young officer who said:

"Look here; I'm going to the front. There will be a vacancy here in the office of hospital steward. I've had my eye on you and I think you can fill it. The position is a good one and I advise you to take it. Will you do so if I can get you appointed?"

The young man thought for a moment—thought of the certainties here and the terrible uncertainties ahead in the field and as he reflected that he might serve his country in such a capacity for a while as well as at the front he accepted the position temporarily. Thus it was by the merest accident that Dr. Kellogg's thoughts and energies were turned toward medicine. He became the assistant and soon the right hand man of Dr. Isaac G. Porter, a life long resident and practitioner of New London and a highly educated and accomplished physician and surgeon. During the whole period of the war Dr. Porter held the position of attending surgeon at the Fort Trumbull hospital and Dr. Kellogg was closely associated with him for three years as his assistant and pupil. The hospital steward in the regular army is the highest non-commissioned officer and the position is considered an important one and very desirable for medical students. The duties at Fort Trumbull were the same as those of the young staff surgeons in city hospitals, with the added responsibility of being general superintendent and druggist.

As Dr. Porter attended the hospital at Fort Trumbull but two hours each day, the young hospital steward was practically the doctor for the rest of the day and much of the time performed the duties of an assistant surgeon. Dr. Porter became greatly attached to the young man, promising him that he should study medicine if he would remain with him and offering to use his influence to have him transferred from the Connecticut regiment to the regular army service. This was finally accomplished and before long the future doctor was formally invested with a commission in the medical department of the regular army over the signature of General Grant.

Fort Trumbull was a very busy place at that time. Besides being the headquarters of the Connecticut recruiting service, it was the "home" of the 14th United States infantry and Third United States artillery and all their sick and disabled were sent there. The soldiers examined there during the three years of Dr. Kellogg's service numbered over 10,000 and included all recruits for Connecticut regiments and he personally assisted at all examinations. The hospital service gradually increased to upwards of 100 patients towards the close of the war and the young medical man soon found that his time was fully occupied. Being easy of access from New York, Fort Trumbull was a favorite place for bounty jumpers during the last year of the war and the desertions and pursuits of these offenders with their subsequent confinement and discipline when captured made it a pretty lively place. During this period the barracks were nightly filled with five or six hundred men many of them known to have on their persons the money received upon enlistment.

Robberies were frequent and men lay down to sleep with their money in the soles of their boots. This became known and a favorite method of robbery was to deftly cut around the edge of the sleeping victim's boot, turn back the sole and extract the wad of money which was almost sure to be found there. Gambling, too, was very prevalent, even among the prisoners in the guard house, though where they kept their funds was a mystery as all were searched when imprisoned. One incorrigible who had deserted and was recaptured several times was especially given to this form of vice.

"Where do you keep your money?" asked Dr. Kellogg when this man was brought before him for examination. The prisoner looked at him cunningly and replied:

"Well, if you'll be easy with me, I'll tell you." He put his finger in his mouth and began fumbling around at one side of it. Finally a bit of string was revealed. A gentle pull brought more of it into evidence. With staring eyes the process was continued, until with a convulsive gulp the trick was done. Dangling at the end of half a yard of twine was a little ball of carefully wrapped tin foil and inside of it was a closely folded $500 bank note. The man had swallowed the ball and carefully moored the precious cargo to the stump of an old tooth. This offender, after repeated desertions and recaptures, was finally branded on the cheek with a big "D," his head was shaven and he was drummed out of camp.

Dr. Kellogg remained here three years, studying medicine under Dr. Porter, until he was honorably discharged in September, 1865. His future career had then been definitely decided upon and he at once entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York city, and after a year there he entered the New York Homeopathic college, graduating in 1867. He went to Southington and remained there until 1871, building up a good practice, but realizing its limitations, he determined to seek a larger field and located, in May, 1871, at the corner of Broad and Hopkins streets in this city. After a year there he removed to Asylum avenue not

far from where he now resides and established also a downtown business office. The young doctor had no friends or other influential help and city practitioners were then comparatively as numerous as they are today; but Dr. Kellogg steadily forged ahead, his practice gradually increased until today it is one of the largest and most important ones in the city.

The doctor is a very busy man and is frequently called in consultation by his brother physicians. Nothing but the most systematic methods, coupled with splendid physique and capacity for labor could accomplish the amount of professional work which now comes to him daily. Dr. Kellogg has served as treasurer, vice-president and president of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical society, he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Army and Navy club. Ever since coming here he has been a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational church and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Dr. Kellogg particularly enjoys travel and has indulged himself at brief spells snatched from a busy and exacting life. In 1875 with Yung Wing and Rev. J. H. Twichell he visited Peru and later went to Cuba and Mexico. He has also made two voyages to the West India islands. He has been to Europe twice and has made several trips west and south.

Dr. Kellogg is especially fond of music. In early manhood he composed many songs for Sunday schools, most of them being published in a tune book called "The Morning Star" in 1862. He it was who wrote the well known melody to "The Three Kings of Orient Are," which has been used so universally as a processional hymn, Christmas carol and has been rung upon cathedral chimes for years

While serving at Fort Trumbull Dr. Kellogg sought and won the hand of Miss Hilah A. Dart of New London. They were married March 7, 1867, and have three children. Edward Russell is assistant professor in one of the homeopathic colleges in Chicago and has a lucrative practice in that city. Arthur Bartlett has served two years on the surgical staff of Bellevue hospital after a three years' course in the University of New York. This was supplemented by the full course at the New York Homeopathic college and he has just returned home after a year of finishing study at Berlin and Vienna. Robert Belden, the youngest son, is still at home.

Dr. Kellogg's final study was in the homeopathic school, but he is not a rigid adherent to its principles. After a medical experience of 35 years he can plainly see a decided tendency in the two schools of practice to draw closer together. He believes that the best in each will survive and that the future physician to be fully equipped and to attain to the highest degree of usefulness, must have a thorough knowledge of both the allopathic and homeopathic schools.

PROMINENT HARTFORD MEN.

EDWARD WILBERFORCE KELLOGG, M. D.

Name in full Edward W. Kellogg.

P. O. Address in full Southington. Conn.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of "N. Y. Hom. College"

Merrill

KELLOGG, EDWIN MERRILL, M. D., of New York city, was born September 20th, 1826, in Reading, Pa. His parents removed to New York city in 1834. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1846. Immediately after the completion of his studies, he went as private tutor to Valparaiso, where he remained three years. On his return to New York, he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the New York Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1852. Soon after his graduation, he studied the homœopathic system of medicine with Dr. Bayard, and, having acquired a very thorough knowledge of it, commenced practice immediately, and was soon fully occupied. In 1866, he was elected Treasurer of the American Institute of Homœopathy; in 1867, was made professor of the diseases of women, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1869, he was appointed to the same position in the New York Medical College for Women. In consequence of his becoming identified with the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he has been Vice-President and Medical Director since August, 1871, and being unable to devote his time to both the Life Insurance Company and the college, he was elected Emeritus professor of the latter. Dr. Kellogg has paid special attention to the statistics of the homœopathic practice, having drawn up, in 1858, the "minority report" on the introduction of the homœopathic practice in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, has proved so eminently successful, and that the homœopathic system has been, through it, largely benefited. He was one of the principal organizers of the County Society.

Dr. Kellogg was married twice. His first wife (married in 1867) was a daughter of Augustus F. Chur, Esq. She died shortly after their marriage. His second wife (married in 1869) was Miss Frances Bowen, niece of Professor Bowen, of Harvard College.

and has continued his labors in that direction to the present time. He is now engaged in preparing a work on the subject. It will afford a very valuable exhibit of the comparative mortality and the medical treatment thereon, whether allopathic or homœopathic. Dr. Kellogg now practises but little, devoting his time principally to the demonstration of the fact that homœopathists are the best lives to insure. It is due to him to say that it is owing mainly to his efforts that the Homœopathic Mutual Insurance Company

EDWIN MERRITT KELLOGG, New York city, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1826, son of Frederick and Minerva Warner Kellogg, both of whom were of American birth and ancestry. His literary education was acquired in private schools in the city of New York, and in Columbia College, where he graduated B. A. in 1846. For three years after graduation he was private tutor to an American family in Valparaiso, Chili. At the end of that time he returned to this country and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. His preceptor in medicine, John F. Whittaker, was appointed professor in the New York Medical College, and consequently he followed him into that institution and there received the degree of M. D. in 1852. Immediately after graduation he began medical practice in New York city and continued until 1871, when he was made vice-president of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1878 he was elected president of the company and so continued until 1889, when he was appointed its receiver. While serving as president of the company he collected and printed a large amount of statistics in regard to hospitals, and also in regard to mortality under the old and new systems of treatment in several of the great cities of this country. In 1857 he issued the call for the formation of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its first secretary. In 1865, in conjunction with Dr. Timothy Field Allen, he founded the New York Medical Club. He was the first physician of our school to advocate a graded course of study in medicine, and the New York Homœopathic College was the second college in this country to adopt the new plan. In 1866 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and also in the New York Medical College for Women. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1858 and became its treasurer in 1866, continuing such until 1899. He was one of the original trustees of the Homœopathic Insane Asylum at Middletown, New York. He also is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a Free and Accepted Mason. Dr. Kellogg has now entirely retired from practice, and has justly earned the rest he seeks from active life. He married, in 1867, Louisa H. Chur, who died in 1868. He married, second, in 1869, Frances A. Bowen, niece of Professor Francis Bowen of Harvard University. His second wife died in 1900.

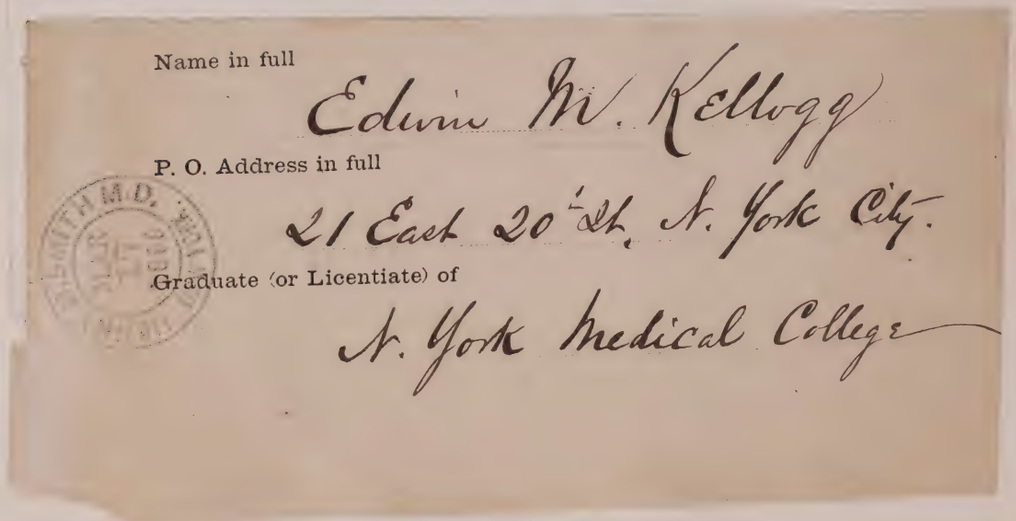
King Vol IV

Was born of New Eng[illegible] ancestry in Reading, Pa., Sept. 20 1826. Educated at Columbia coll, N.Y. where he graduated in 1846. The three years following he spent as private tutor in Valpaiso, S.Am. In 1849 he entered the New York Med. Coll. whence he graduated M.D. in 1852.

He became a homoeopath during his medical studies, after investigating the practical results of the two mwthods of treatment, as shown by statistics. He was prof of Gynae cology for several years in the N.Y.Hom.med.coll. and in the N.Y.mrd.coll and hosp fo women. In 1871 he was an original prover of Rumex crispus under B. F. Joslin, St.

His medical writings consist of occasional contributions to the medical journals: "Cephalic Version," Minority Report of the Board of Ten Governors," in 1858, North Am.Jl. Hom. "Cravings and Hankerings," to the N.E.Med.Gazette,

Dr Kellogg has paid special attention to medical statistics and is the author of "Which Medical Practice," showing the comparative results (mortality) under homoeopathic and allopathic treatment. As medical director and president of the Mutual Hom. Life Insurance Co. of N.Y. he has compiled and published many tracts of this kind for general distribution. He holds the position of emeritus prof. of gynaecology in the N.Y.Hom.Med.Coll. has been treasurer for the last 15 years of the American Inst. of Hom'y; is a prominent member of the Hom. med. Soc. of New York State was one of the founders of the N.Y.Co Hom. Med. Soc. and has filled every position in ame fr censor to president (J.C.G.)


Name in full

Edwin M. Kellogg

P. O. Address in full

21 East 20th St. N. York City.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. York Medical College

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. — The following letter expresses better than we are able to, the return to the practical work of the medical profession, of one who is so well known and so highly esteemed by the homœopathic physicians of this country. Dr. Kellogg left an extensive and valuable practice in support of a principle. Two life-insurance companies, established on the assumption that lower rates could be safely taken from homœopathists than from others, were tottering, and soon afterwards were wrecked. A third, the Homœopathic Mutual of New York, showed signs of weakness when Dr. Kellogg took the helm. By the most careful management and assiduous attention to its affairs, he has carried it safely over its dangers, and has made it a strong, safe, and reliable company. Now he relinquishes the helm, and gladly returns to his chosen profession, to which we most warmly welcome him. — EDITOR GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1886.

MY DEAR DOCTOR, — Will you kindly announce in the next issue of THE GAZETTE that I have resigned the presidency of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, said resignation to go into effect upon May 1 next. I retain my position as the medical director of the company; and my interest, both personal and professional, in the company's welfare remains unabated. But the time has come, at length, when I can with a good grace return to the practice of medicine, to which my tastes and training have always strongly drawn me. The exigency which drew me into the management of the company has passed. We have settled down in our new and commodious building; have a large and well-organized force of agents; have machinery ready to double our issue of thirty thousand policies last year, and have paid dividends on our stock for several years past. I feel that I can now consistently return to the profession I love, and leave the company's future to the vigorous and energetic management of Mr. Mayhew, the president elect, who has been actively identified with it from the date of its organization in 1868.

Laying aside, therefore, all its *business* cares and responsibilities, I rejoin the ranks of my fellow-workers in the homœopathic profession.

Yours truly,

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.

N.E.Med.Gaz.V.21.p 141.

*Dr. Edwin M. Kellogg.**

Since coming to Chicago I have been requested to say a few words at this Memorial Service in memory of my old friend and preceptor, Dr. Edwin M. Kellogg, and I am very glad indeed to have this privilege, for I have felt for a number of years past that if Dr. Kellogg should pass away before I did I would like very much to do this for him.

I have had no time to write an address, and I could not have done that, no matter how much time I might have had; I might just as well have tried to write an address to be delivered in memory of my father or my brother; it would be impossible for me to do so. I come this evening to speak a few words in regard to my personal feelings for him, and of our personal relations. I shall not attempt to speak of him in a general way; I shall not attempt to speak of him in his capacity of physician or teacher; I shall not attempt to speak of him in his relation to the American Institute; I shall simply talk concerning the relation which existed between him and myself.

* An address delivered by Thomas Franklin Smith, at the Memorial Services of the American Institute of Homeopathy, June, 1905.

Dr. Kellogg and I had been intimately acquainted since we were young men together, as he was not so many years my senior; our intimacy was such that for a number of years we had called each other by our Christian names; for many years it has been simply "Frank" and "Ned." To me he was more like an older brother than like any other relation, and the love which existed between us was very, very strong.

It was Dr. Kellogg's own suggestion that I should be his student; when my brother and I first spoke of commencing the study of medicine Dr. Kellogg himself proposed that we should enter his office as his students; at that time both my brother and I were in business with my father in his homeopathic pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and Broome Street. He was not merely a preceptor; he was much more than that; he took very much more interest in us than it was usual for a preceptor to take in his students; he felt a very deep, personal interest in us for our own sakes and had a great desire to see us succeed in the profession which we had decided to enter; every day he would have us with him alone in his office and would quiz us very thoroughly in regard to the lectures which we had attended the day previous; he was anxious to have us make a success of that which we were undertaking, and was determined that nothing should be lacking on his part to interfere with that; his office at that time was on Fourth Avenue, opposite Eleventh Street; there were three of us who enjoyed the privilege of his care and instruction—Dr. William M. Pratt, my brother Henry, and I; of this quartet, I alone remain; the other three have passed into the beyond.

One of Dr. Kellogg's chief characteristics was his exceedingly dry humor; he was full of that. He had the run of our home, coming in at all times without any ceremony whatever; I remember that one evening he had been with us, and after he had taken his leave and had gone downstairs into the lower hall, he turned and said to my sister, who was standing at the head of the stairs, "By the way, Mary, I have a note for you from Jule;" of course my sister came down into the hall to receive it, as she was very intimate with his cousin, whom he spoke of as Jule. When she reached him and held out her hand to receive the note, he very quietly put his hand into his pocket and brought out an oat, which

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Another characteristic of Dr. Kellogg was that he never shirked duty or work of any kind; he would never place his own work upon the shoulders of anyone else; he always performed it himself; I shall never forget the time when he felt it to be necessary for him to decline a re-election to the treasurership; it was at Waukesha, in 1890. One morning our old friend, Dr. J. P. Dake, came to me and said: "Is there any reason why you should not be elected treasurer of the Institute?" I said to him, "What is that you ask?" He repeated the question. I replied, "The very best reason in the world; Dr. Kellogg is the only man in this Institute who can be treasurer." "But," Dr. Dake said, "it is impossible for Kellogg to take the position; he is obliged to go to California and may be gone for two years, and it will be impossible for him to perform the duties of the office, and he has suggested that you are the man to fill the position." I said, in reply, "You just leave that matter in my hands; I think that I can arrange it all satisfactorily to all parties." Dr. Kellogg had then held the office of treasurer for, I think, twenty-two or twenty-three years, and I knew that he would like to be able to serve out his quarter of a century service, and I was anxious that he should do so. I went directly to him and asked him what it all meant, that he would not accept another election; he said that it was simply because he could not perform the duties of the office and he was unwilling to hold any office, the duties of which he was unable to fulfill. I told him that I thought it might be very easily arranged; he asked how? I said, "You be elected treasurer, and I will

do the work for you while you are absent, no matter if it should be for two years, or even for a longer period." He said that he would never consent to accept an office and allow someone else to do all the work, and he receive the benefit of it; he continued, "That would not be fair, and I am not willing to allow anything of that kind to be done." I replied to him, "I feel as if I owed you a debt of gratitude for all the kindnesses which you have shown me, and I am only too glad to have the opportunity of doing a little something to show my appreciation of what you have done for me." He was re-elected, and continued to fill the position, not only until he had finished his quarter of a century of service, but until he had rounded out his third of a century, when he positively refused another re-election to an office in which he had done no work for some ten or eleven years, although I did my utmost to persuade him to continue, but he would not be moved from his decision by anything that I could say to him.

He was a man of wonderful precision and system in everything that he did; he never did a thing hurriedly, or in a slipshod manner; everything around him displayed this methodical way of working; he never was flurried or embarrassed; under very difficult and trying circumstances he always remained calm and clear-headed; never discomposed. If I have been able to be of any service to the Institute it is, in a very great degree, the result of his teaching and example.

Dr. Kellogg was a man who was wonderfully loyal and true to his friends; he did not make friends rapidly or easily, but once made, he never turned his back upon them and he stood by them through thick and thin, through good report and through evil report; there was not a single element of selfishness or disloyalty in his make up; he was remarkable in this particular. He was one to whom you could freely go in every time of trouble, adversity or discouragement and pour out your entire heart to, and you would be certain of receiving not only sympathy, but good wholesome advice, and his clear-headedness enabled him to grasp quickly and discernedly those knotty questions and problems which we were so frequently emboldened to submit to him. The person who was fortunate enough to secure his friendship, knew that he had secured a prize worth having.

Since the death of his wife, which occurred several years ago, he has kept himself very much to himself; for the last two or three years he has kept himself confined to the house to a considerable extent; he was not what might be called an invalid, but being quite heavy in weight, he did not feel as secure upon his feet as he would have liked to have felt, or, as he expressed it to me, "I do not feel as secure upon my underpins as I used to feel." A large portion of the time when he was alone he amused himself by playing "solitaire," a game of which he had become very fond. Go into his room at any time during the last few years, and there in the center of the room was a table, upon which were arranged, in perfect order, four or five packs of cards, with which he was accustomed to amuse himself in his lonely hours.

Although Dr. Kellogg had severed his official connection with the Institute several years ago, still he retained his membership in it, and he was a member of the Association of Seniors, and always was deeply interested in everything that pertained to the work and service of that society to which he had given so many of the best years of his life, and whose interests lay so very close to his heart. The last time that he was permitted to attend the Institute meeting was in 1903 when it was held in Boston, where he enjoyed immensely meeting so many of his old friends and associates; but, as he said to me at that time, "How strange everything seems to me here; I look around me and while I recognize quite a number of familiar faces, yet so many of the older ones whom I was accustomed to meet and greet here have gone and I miss them; there was Talbot, your brother Henry, Talcott, Helmuth, Tim Allen, Dowling, Burgher, D. S. Smith, Kinne, Bushrod James, and a number of others, and their places are filled with younger and newer men; but that is the natural course of events, and it will not be long before our places here will be vacant and some other men will take up our work and carry it on successfully, and so the dear old Institute will continue to grow and to prosper."

And now, Mr. President and fellow members, my task for this evening is about finished; I have not attempted any elaborate address, but have simply spoken the thoughts which have come into my mind one after the other; I am glad to have enjoyed the privilege of speaking these words of love for one who was to me a brother beloved.

Two weeks ago to-day, he left his home in New York to go to his country home at Nanapashemet, Mass., where he had been in the habit of spending his summers for several years past. He stopped to visit a relative of his, Dr. Kittredge, at Brookline, Mass. On the following morning, Friday, he was up and about as usual; it was an exceedingly hot morning and the entire family were sitting upon the veranda of the house, trying to make themselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Dr. Kellogg had been amusing himself, as was his wont, with his games of solitaire; when he had finished he gathered the cards together and placed them in their place, and then leaned back in his chair, and looking around said very quietly: "How perfectly beautiful everything looks around here; I do not think I have ever seen things look more beautiful here than they do this morning." Then without saying another word, he leaned his head back, and so passed away to the beyond, without a sigh or a struggle. "And so He giveth His beloved sleep."

KELLOGG, E M

N. Y. Dec 19. 1900

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Thanks for your courtesy in sending me those copies of Dr Talbot's letters: though I could wish they had been of more value. Response is very tardy to my appeal. The persons who keep their correspondence seem to be very few in number. I know I am not one of them, but then I have lived in my trunks for the last ten years, having been obliged to dispose of all my household goods & goods.

With best wishes

Cordially Yrs E M Kellogg

KELLOGG, E M

115 East 37th Street,
NEW YORK, February 10, 1900.

To the Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Kindly permit me to use your columns to ask such of your readers, as may at any time have been in correspondence with the late Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, and have preserved his letters, to be so good as to send them, or copies of them, to me. It is proposed to prepare a fuller Memoir, than has yet appeared, of that most useful life, and the Editors of that Memoir have requested me to collect for this purpose all letters of his that relate to his methods and his work. These letters will, of course, be returned to their owners.

Yours fraternally,
E. M. KELLOGG, M. D.

American Institute of Homoeopathy,

E. M. KELLOGG, M. D., TREAS.

134 EAST 36TH STREET.

New York, Sept 20 1889

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Yrs of 19th at hand. I am glad to learn your decision & desire to rejoin us, though sorry that your love of old books cramps your Cash. I will most gladly replace your name on the list, though I would prefer to have you send me $10 on the first of each month instead of making me draw upon you. For I am so busy with other matters that I shall surely forget to do so. Among other duties I am Receiver of the Homoeopathic Mut. Life Ins. Co. & in the midst of the work it imposes. So make a memo. that you will remember me on the first of each month for a while. & believe me

Yrs Sincerely

E. M. Kellogg Treas

N. Y. May 6/89

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Yrs of 3d rec'd.

I shall be very glad to welcome you back into the fold.

On Saturday I had a letter from Dr. Dudley, saying you desired to resume your Institute membership: & I sent him a bill for the back dues, to give to you -

You joined in 1869: paid dues up to June, 1877, & were dropped in 1880 - in accordance with the By-Laws -

To be restored & have your membership date back to 1869, you need to pay for the

12 years elapsing between 1877 & 1889. This, at $5 per year, amounts to $60 —

Of course, you will be entitled to, & will receive, the Transactions for those 12 years, as soon as you pay up.

In 1894, five years more, you will, if still a member, become a "Senior", & thus be exempt from all future dues.

Congratulating both you & the Institute upon your decision to return, I am

Yrs Sincerely

E. W. Kellogg

Sect.

KELLOGG, EDWIN MERRILL

IN MEMORIAM

EDWIN M. KELLOGG

By Thomas Franklin Smith, M. D.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the American Institute:

Since coming here to Chicago I have been requested to say a few words at this Memorial Service in memory of my old friend and preceptor, Dr. Edwin M. Kellogg, and I am very glad indeed to have this privilege, for I have felt for a number of years past that if Dr. Kellogg should pass away before I did I would like very much to do this for him.

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Dr. Kellogg and I had been intimately acquainted since we were young men together, as he was not so many years my senior; our intimacy was such that for a number of years we had called each other by our Christian names; for many years it had been simply "Frank" and "Ned." To me he was more like an older brother than like any other relation, and the love which existed between us was very, very strong.

It was Dr. Kellogg's own suggestion that I should be his student; when my brother and I first spoke of commencing the study of medicine Dr. Kellogg himself proposed that we should enter his office as his students; at that time both my brother and I were in business with my father in his Homœopathic Pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and Broome street. He was not merely a preceptor; he was much more than that; he took very much more interest in us than it was usual for a preceptor to take in his students; he felt a very deep personal interest in us for our own sakes, and had a great desire to see us succeed in the profession which we had decided to enter; every day he would have us with him alone in his office and would quiz us very thoroughly in regard to the lectures which we had attended the day previous; he was anxious to have us make a success of that which we were undertaking, and was determined that nothing should be lacking on his part to interfere with

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and made a speech for his candidate for that office. Then came the call for the candidate for the Secretaryship, and again Dr. Dowling sprang to his feet and delivered a speech for his candidate for that position. When the call was made for nominations for the office of Treasurer, before Dr. Dowling had an opportunity to gain the attention of the President, Dr. Kellogg sprang to his feet and said, "*Mr. President,* I desire to protest against this scheme of attempting to deprive us of the privilege of making nomination speeches. Why, sir, some of us come here primed to the muzzle, and if we should be deprived of the privilege of firing off our charge, why, there would certainly be an explosion, and that would be disastrous. While sitting here in my seat listening to these eloquent speeches of my friend, Dr. Dowling, I have been reminded of an incident which occurred not a very long time ago. A friend, meeting Mr. Edison, I think it was, said to the latter, after talking about some other matters, 'I am told that your wife is deaf and dumb, is that really so?' Mr. Edison replied, 'That is true.' His friend said, 'Well, so have I. My wife is a deaf mute. I have been thinking how much our successes in life have been the result of our quiet home life; nothing there to disturb our thoughts and meditations.' Here in our Institute the only way by which it would be possible to keep any one quiet would be to furnish him with a table behind a green screen and give him a cash book to take care of all the time. Mr. President, I nominate Dr. John W. Dowling for the office of Treasurer." For a moment the Institute did not appear to take in the joke and the meaning of Dr. Kellogg's speech, but it soon dawned clearly upon the audience what it was, and then there was such a shout and cheering as almost to take the roof off the building. Of course Dr. Dowling protested and declined the nomination, but Dr. Kellogg had played his joke.

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Although Dr. Kellogg had severed his official connection with the Institute several years ago, still he retained his membership in it, and he was also a member of the Association of Seniors, and always was deeply interested in everything that pertained to the work and service of that society to which he had given so many of the best years of his life, and whose interests lay so very close to his heart. The last time that he was permitted to attend the Institute meeting was in 1903 when it was held in Boston, where he enjoyed immensely meeting so many of his old friends and associates; but, as he said to me at that time, "How strange everything seems to me here; I look around me and while I recognize quite a number of familiar faces, yet so many of the older ones whom I was accustomed to meet and greet here have gone, and I miss them; there was Talbot, your brother Henry, Talcott, Helmuth, Tim Allen, Dowling, Burgher, D. S. Smith, Kinne, Bushrod James, and a number of others, and their places are filled with younger and newer men; but that is the natural course of events, and it will not be long before our places here will be vacant and some other men will take up our work and carry it on successfully, and so the dear old Institute will continue to grow and to prosper."

And now, Mr. President and fellow members, my task for this evening is about finished; I have not attempted any elaborate address, but have simply spoken the thoughts which have come into my mind one after the other; I am glad to have enjoyed the privilege of speaking these words of love for one who was to me a brother beloved.

Two weeks ago to-day he left his home in New York to go to his country home at Nanapashemet, Mass., where he had been in the habit of spending his summers for several years past. He stopped to visit a relative of his, Dr. Kittredge, at Brookline, Mass. On the following morning, Friday, he was up and about as usual; it was an exceedingly hot morning and the entire family were sitting upon the veranda of the house trying to make themselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Dr. Kellogg had been amusing himself, as was his wont, with his games of solitaire; when he had finished he gathered the cards together and placed them in their place, and then leaned back in his chair, and looking around said very quietly, "How perfectly beautiful everything looks around here; I do not think I have ever seen things look more beautiful here than they do this morning." Then, without saying another word, he leaned his head back, and so passed away to the beyond, without a sigh or a struggle. "And so He giveth His beloved sleep."

Am Inst Hom 1905

EDWIN MERRITT KELLOGG, M. D.

BY HENRY M. SMITH, M. D., NEW YORK.

WELL and widely known by his association with the American Institute of Homœopathy and his connection with life insurance, Dr. Kellogg is hardly remembered as occupying the position of Dean of the college. Indeed, so short was his tenure of office that the fact scarcely became known to the profession generally, but, brief as it was, he succeeded in accomplishing much in undoing a wrong that had continued a long while, and in inaugurating a new era in the history of the college.

In 1868, having accepted the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology, associated with Dr. Daniel D. Smith, and becoming a member of the faculty, he took occasion, at the first faculty meeting, to broach the subject of a reform in the method of teaching medicine suggested by his experience as a teacher. He argued that the curriculum was faulty, inasmuch as the first year student was obliged to attend the same course and listen to the same lectures as did the advanced student of two or three years, and that the same lectures were delivered every year instead of being graded as was the course of instruction in every other educational department.

In the preceding sketch (of Dr. Beakley) mention has been made of the election of Dr. Kellogg as Dean and the refusal of the former executive to acknowledge it or give up the college property; the appeal to the trustees, with the discovery of irregularities in the organization of the college; the authorization of Dr. Kellogg, as the recognized Dean by the majority of the faculty, to obtain legislative relief, and his success in having all acts legalized and changes made whereby it was possible for the college to attain its present prosperous condition.

In the summer of 1857 petitions were largely circulated among the friends of homœopathy in this city, asking the "board of ten governors" who had charge of the almshouse department to assign some of the wards of Bellevue hospital to the care of physicians of our school. The

matter was referred to a special committee of three to report upon the propriety of acceding to the request. The majority of the committee reported at the meeting of the board, December 19, citing the history of the hospital, stating that homœopathy had been experimented with and failed in various hospitals, placing it in the category of worthless medical theories, and concluding that it would be unwise and inexpedient to place any portion of Bellevue Hospital in charge of homœopathic practitioners for the purpose of experimenting upon its inmates.

The minority committee, Mr. B. F. Pinckney made a report January 19, 1858, showing the falsity of the statements made, presenting statistics showing the comparative results of treatment between the two schools, giving the status of homœopathy, and deducing the conclusion that homœopathy had ceased to be an experiment ; was an established system of medicine ; that the expense of treatment, the duration of disease, and the mortality were less under homœopathic treatment, and advising that one-half of the wards of Bellevue hospital be transferred to the charge of homœopathic physicians to be appointed by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.

This report of the minority was prepared by Dr. Kellogg, and the compilation of statistics was the first that had been made, and for many years, the only one. It shows the thoroughness of its author's work, and is quoted as authority, and taken as the source of early homœopathic statistics.

During the time these petitions were being circulated Drs. Kellogg and Perkins issued a call for a meeting of homœopathic physicians (August 13, 1857) to organize a county society, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature ; one object of doing so at this time being that there might be a legalized society to confer with the Board of Governors.

In 1865 there had been organized at Cleveland the Hahnemann Life Insurance Company, which issued policies to those under homœopathic treutment at ten per cent. less than to those under the old school. The Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in New York in 1868 with a similar object. Dr. A. Cooke Hull was appointed medical director, and Drs. E. M. Kellogg and J. W. Mitchell medical examiners. Dr. Kellogg was afterward medical director, and in 1871 was elected vice president, and had general management. This obliged him to give up much of his medical practice. In 1878 he was elected president, and continued as such until 1890, when finding that they were unable to compete with older and larger companies, he advised the winding up of its affairs, and retiring from business. Under Dr. Kellogg's supervision, statistics were compiled as a basis for computing the rates. These statistics were published for circulation as tracts. One, "Which Medical Practice ?" gives an analysis of over eighty thousand cases in private practice, obtained from official records of boards of health in several large cities.

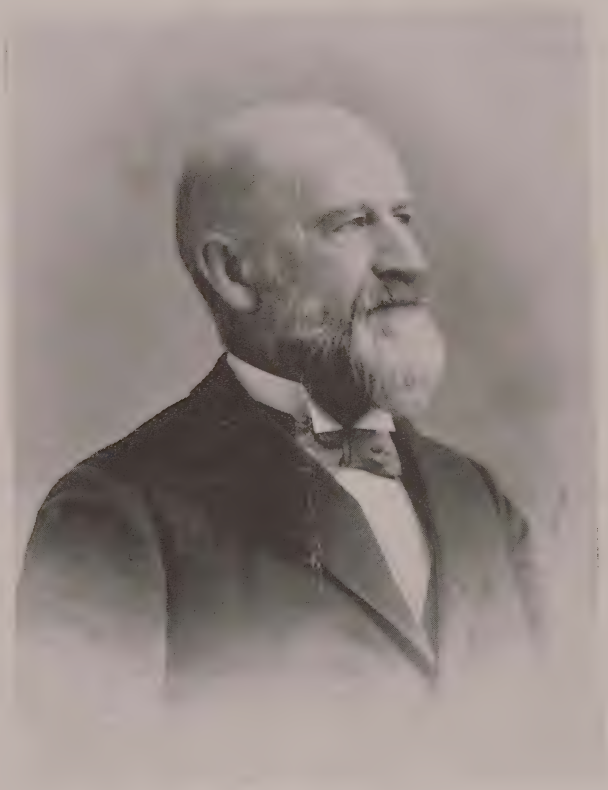
At the reorganization of the college in 1870, he had been elected professor of the diseases of women and children, and after delivering two courses of lectures, he was made Professor Emeritus.

In the same year (1870) he was elected to the same chair in the New York Medical College for Women, which position he held three years.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in Pittsburg in 1866, the first year after its reconstruction, he was elected its treasurer, and has since been annually re-elected a period of twenty-eight years, showing the estimation in which he is held by the profession throughout the country.

Dr. Kellogg was born at Reading, Pa., September 20, 1826. When he was eight years old his parents removed to New York, where he has since lived. After graduating from Columbia College in 1846, he spent three years in South America as tutor in the family of Mr. Theodore W. Riley. On returning to this city in 1849, he entered the office of Dr. Whittaker as a student of medicine. He attended his first course of lectures in 1849–50 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated at the New York Medical College, in which his preceptor had been elected Professor of Anatomy, in 1852.

Chironian Dec 1 1894



EDWIN MERRITT KELLOGG, M. D.

KELLOGG, FRANCIS BARTLETT

KELLOGG, FRANCIS B., A.B., M.D., of Tacoma, Washington, was born at Avon, Connecticut, September 20, 1855. His early education having been obtained in his native state, he entered a drug store and for four years, 1872 to 1876, he was a practical druggist. He entered Yale college and graduated from the academic department in 1883 and from the medical department of the same institution in the year 1886.

Dr. Kellogg then attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College and graduated therefrom in 1887. He then served for one year as one of the internes at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, during the last six months of his service holding the position of senior of staff and house surgeon. He then practiced medicine in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, until the summer of 1889. He spent that summer as assistant in Wills Eye Hospital and in the ear and throat departments of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, both of Philadelphia.

Dr. Kellogg went west and November 1, 1889, settled in Tacoma, where he has since been engaged in the specialty practice of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The fall, winter and spring of 1891–92 were spent in Vienna, Austria, in the further study of the same branches.

The Doctor is oculist and aurist to the Childrens' Home of Tacoma.

FRANCIS BARTLETT KELLOGG, Los Angeles, California, was born September 20, 1855, in Avon, Connecticut, son of Bela C. Kellogg and Mary Bartlett, his wife. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native town, whence he passed to Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, graduating in 1879, the salutatorian of his class. He then entered Yale University, from which he received in 1883 the degree of A. B. It was in the medical department of that university that he was trained for the practice of his profession, graduating M. D. in 1886. In 1887 he graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and the following year served as interne at the Ward's Island Hospital, for the last six months acting as house surgeon. In the summer of 1889 he took special courses at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and in the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Medico-Chirurgical College of that city. He began practice in New Haven, Connecticut, and in November, 1889, went to Tacoma, Washington, where he confined his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He remained at Tacoma until April, 1897, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. He was connected with the staff of the Fannie Paddock Hospital of Tacoma and also held an appointment on the staff of the Portland Hospital. He is assistant editor of the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy." and collaborator of the "New York Eye, Ear and Throat Journal." He is a member of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, in 1889, Elizabeth Brockett, and they have three children: Sanford B., Mary B. and Frances E. Kellogg.

King Vol IV

KELLOGG, GEORGE, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born in New York city, March 11th, 1811. He was the eldest son of J. W. Kellogg, who for twenty years was President of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I. At that ancient seat of learning he received his academic education. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of his profession under the supervision of Dr. J. Vanderveer, a noted physician of his day. In 1830–'31, young Kellogg was a member of the class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but business of a pressing nature calling him west for a couple of years, he received his diploma from the University of Indiana, and the same year, on his return to New York, was admitted to membership by the State Medical Society.

In June, 1833, Dr. Kellogg married the daughter of Mr. John E. Vanantwerp, of New York city, a prominent merchant and well known gentleman. He commenced his professional career in Philadelphia, Pa., and, in 1837, was induced by flattering offers, to remove to Yazoo City, Miss., where he formed a partnership with Dr. Washington Dorsey, one of the most distinguished physicians in the South. In 1840, while on a visit to New York for the benefit of his health, his attention was attracted to homœopathy by the successful treatment of a member of his family. When under the most able treatment the case seemed hopeless, it was brought to a successful termination by the skill of Dr. Granger, who at that time was regarded by the profession as an arrant empyric. This led to a renewal of an intimacy with a fellow-student, Dr. Robert Rossman, a successful advocate of homœopathy, in Brooklyn, who aided his friend Kellogg in an investigation of the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. Witnessing its successful application to diseases under the intelligent administration of Dr. Rossman, Dr. Kellogg announced himself a convert to the then unpopular theory. In 1844, he embarked for New Orleans (a *terra incognita* so far as homœopathy was concerned), but on his arrival, finding it impossible under the then existing stringent law as to licence to medical practitioners, to obtain one (holding as he did such heterodox views), he concluded to abandon the field for the time being.

Subsequently Dr. Kellogg accepted a partnership with Dr. F. A. W. Davis, of Natchez, an influential convert to the cause. Here he remained until the offensive and unjust laws had been abrogated in Louisiana, and he then returned to New Orleans. Here he engaged actively in his profession a co-worker with the lamented Dr. Leon. In 1853, his health compelled him to seek a more northern and less malarious climate, and as the ground was unbroken at Nashville, he received encouragement to inaugurate homœopathy in that city. His first essay was to publish a book for local circulation, the title of which told its object: "An Answer to the Question: What is Homœopathy?" It was a plain elucidation of the principle, addressed to non-professional readers. It was favorably received, and assisted in establishing the practice on a firm basis. The health of Dr. Kellogg did not recuperate as was hoped for, and he concluded to fall back upon his normal latitude, and, returning to the State of New York, located in Troy, where he remained actively engaged in his profession until the occupation of New Orleans by General Butler, when he received a most flattering invitation from him to return to that city, as an expert in climatic diseases. Actuated by a sense of duty and patriotism, he accepted the proposition, and on reporting to the commanding general, was immediately commissioned Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. This was the second white regiment raised in the State, and he was ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, as Post Surgeon. On the troops taking the field, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon on General Dudley's staff, and so remained during the organization of the campaign against Port Hudson. When the advance was made, Dr. Kellogg was ordered to assume the duties of Medical Director on the staff of the Division Commander Major-General C. C. Augur, and acted as such at the Battle of Plains Store. He served during the whole of that severe campaign until the capitulation of Port Hudson. He was then detached and sent to New

York in charge of the wounded on board of the steamer Mantanzas. He was fortunate in turning over his charge in good condition to the Medical Director at New York. On his return to his department, he was detailed for duty at the St. Louis and University Hospitals, acting in the mean time as the medical adviser of the family of General Banks, and when the general was superseded, he tendered through him his resignation, which was accepted, and the appointment of Pension Surgeon conferred upon him. This position he has held up to the present time.

During the military occupation of New Orleans, he held several special military appointments, one of which was his appointment by Major-General Hancock, on the re-organization of the City Government, as Alderman, which position he held for some time. A veteran of forty years, he is still actively engaged in the daily routine of his profession.

Dr. John L. Kellogg.

JOHN L. KELLOGG, M. D., was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., April 8, 1811.

He studied medicine at New Hartford, N. Y., under Daniel Thomas, M. D. Graduated from Middleburg College, Vt., June, 1837.

Commenced practice in the autumn of the same year at Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., where he remained until 1840, thence removed to Bridgewater, N. Y., where he continued in practice until 1857. Dr. Kellogg then removed to Chicago, where he is now engaged in practice. About the year 1847, Dr. Kellogg's attention was called to the subject of homœopathy by Dr. E. A. Munger. Although feeling none of the bitterness of our modern medical "Sauls," still Dr. Kellogg found it difficult to eradicate his preconceived opinions that the whole matter was a delusion. However, after years of careful study, proving of drugs and homœopathic application of them, he became thoroughly converted, and is now one of firmest supporters of the doctrines of Hahnemann.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.X.p 636.

Daily Med Century
May 30 1893 and Aug 1893

Obituary.

JOHN LEONARD KELLOGG, M.D.

Died, of old age, April 27th, 1893, Dr. John L. Kellogg, of Washington Heights, Ill.

Although retired from active practice during the later years of his life, the Homeopathic profession of Chicago owes much to the early labors of Dr. Kellogg. Coming to Chicago in 1857, his name can be placed among those of the pioneer Homeopathic physicians of Chicago and the West. He first settled on Sangamon street, but soon moved to Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, where he spent the greater part of his professional life, building up a large practice. At this time he became a member of the original faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, becoming the professor of obstetrics, which position he filled with great honor until he retired to Washington Heights, in 1872. There he spent the years of a green old age, surrounded by the members of his large family, of which he was the loved and idolized head.

Dr. Kellogg was born in Manlius, N. Y., April 8, 1811. In 1850 he married Harriet B. Scott. He leaves a widow and six daughters, several of whom have become distinguished in their professional careers, in art and education.

Only those who are intimately acquainted with the subject of this sketch can know what a noble soul has passed from earth.

G.

Name in full

John L. Kellogg M.D.

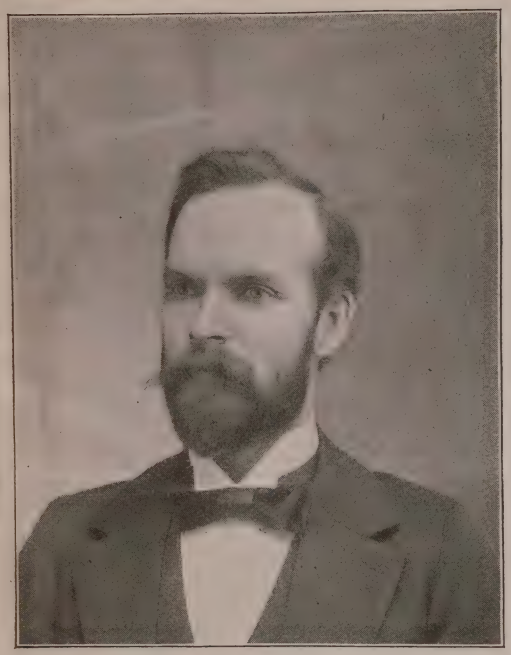
P. O. Address in full

No 832 Madison Ave Chicago Ill

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

Middlebury College Vt. 1837

KELLY, SIDNEY T



SIDNEY T. KELLY, .M D.,
MOBERLY, MO.

KELLY, WALLACE B

WALLACE B. KELLY, Independence, Kansas, born in Halcottville, Delaware county, N. Y.; literary education at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, and Stamford University; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; city physician, Independence, ten years.

KELSEA, GEORGE STORRS

My full name is George Storrs Kelsea
I graduated at Western Hom Medical College, Cleveland O in the year 1867
My present address is Newport county of Orleans
State of Vermont where I have resided since Jan 1st 1869
Previous to that time I practised in Derby Vermont, 5 years
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1863 at Lisbon N H

KELSO, ISABELLA FLORENCE

ISABELLA FLORENCE KELSO, Waterloo, Iowa, born Union, Hardin county, Iowa, March 14, 1856; diploma, 1899, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; diploma, 1902, from Vernon Academy of Mental Sciences, Rochester, N. Y.; medical preceptor, Dr. W. H. McClain; diploma M. D. from homœopathic department, State University of Iowa, 1893, and honorary degree from the Hahnemann Society of Iowa City.

KEMBLE, JAMES

James Kemble, M.D.

Dr. James Kemble died at his home in Philadelphia, August 3d, 1888. For many years he was a prominent old-school druggist in the northwestern section of the city. He became converted to homœopathy and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1880, after which he took up the practice of medicine in the same neighborhood in which he had so long lived as an advocate of allopathy.

At a special meeting of the Oxford Social Medical Club, called August 6th, 1888, at the office of Dr. Layman, No. 1630 N. Eighteenth Street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late member and professional associate, Dr. James Kemble, one of the principal organizers and first President of our club, who departed this life August 3d, 1888,

Resolved, That, while bowing in humble submission to the Divine will, we cannot refrain from expressing the deep loss we feel; also from offering to his bereaved and afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That this Association has lost an esteemed collaborator, an able counsellor, and a valued friend; the profession has been deprived of one of the most learned of its members, and the public at large of a skilful and untiring servant.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and also published in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.

J. R. HOLCOMBE, M.D.,
A. LAYMAN, M.D.,
E. K. MCGILL, M. D.,
Committee.

H. M. 1888

A. LAYMAN, M.D., *Secretary.*

KENDALL. EDWARD JAMES

EDWARD JAMES KENDALL, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Welland, Ontario, Canada, January 20, 1861, son of John and Sarah Ann (Badger) Kendall. He is a graduate of the high school at Niagara Falls, Canada, and of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto, Canada. His medical preceptor was Dr. Joseph Daniel Tyrrell of Toronto, Canada, and he completed a three years' course in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1895, when he received the M. D. degree. He has since practiced in Detroit, and in connection with his general practice is a member of the staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, professor of materia medica in the Detroit Homœopathic College, assistant registrar and member of the college dispensary staff. He is medical inspector of Detroit for the board of health, and member and ex-president of the Homœopathic Practitioners' Society of Detroit. He also is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the International Hahnemannian Association, and the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities.

King Vol IV

KRADVILL, Edward James

E. J. KENDALL, M. D.
206 FINE ARTS BLDG
DETROIT, MICH

My dear Dr. Bradford

Many thanks for your letter in regard to Vol. X. Homeopathic Physician- The set you sent me lacked Vol. X. So I presume the volume you have belongs to the set- I shall be very glad to receive it and thus complete my set and Enclose twenty cents in stamps for postage on same-

I hope to be in Phila next summer when I expect to have more time to visit with you and when I shall have a list of any books or journals I may want-

With my best wishes

Cordially yours

E J Kendall

Jan. 14/16-

E. J. KENDALL, M. D.
206 FINE ARTS BLDG
DETROIT, MICH.

My dear Dr Bradford

I have delayed returning list of journals you sent me as I wanted to see what I lacked in sets that I might want to complete - I copied some from your list and if I find them desirable I will write you later and if you still have any that I want I shall be glad to buy.

Sorry you had the trouble to write me and with any best wishes and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you again soon

I remain

Most cordially yours

E J Kendall

June 27/15

Wish you would send the Hom. Phys to my residence

25 Tyler Ave., Highland Park, Detroit, Mich.

Phila Feb. 11/95

Dear Doctor Bradford

Enclosed herewith
please find list of pamphlets &c
I have so many of them in
my Transactions of Societies
and in my journals that
I think I do not care to
purchase. Besides the state
of my finances would
scarcely permit of my doing
so. However, I thank you
for giving me the opportunity.
If you have Vol 1. of Am-
Hom Review, for sale I should be
glad to purchase it.

Patrick St.

u. 4 July 44

gn me a
tures and
coming
are very
ould take
ever if
nt seat,

Sendall

'95

Have given the order for your picture and hope to get it this week.

Have seen your "Life and Letters of Hahnemann." It is a very handsome and valuable volumn and I hope soon to purchase a copy. 14

Shall accept your kind invitation and come out to see you some Sunday afternoon when the weather is more pleasant

Yours truly

E. J. Kindall

X

174 St. Patrick St.
Toronto, Can. 4 July 44

Dear Mr. Chase

Kindly assign me a seat for the lectures and Clinics for the coming Session. As I am very near sighted, I would take it as a great favor if you will give a front seat, say, No. 9 or 10.

Yours truly
E. J. Kendall
'95

KENDALL, RICHARD L

RICHARD L. KENDALL, M. D.

Dr. Kendall was born January 31, 1872, at Aurora, Ill. He attended the public and high school of that city, graduating from the latter in 1891.

After studying medicine with Dr. C. E. Colwell, of Aurora, he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, graduating in 1897. He returned at once to his home town and began the practice of medicine June 28, 1904, he was married to Miss Cornelia Moore, who survives him.

For a number of months Dr. Kendall suffered from the effects of chronic contracted kidney, for which an operation was performed, but with no avail. He was not well enough to again take up the practice of medicine, and the latter part of 1905 went to San Diego, Cal., where he died the first day of the new year, 1906.

Dr. Kendall was a man of sterling qualities and gave promise of reaching eminence in his profession. He was essentially a self-made man.

He joined the Institute in 1905. A I H 1906

DR. RICHARD L. KENDALL.

Dr. Richard L. Kendall was born at Aurora, Ill., January 31, 1873, the son of John W. Kendall and Mary Carter Kendall.

After passing through the schools of his native place he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and received his degree March 25, 1897. This was supplemented by a post-graduate course in New York in 1900.

He practiced in Aurora and the adjoining towns.

In November, 1905, he underwent an operation at the Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, and, a month later, to promote his recovery, he and his wife went to San Diego, Cal., but through the inroads of Bright's disease heart failure ensued and he died January 1, 1906. His remains were brought back to Aurora.

Dr. Kendall on January 28, 1904, married Miss Cornelia More, of Aurora.

He is survived by his father, his widow, and one brother, Robert E. Kendall.

Dr. Kendall joined the Institute in 1905.

J1 A I H Apr 1911

KENDRICK, CHALMERS N

CHALMERS N. KENDRICK, Buffalo, New York, born Upper Alton, Ills., October 18, 1872; literary education, Shurtleff College, Alton, A. B. 1894; graduated M. D. Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1898.

KENNEDY, ALONZO LEWIS

ALONZO LEWIS KENNEDY, M. D.

Dr. Alonzo Lewis Kennedy, prominently identified with the homœopathic medical profession, died at his home, 228 Pleasant street, Brookline, of heart disease, after a severe illness lasting for eighteen days. He was born in Sheepscot, a part of the town of Newcastle, Maine, October 22, 1844. His education was received at the Lincoln Academy and the Boston University School of Medicine. Dr. Kennedy was a member of the first class that graduated as a body from the Boston University School of Medicine, which was in 1876. He completed his medical training in Vienna. He was well known for his benevolent spirit, having among other things established the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, now located in the Charity building on Chardon street, for which he labored during a period of eighteen years. For several years Dr. Kennedy was instructor in materia medica at the Boston University School of Medicine. He was the author of a pamphlet on the subject of homœopathy which has been circulated throughout the country and is considered an excellent publication. As an evidence of the modesty which characterized his life, he had this pamphlet brought out so that full credit of it was given the Boenninghausen Club of Boston, an organization of homœopathic physicians of which he was a member. He was also prominently identified with the American Institute of Homœopathy, Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Society of Homœopathicians, the Boston Art Club, Congregational Club and the old South Church. He was married at Chicago in 1895 to Miss Isadore Hatfield, and she survives him together with an 18-year-old son.

For a great many years Dr. Kennedy practiced in the Back Bay section of Boston, where he also maintained his residence up to two years ago, when he removed with his family to Brookline on account of his health. He was buried at Newcastle, Maine. He joined the American Institute in 1881.

A I H 1905

Dr. Alonzo Lewis Kennedy, died at his home in Brookline, Mass. April 13th. He was born in New Castle, Me., October 22, 1844. He received his literary education at the Lincoln Academy and Bowdoin College, and his Medical degree from the Boston University Medical School, being a member of the first class that was graduated in 1876. He afterwards took post-graduate work in Vienna and located in Boston.

Dr. Kennedy was an active and well-known Hahnemannian, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Hahnemann and one of the best prescribers in New England. He was the ruling spirit in the establishment of the Medical Dispensary now located in the Charity Building on Chardon Street, for which he labored for eighteen years. He was for several years instructor in Materia Medica in the Boston Uuiversity School. He was the author of a pamphlet on Homeopathy which has been largely circulated, and considered an excellent missionary document, although he gave full credit to the Bönninghausen Club of Boston, of which he was an active member. He was prominently identified with the American Institute of Homeopathy, The International Hahnemannian Association, The Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, several social clubs, and especially the Congregational Club of the old South Church, from which the funeral service was held.

Dr. Kennedy was married in Chicago, in 1895, to Miss Isadore Hatfield, who, with an eight years old son, survives him.

HOTEL EMPIRE
333 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, April 4. 1896

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Your prompt reply to my request came yesterday. I thank you for the points — and also for the plaster. I think them good and shall prize them highly and take pleasure in distributing them to my friends & colleagues

Again thanking you

Believe me

Sincerely yours

A. L. Kennedy

KENNEDY. ELI H

Name in full

Eli Hall Kennedy

P. O. Address in full

[illegible]

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

[illegible]

KENNEDY, J C

J. C. Kennedy, M.D., graduated in Philadelphia, at the Hahnemann Medical College, in 1871. Located in Birmingham, near Pittsburg.

P. C. Kennedy

Box 257

Buchanan

Alleghany Co

Pa

Dr K Koch. M. D.

Dear Sir

I have waited long and patiently for an announcement of the Hahnemann Medical College. will you please mail to my address three copies as I wish one for myself and there are two students who contemplate

Attending the Hahnemann Medical College and desires announcements

Yours Truly

D. C. Kennedy

1304 257 Buchanan

Allegheny

Co

Pa

KENNEDY, SAMUEL

Saml Kennedy Philada.

KENNEDY, S

Philada Mar 29
/70

Dr A McSmith

Dear Sir.

Learning
thro the Materia Medica Journal,
that you are about to publish
a Directory. I send my Name &
address. if it is not too late.
My Name is Samuel Kennedy M.D.
I Graduated at Hahnemann ~~xxx~~
Med College of Philad in the Year 1870.
My Present address. is 636
Arch St. Philada County of
Philada State of Penn.
Never practiced before. I began
to practice Homoeopathy this
year. at above address.

Respectfully

S Kennedy M.D.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM RAYMOND

WILLIAM RAYMOND KENNEDY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born May 8, 1872, near Appleton City, Missouri, the son of William Stuart and Ada Antoinette (Butler) Kennedy. He is the grandson of Milo Butler on the maternal side and of Patrick M. Kennedy on the paternal side, both of whom were physicians of the old school. William R. Kennedy acquired his early education in the common schools of Shelbina, Missouri, and also took a literary course under private tutors. He studied for his profession under the preceptorship of Dr. T. L. Hazard of Iowa City, Iowa, and in the homœopathic department of the University of the State of Iowa, 1892-1895, receiving his degree in the latter year. From 1895 to 1897 Dr. Kennedy was located at Greenwood, Wisconsin; from 1897 to 1900 at Kankanna, Wisconsin; from 1900 to 1901 at Neillsville, Wisconsin, and since 1902 has been residing in Milwaukee, his practice being limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1902 he did post-graduate work in clinics and hospitals of London, England, and for three months studied bacteriology in the Edinburgh (Scotland) University; he also did special work in that institution in ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, and spent three months in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Dr. Kennedy is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, the Hahnemannian College Society of Iowa City, the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Congregational Club. August 3, 1901, he was united in marriage with Edna Juliet Mason, and one child, Florence Marjorie Kennedy, was born to them.

King Vol IV

KENT, J EMERSON

Name in full J Emerson Kent. A.M.-M.D

P. O. Address in full 2100 Green Street Philad. Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Edinburgh. G.B.

KENNELL, LLOYD ARMOUR

J. T. KENT, A. M., M. D.*

Was born in 1845 at Woodhull, Steuben county, in the rural portion of Western New York. He received his literary education in Madison University, graduating with Ph. B. in 1864, when only nineteen years of age, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1870. Studied medicine with Dr. Brown (Allopathic) of his native place, attended lectures in Bellevue Medical College receiving the degree of M. D. in 1868, and began practice in his native town where he labored until 1870. Becoming dissatified with the uncertainties of Allopathy, he investigated the eclectic practice, attended two courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1871–72, and removed to St. Louis, where he began the practice of Eclecticism in 1874. He became well known as a writer in several eclectic medical journals, and a prominent and active member of the

*See frontispiece.

Eclectic National Medical Association, from which he resigned, upon change of faith, in 1880. Was Professor of Anatomy in American Medical College, St. Louis, in 1877–78, and Professor of Anatomy in Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1880–81. When the Hering Medical College was organized, he was made Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

Upon the consolidation of the two Homœopathic Colleges, he was elected to the chair of Surgery. In 1882, Professor Uhlemeyer resigned the chair of Materia Medica, and urged upon the Board of Trustees the appointment of Professor Kent, who, in his opinion, was especially adapted to teach this difficult branch. At the urgent solicitation of his colleages and the Board of Trustees he resigned his much loved chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and accepted his present position of Professor of Materia Medica.

Although he has been an open and avowed Homœopathist since 1879, the final decision was reached only after a period of investigation or probation—medical evolution—

JAMES TYLER KENT, A. M., Chicago, Illinois, professor of materia medica in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, physician, and author of several valuable medical works, is a native of the town of Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, born in 1849, son of Stephen Kent and Caroline Tyler, his wife. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, and Woodhull Academy, Woodhull, and his higher education in Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, New York, where he came to his degree, Ph. B., in 1868; A. M., 1870. He was educated in medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating there in 1871, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, where he was awarded the diploma of that institution in 1889. Dr. Kent began his professional career in St. Louis as a physician of the eclectic school, at the same time being actively connected with several eclectic journals in the capacity of writer and also took an earnest part in the councils of the Eclectic National Medical Association. He was professor of anatomy in the American Medical College, St. Louis, 1877-78. about which time his attention was forcibly directed to homœopathy, through the serious illness of his wife, whose case refused to yield to the treatment either of his own eclectic or the allopathic school practitioners, but was subdued by homœopathic treatment. He then became a careful student of Hahnemann's Organon and other works of the new school, with result in his complete conversion to homœopathy, his resignation from the Eclectic National Medical Association in 1879 and his appointment to the chair of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, which he held from 1881 until 1883, and professor of materia medica from 1883 until 1888. Later on he was dean and professor of materia medica in the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; dean and professor of materia medica in Dunham Medical College, Chicago; dean and professor of materia medica in Hering Medical College, Chicago; and now (1905) he holds the same chair in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Thus for more than thirty-five years Dr. Kent has been a conspicuous figure in medical circles, and for more than twenty-five years in teaching and practice under the law of similia; and he is looked upon as one of the ablest teachers and exponents of the homœopathic school in America. His contributions to the literature of the profession are known by their strength rather than their length, and include, more prominently, his "Kent's Repertory," "Kent's Homœopathic Philosophy," and "Kent's Lectures on Materia Medica." Among the various professional associations of which he is a member the more prominent of them are the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association, besides which he holds an honorary corresponding membership in the British Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

extending over several years. He had long been convinced that *similia* was a law of selection, but it was not until 1879 that he abandoned a mixed eclectic and homœopathic practice and accepted Hahnemann's method and the universality of the law. He has at last found his *niche;* and from all reports of his work, his enthusiasm and his close application will make a successful and acceptable teacher of Materia Medica, and a credit to the profession in the west.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 305.

JAMES TYLER KENT, M.D.

Was born in Steuben county, New York, March 31, 1844. His early life was an uneventful one, having been born and raised on a farm. The limited education that the neighboring county schools afforded gave no inkling to the busy and studious life that afterwards fell to his lot. In his 29th year he went West where in St. Louis he began a career that is marked by one uninterrupted series of successes. In 1878 he was appointed teacher of anatomy in the American Medical College of St. Louis; this position he occupied for two years. In 1880 he was appointed teacher of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis. He remained in this position until 1883 when he was transferred to the Chair of Materia Medica in the same college. In 1888 he came to this city and has been with us ever since. During his career as a teacher in the West he gathered about him a large number of student graduates who, desirous of continuing their studies under his fostering care, followed him to this city. This circumstance forced him to form a Post-Graduate School of Homœopathy. Gathering about him a few prominent citizens of this city they procured a charter and in 1881 opened the First Post-Graduate School of Homœopathy established in the country. Dr. Kent was made Dean of the Faculty and with the assistance of an able staff of lecturers and professors he soon made what was considered an experiment an established fact. The college has an honorary membership of nearly one hundred from all parts of the United States. Dr. Kent has published a number of pamphlets which have been translated into Italian, French and German, and is now busily engaged in writing text books on pure homœopathy intended for use in his schools.

July 1916

Dr. James Tyler Kent, formerly of Chicago and Philadelphia, died at his home in Stevensville, Mont., on June 5, where he had gone when he retired from active work on leaving Chicago some months before.

He was known the world over as author of Kent's Repertory, Homeopathic Philosophy and Kent's Lectures on Materia Medica, as well as for numerous other writings. As a teacher of Materia Medica, he was a master. He possessed a giant intellect and he was an indefatigable worker.

His lectures on the Organon and on Materia Medica were equalled by few and excelled by none. As a prescriber he had no equal. His students loved him and his instructions will be remembered and cherished as a priceless heritage. To know him was to love him. The writer will gratefully remember a number of years spent in college work with Dr. Kent in Chicago.

Homeopathy looses one of its best and most worthy followers in the death of Dr. Kent.

KENT, J. T. 2

KENT.—We regret extremely to have to chronicle Dr. J. T. Kent's departure from St. Louis to take up his abode in Philadelphia. Dr. Kent leaves here a large and lucrative practice, in answer to brilliant inducements offered him by the *clientèle* of the late Adolph Lippe, who, it is said, had designated him as his rightful successor. We are glad to be able to announce that Dr. Kent will continue to contribute to the pages of the REPORTER as formerly. Our best wishes follow the Doctor in his new home, where we trust he will find, as he expects, a large and congenial field of usefulness. The Board of Trustees of the College have several names under consideration for the vacancy left in the Faculty by Dr. Kent's resignation. They will, however, "make haste slowly" in their selection of an incumbent for that important chair.

Clin.Rep.V.1.p 153.

Phila. Pa.
N. Am. Mch 20 1900

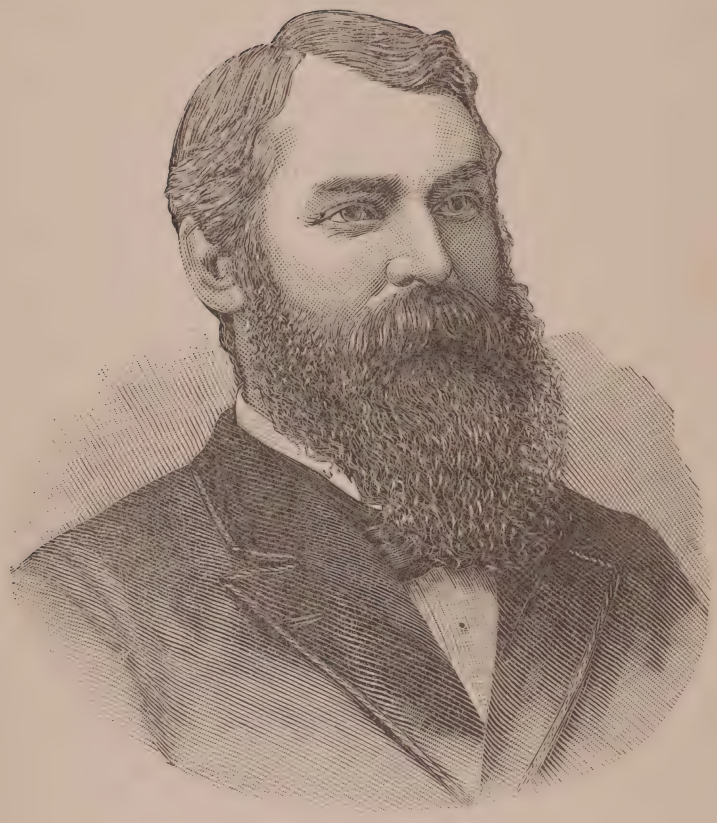
MEDICAL SCHOOL GOES TO CHICAGO

Dr. James T. Kent. Dean of the Homoeopathic Post-Graduate, Goes to Dunham College.

Philadelphia is about to lose one of its medical colleges and one of its most famous physicians. Chicago is to absorb both, and on a grand scale.

Next Thursday Dr. James T. Kent, dean of the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homoeopathics, Sixth and Spring Garden streets, and a medical authority and lecturer of international reputation, will leave here for Chicago, where the Philadelphia School will locate, in conjunction with the Dunham College of Medicine, with which it has recently been affiliated.

The school will continue its term here until April 1, and then the whole equipment will be removed bodily to Chicago, to reopen next October as a distinct department of the Dunham College, which is also a homoeopathic institution. The school will remain practically the same, except that it drops its prenomen "Philadelphia" and becomes simply "the" Post-Graduate School of Homoeopathics. It will also be conducted on a larger and more thorough scheme.



J. T. Kent, A.M., M.D.

Happiness lies in breadth of heart. And breadth of heart is that inward freedom which has the power to understand, feel with, and, if need be, help others.

—Galsworthy.

James Tyler Kent, A. M., M. D., was born in Woodhull, N. Y., March 31, 1849, and passed away at his home in Stevensville, Mont., June 5, 1916, aged 67 years, 2 months and 7 days. He was the son of Stephen and Caroline (Tyler) Kent. Received Ph. B. Madison (now Colgate) U. 1868; M. D., Eclectic Med. Inst., Cincinnati, 1871; M. D., Hom. Med. College of Missouri, 1879. Married Clara Louise Tobey of Philadelphia July 2, 1896. Practiced at St. Louis 1873-1888; Philadelphia, 1888-1900. Prof. of Materia Medica Hom. Med. College at St. Louis, 1881-1888. Prof. Materia Medica and Dean Post Graduate school of Homœopathy at Philadelphia, 1890-1899. Prof. Materia Medica, Hahnemann Med. College and Hospital, Chicago, 1903-1910. Prof. Materia Medica, Hering Med. College, Chicago, 1910-1913. Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1904; International Hahnemanian Association; Ill. State Hom. Society; British Hom. Society (hon.) and founder of Society Homœopathicians.

Author: Repertory of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, 1877. Homœopathic Philosophy, 1900. Lectures on Homœopathic Materia Medica, 1905.

Another laborer has gone to his reward. Another master and leader has removed from our midst.

Dr. Kent was a man with a master mind. He possessed a giant intellect with a most wonderfully keen perception of truth. He was an indefatigable worker. He accomplished much. As a writer, his lectures on the Organon and the Materia Medica, are not equaled by any modern writer. His Repertory of the Materia Medica is masterly. These were written in maintenance of the true art of healing in which he was so skillful.

As a prescriber he had no equal. His thorough knowledge of what was curable in disease in general and in each individual in particular; what was curative in drugs in general and in each drug in particular, and the accurate application of the one to the other made him the most accurate prescriber in the profession. His students found in him a counselor of great value, and his instructions were treasured as priceless gems. He has gone. His mantle must fall on other shoulders.

Jl Am Inst Hom July 1916

G. E. Dienst.

PROF. JAMES TYLER KENT.

James T. Kent.

JOURNAL OF
...HOMOEOPATHICS

Dr. J. T. KENT, Editor
2009 Walnut Street

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 1899

Dear doctor:

Did I give you anything I have, those Ext.s of the Calcareas if you will drop in and get them? No cost to you.

I have been sending the Journals to an Envelope present covering the picture. I am wondering if the postman failed them. For one seems suspect and if any val by calling for it. You will then be sure it is not wrongly handled.

Yours truly

James Tyler Kent

ver
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- to them
interests
tion in
Rome
g things
sight.
re
Kent

DR. J. T. KENT,
92 STATE ST.
CHICAGO.

Dear Doctor Bradford

Thanks for your mention of the Medal; but— I think I will not tell them

I have deep interest in your excellent articles in the Recorder. You have said some timely things in good strong English. Do so some more

Kent.

DR. J. T. KENT
~~2009~~ WALNUT STREET
2133 PHILADELPHIA

Sept. 26

Dear doctor Bradford

I quit the I.H.A. in disgust 7 or 8 years ago and have none of the I.H.A. proceedings: The I.H.A. has not done any useful work for 10 years. and I dont think you will ever find any moorings in these proceedings

Fraternally
J. T. Kent

2.8.1920

DR. J. T. KENT
2009 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Sept. 26

T. L. Bradford

Dear Doctor:

I will take the lot of Lithographs you offer to sell for $10.00 On delivery at my office I will pay for them if in fair condition.

Fraternally,

J. T. Kent

KENT, MAUDE

KENNY, ARTHUR

ARTHUR KENNY, M.D.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

This young physician, whose early death is reported within a year of his admission to the Institute, was of old Holland descent. He was born at Readington, N. J., May 27, 1861. When about four years old he was removed to Stewartsville, N. J., where he had an excellent common school education, which, afterwards, was supplemented by a course at a business college at Easton, Pa.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. Henry Crater, of Somerville, N. J., completing it by a three years' course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating as a member of the class of 1885. During the following year he had charge of the college dispensary, after which he located in Somerville, where he built up a large practice in a few years.

Though a young man, he had great dignity of bearing and a magnetism which influenced all with whom he came in contact. He had a superior judgment for one of his years, and his opinions were always on the right side of a question. He possessed the courage of his convictions and a rare faculty of convincing those who differed from him. Though a busy practitioner, he found time to interest himself in public matters and affairs of state, and was thoroughly posted on the national political condition. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and other associations. He joined our Institute at Atlantic City last year.

His death, which occurred March 20, 1892, was caused by rheumatic fever, following an attack of tonsillitis. The rheumatism lasted about nine days, and then suddenly, by metastasis assaulting the heart and brain twenty hours before, the end came. He has left a wife and two children.

A I H 1892

LORENZO MARCELLUS KENYON, M.D.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

By the death of Dr. Kenyon, the medical profession loses one of its most esteemed members, homœopathy a faithful and able representative, and this Institute one of its venerable and honored seniors. He was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March, 18th, 1821. He received a good education in the common and academic schools of the vicinity and at an early age chose medicine as his profession. His preceptors in this art were Dr. Samuel Foote of Jamestown, and Dr. Carlton Jones of Westfield, both of them practitioners of good repute in their respective districts. After the required course of private instruction he concluded his preparation at the medical colleges at Fairfield and Albany, from the last of which he graduated about 1842.

He first essayed the practice of his calling at Warren, Pa. He continued there and in the neighboring village of Youngstown, about three years. It was in the course of that early part of his career that his attention was arrested by the unexpected favorable result of homœopathic treatment in a case of malignant scarlet fever that seemed past cure under the ordinary regimen. The recovery was so surprising that he felt obliged to undertake an investigation of the claims and methods of the system, to which, up to that time he had been a stranger. It is understood that the physician who demonstrated, in this instance, the practical advantage of the new treatment, was Dr. W. S. Hedges of Jamestown.

After a sufficient examination of the subject, Dr. Kenyon became fully convinced of the importance of homœopathy as a principle in therapeutics and at once and without reserve, adopted it henceforth as a rule of practice.

About this time he removed to Westfield, N. Y., where he continued till 1856, when he made another change which proved to be of a more permanent character. This removal was to the city of Buffalo, where he formed an association with Dr. N. H. Warner, who held the leading position in the homœopathic school. Subsequently, Dr. A. R. Wright became a member of the firm, which continued unchanged till the death of Dr. Warner in 1860.

For more than thirty years—with the exception of about two years of Southern travel for the benefit of his health—he was a resident of Buffalo, conscientiously and successfully pursuing his arduous profession. Notwithstanding his reserved and unobtrusive manner, his

ability as a practitioner was early recognized, and he soon gained and held throughout his active professional life the patronage of a large circle of appreciative families. Besides the constant demands upon his time and labor by his prosperous neighbors, he was lavish of his services among the poor and helpless, and was identified with many of the charitable institutions of Buffalo.

He was a sincere believer in the medical system that he followed and, although naturally of a retiring and pacific disposition, was ready, upon occasion, to maintain its advantages and defend it against adverse criticism from any quarter.

In 1860, or 1861, his health partially gave way, and he felt it necessary to give up his practice for a time. After a year or so, of rest and travel, he essayed to resume his work, but was soon again obliged to retire. He went West and, it is understood, was, for a time, engaged in other business. In 1864, having recovered his health, he returned to Buffalo and once more took up the active exercise of his calling with his original ardor and success.

He continued in the same field without interruption until his final sickness, doing the work of a large practice, enjoying the respect due to a skilful and conscientious physician, a peaceful citizen, a kind neighbor and an earnest Christian.

He was not the pioneer of homœopathy in Erie County, but by his influence and example he did much to extend its credit and acceptance, not only in his own neighborhood, but in western New York generally. His judicious counsel is said to have been very helpful and encouraging to many a young practitioner, who sought his advice.

He was President of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1874, and upon the organization of the Homœopathic Society of Western New York, he was chosen its first presiding officer. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy at Cleveland, in 1853, and was consequently a senior of ten years standing. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. Kenyon, was not only an example of entire abstemiousness from every kind of spirituous liquor, but was a zealous advocate of temperance in its fullest acceptance. He was a Freemason of high rank and a member of the order of Knights Templar. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist denomination, which he joined in 1855, and of which he remained a devout member and office-bearer until his death.

For several years he had suffered, notably after more than usual exertion or anxiety, occasional attacks of angina pectoris. About six weeks before his death he had a severe attack, which, however, yielded to proper treatment for a time, but to be succeeded after a few weeks by one still more distressing and which proved too obdurate for medical skill. Death came to his relief, November 25th, 1887. The event caused a profound sensation, not only in the profession and his large circle of attached friends, but throughout the city, to almost every inhabitant of which his name was familiar. At his funeral a vast assemblage testified, by its presence, the universal esteem in which he was held, and a deserved eulogium was pronounced by his pastor.

A meeting of the physicians of Buffalo, in which the different schools were represented, was addressed by a number of his surviving colleagues in terms expressive of the general regard in which their late venerable associate was held. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the Buffalo journals of the day contained extended obituary and biographical notices.

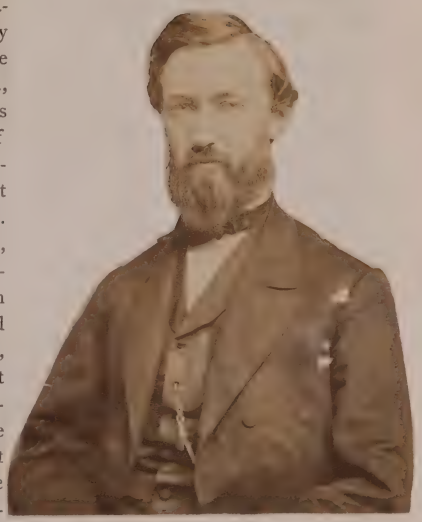
Dr. Kenyon was twice married: in 1845, to Mercy A. Mann, by whom he had one son, Dr. William B. Kenyon, of Buffalo; second, in 1880, to Miss De Etta Snow, who survives him, without issue.

A. I. H. 1888

L. M. Kenyon, M.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., died Nov. 23, 1887. He was born in Sheriden, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 18, 1821, received his literary education at Jamestown Academy, and on leaving school began the study of medicine with Samuel Foot, M.D., in 1836. He attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Fairfield, in 1838-39, and received his degree at the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1844. He began practice at Youngsville, Pa., but removed to Westfield, N. Y., in Jannary, 1846. Here Mrs. Kenyon was very ill, and her husband and his partner being unable to cure her, Dr. G. W. Wolcott, a homœopathic physician, performed that duty for them, with the usual result: that on the following June Dr. Kenyon began the practice of homœopathy. He removed to Buffalo in 1856 and entered into partnership with Dr. Warner until his death in 1860. His son, Dr. D. B. Kenyon succeeds to the practice. He died of angina pectoris. In December, 1887, he had his first attack, and since then has had several occasional attacks. His last illness was of six weeks' duration during most of which he was a great sufferer. He was once President of New York State Society, several times President of Erie County Society and the first President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western New York.

Med. Adv. V. 20. P 160.

KENYON, LORENZO M., M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 18th, 1821. He received a good English education in the Academy at Jamestown, N. Y., and immediately on leaving school, in 1836, commenced the study of medicine with Samuel Forte, jr., M. D., and attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Fairfield, in the winter of 1838–'39. His second course was at the Albany Medical College, in 1843–'44. He commenced practice at Youngsville, Pa., March 1845, and, on January 1st, 1846, removed to Westfield, N. Y. Mrs. Kenyon being very ill, and given up by her husband and his partner, Dr. C. Jones, of Westfield, she was restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. G. Wolcott, a homœopathic physician. On June 1st, 1846, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, and continued it there until his removal, in 1856. During the years 1854–'55, he was postmaster at Westfield. Removing to Buffalo, July 1st, 1856, he practised in partnership with N. H. Warner, M. D., until his death in 1860, since which time he has been in active practice in Buffalo.



KERN, CHARLES BRUCE

CHARLES BRUCE KERN, Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Frankfort, Indiana, April 30, 1872, son of A. D. and Sarah (Young) Kern. He attended the common schools of Frankfort, and was graduated, in 1895, from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, with the degrees of B. S. and A. B. His professional course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from 1895 until 1898, gained him the M. D. degree, and since graduation he has been engaged in general practice in Lafayette. Dr. Kern is a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital at Lafayette, and a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He married Flora Work, September 4, 1898.

King Vol IV

KERN, WILLIAM HENRY

Dr. W. H. Kern died at McKeesport, Pa., July 10th, 1898, of Bright's disease. He was one of the pioneer physicians of our school, having been in this place for 27 years. His brother, formerly of Kearney, Neb., succeeds him. Dr. Kern had never joined the state society of Pennsylvania nor the American Institute.

Med Visitor Sept 1898

Millerport Erie
Aug 27th 1862

Richard Crook Esq.

I Suppose
You think I am a long time of-
fering that note of mine. I have not
made up my mind for certain
I Hate to think to part as enemies
Mrs Hinton, I have been subject to
Diseases of the Head which has
made me very nervous so that I

If Not Will be Satisfactory
Please let me Know.

I have been
Practicing the Summer Months
Good Success. With Sincere Regard
I remain

Yours Fraternally
Wm. A. Kent

KERSEY T C

Name in full T. C. Kersey

P. O. Address in full Oregon Warren Co O

~~Graduate~~ (or Licentiate) of Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio

KERSHAW, J MARTINE

J. MARTINE KERSHAW, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in that city, the son of James Martine and Margaret Ellen (Wilson) Kershaw. He attended public and private schools of St. Louis, read medicine under Dr. T. S. McPheeters, was a student in McDowell Medical College, St. Louis, in 1866, and in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri from 1867 to 1869, graduating at the latter institution. He has since practiced in St. Louis. He was professor of neurology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and was first assistant to the professor of surgery under the late Dr. E. C. Franklin. He is a member and an ex-president of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, and of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, having served the latter for several terms as president. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and in his practice makes a specialty of diseases of the nose, throat, ear, heart and lungs. He married Kate Dickson, November 11, 1890, and they have a daughter, Madeline Provost Kershaw.

King Vol IV

DR. J. MARTIN KERSHAW,

President of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.

KESSLER, HOWARD DYSART

HOWARD DYSART KESSLER, Altoona, Pennsylvania, was born in the city in which he is now a practicing physician June 18, 1876. He was a pupil at Dickinson Seminary, from which he graduated in 1896, and whence he passed to the Wesleyan University. He subsequently matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he acquired the education and equipment necessary to fit him for the discharge of his professional duties. From this institution he graduated in 1901 with the degree of M. D.

King Vol IV

KESTER, RICHARD SAMUEL

RICHARD SAMUEL KESTER, Toledo, Ohio, born Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana, May 5, 1847; preceptor in medicine, Dr. W. Z. Shepard of Waterloo, Ind.; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1883; member of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Charles Ketchum studied with Dr. Everitt, and graduated at the same time with Dr. E. Hasbrouck. After a few months with Dr. Gerow, at New Paltz, he settled at Tuthill, where he still remains.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.4.P 4? 405.

KEYES, ALVAH E

Name in full Alvah E. Keyes, M.D

P. O. Address in full Monsfield Richland Co Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Homeopathic Medical College of Penn and of Western Reserve Medical College of Pittsfield Mass

KIEFER, JAMES DONALD

JAMES DONALD KIEFER, Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, is a native of Leck Kill, Pennsylvania. After graduating from the Pennsylvania State Normal School he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated from that institution in 1890. Since that time Dr. Kiefer has been engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society. King Vol IV

KIERSTED, CHRISTOPHER C

Name in full

Christopher C Kiersted

P. O. Address in full

N.Y.C. 238 W 26th St

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

State Med Society
1811

Name in full

Christopher Kiersted

P. O. Address in full

N.Y. City 238. W. 26th St

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

Albany Med Col-

KIGER, THOMAS C., M. D., of Marietta, O., was born near Danville, Ills., on May 2d, 1834. On leaving school he engaged in the grocery business; but when twenty years of age, having read some medical works borrowed of an allopathic physician in the town, he felt inclined to make the practice of medicine his profession. The system of practice taught in those pages, however, did not commend itself to his reason. Becoming somewhat acquainted with the homœopathic system, shortly after, he at once adopted it, and commenced his studies under the care of Dr. A. Hughes, a skilful physician of Wheeling, W. Va. He graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1857, and was publicly complimented during the commencement exercises for his attainments. Since then, and until the present time, he has practised with much success in Wheeling, W. Va., and in Marietta, O. In 1859, he married Miss Jennette J. Cleveland, of Rome, N. Y.

Being on account of feeble health unable to sustain the fatigues incident to an out-door practice, he confines himself principally to his office, and as a specialist, enjoys a wide reputation for his success in treating the diseases of women and children. For the former he has long regarded *Cannabis Indica* as the first of remedies.

Sensible of the great advantage education confers, he has been earnest in his endeavors that the laws of his State should be such as to secure to every child a good common school education, with, however, a substitution of German and Latin for geography, and much credit is due him for his active and persistent efforts to that end.

Several interesting and instructive articles from his pen have been published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

Born in an obscure locality in Northern Illinois, blest with few of those advantages which seem to be the natural inheritance of most men, Dr. Kiger has by determined effort raised himself to a position of respectability and influence. Liberal in all his views, social, religious, and political; an independent thinker, with courage to maintain such opinions as he believes well founded, he is one of those men whose influence is felt as a power in the community, and who are well deserving the estimation with which they are regarded.

KILMER, A

Dr. A. Kilmer, a homeopathic physician from Tennesee, with wife and two children, have come to Ludlow, and have begun housekeeping in the Cole house.

Tribune, Ludlow, Vt.
12.23.1892.

ADAM KILMER, M. D.

Adam Kilmer, son of Daniel Kilmer and Cornelia Ray Kilmer, was born in Boguet, Essex County, N. Y., July 13, 1847.

He served four and a half years in the Federal service in the War of the Rebellion. He was a Knight of Pythias, also a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On April 30, 1877, he married Miss Gertrude A. Feltt, of Willsboro, N. Y. In later years he began the study of medicine and graduated from the Homœopathic College of Missouri in 1891. He practiced in Tennessee, but for the past sixteen years was a very successful practitioner in Ludlow, Vt., where he was the means of converting many to the wonderful science of Homœopathy. His skill as a physician was widely known, not only in his own State, but in many surrounding States. He was a close student of the materia medica.

Dr. Kilmer's life was wholly given to his profession, going about his labor with a missionary spirit, cheerful in his ministrations to the sick, and a man of genial temperament. He was a man of many noble characteristics, held in high esteem, and has left a vacancy which, in the minds of the people, cannot be filled.

Dr. Kilmer is survived by his widow and two daughters. He joined the Institute in 1905 and died March 3d, 1909.

Am Inst Hom 1910

KIMBALL, DANIEL STARKWEATHER, M. D., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 7th, 1806. His ancestors—Henry and Richard Kimball—came from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He is the youngest of five children born to Elisha and Mary (Godfrey) Kimball; the latter being a lineal descendant of him of whom the poet wrote:

"To guide the sailor on his wandering way,
See Godfrey's toils reverse the beams of day;
Clear in his view the circling systems roll,
And broader splendors gild the central whole."

His father, Elisha, originally belonged to Stonington, Conn., and was drafted, furnished a substitute, and then served as a "minute man" in the revolution. In the eighteenth century, John Kimball, grandfather of this sketch, married into the Palmer family, of Preston City, near Stonington. Both families always occupied a high position, and in earlier days some of its members were called to representative posts. On his mother's side he is also a descendant of John Whipple, an early elder and representative of Ipswich, Mass.; and Deacon Joseph Goodhue, and more recently, of the remarkable Jemima Wilkinson, founder of the Wilkinsonian sect.

Dr. Kimball was educated mainly in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., in the Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1824, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery, under Joseph F. Pitney, M. D., of Auburn. He also attended, at the State Prison Hospital, one full course of lectures on chemistry and a part of a course on anatomy and physiology. For the succeeding six months he studied with the noted Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, the first discoverer of chloroform in America. Then completing his studies with a full course of lectures on all the branches, at Fairfield Medical College, in the fall and winter of 1827-'28, he was admitted to practice, and settled at Sackett's Harbor in the ensuing spring.

While a student with Dr. Pitney he performed an operation successfully upon his mother for the relief of tic-doloreux, dividing the facial nerves. He performed another very successfully upon a poor girl lame with club foot and compelled to use crutches, enabling her to walk without any assistance.

In 1832, before the process of making chloroform was made known, the idea of distilling chloride of lime and whiskey occurred to him, and on suggesting it to Dr. Guthrie, the latter said that the product would be his "sweet whiskey," as non-concentrated chloroform was then called.

He had long suffered, by spells, with chronic rheumatism and with dyspepsia. In the fall of 1831, he was taken with hæmoptysis, for which he spent the winter in South Alabama. This he attributes, in part, to his adoption of Halstead's then new method of treating dyspepsia, by agitating the abdominal viscera with the hands, which, by hastening the blood onwards, caused the lungs to be surcharged. Being still feeble, on his return in the spring he added the drug and prescription business, and limited his practice mostly to the village. For some time previous to 1842, he had observed and experienced the uncertainty of medicine as then practised, and as homœopathy was at that time creating some excitement in the old world, in Philadelphia, New York city, and the central part of the State, he determined to make some examination of it. Finally he adopted the new system, after practising allopathy for sixteen years. As he was then the only practitioner of homœopathy within seventy or eighty miles, his history from that date is the history of homœopathy in that section of New York.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and continued a constant attendant upon its meetings until the destruction of his property, on February 9th, 1850—a misfortune from which he has never entirely recovered. This occurred a few days after his return from delivering an address before the Central New York Homœopathic Society, for which the thanks of the Society were formally tendered. This

Society published a proving of Apis mellifica in 1852. In the spring of 1849, he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Geneva Medical College. The conversion of Drs. Seymour (now of Chicago), Dunning and Wright (then of Watertown), Dr. Massey (now of Sandusky City), and of Dr. S. P. Cole, of Chicago, are due to him.

During his allopathic practice he was pronounced by Professor A. Trowbridge the best read physician in Jefferson county. During this same period he acted for awhile as Physician and Surgeon for the United States garrison at Madison Barracks; was Assistant Surgeon in the New York State Artillery, under Colonel E. Camp, and afterwards Brigade Surgeon of the cavalry under General S. White. Being ignored by the allopathists in a pension case, he obtained from the United States the appointment of Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he still holds. He has held the office of Poor Master and Town Clerk for several years.

From 1833 to 1852, he was a member, and afterwards a Warden of the Episcopal Church, but then became a Spiritualist. He is a strong temperance advocate.

In 1834, he married Emeline Sandifutt, of Watertown, N. Y., and in 1866, Mrs. Susan A. H. Norville, then of Springfield, Mass., a remarkable clairvoyant, test and trance speaker.

He has published several provings of medicines, such as Hepatica trilobata, Veronica beccabunga, gallic acid, tellurium, rhus, etc.

Homœopathy was introduced into this county in 1842, by D. S. Kimball, M. D., of Sackett's Harbor. He had practiced Allopathy in that place during fourteen years previously, but having observed the progress of Homœopathy, he finally investigated its claims in the fall and winter of 1842–3, and was so favorably impressed with a short trial of it that he soon adopted it fully.

Trans. N.Y. Hom. Soc. V. 2. 1864.

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Name in full

Daniel D Kimball M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Sackets Harbor Jeff. Co. N. Y.

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

Geneva Medical College

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Starkweather

My full name is Daniel D Kimball — Licensed at Fairfield medical College Jan. 1828

I graduated at Geneva Medical College, in the year 1849 — The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine

My present address is Sackets Harbor county of Jefferson

State of New York where I have resided since 1827 save the winter of 1831-2 in Alabama

Previous to that time I ~~resided in~~ resided & read medicine with Joseph T Pitney M.D. of Auburn Cayuga County New York, part of the time Phy. to the Prison

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1828 at Sackets Harbor

Yours Respectfully

D D Kimball

DANIEL STARKWEATHER KIMBALL, M.D., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

This veteran of our school was the pioneer of homœopathy in that part of the State of New York in which for the greater part of his life he dwelt. He was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 7, 1806, being the fifth and youngest son of John Kimball, formerly of Stonington, Conn., and in direct line from one of the early settlers of Ipswich, Mass. After emigrating from Connecticut to New York, his father following the tide of population westward, finally settled in Cayuga county, near Auburn, in which village young Kimball was raised and educated in an excellent academy already established there.

About 1826 efforts were made for the foundation of a medical college in the same place, and in anticipation of a charter from the Legislature, a corps of professors was appointed, and a course of instruction organized and carried on during one term. The hopes of the projectors failed, however, the charter was not obtained, and the undertaking abandoned. Young Kimball attended this first and only session of the intended school, and the following year became a member of the college at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., after which he obtained a license to practice from the Board of Censors of that county. Soon removing to Sackett's Harbor, he began there to exercise his art, and with good success, and continued to do so during his long life until age and infirmities compelled him to pause.

His attention was first called to the subject of homœopathy in 1842, by the fact that several of his medical friends and colleagues had adopted that system of treatment. He was afterwards accustomed to refer to the conversion of such men as Drs. Robinson and Humphreys, of Central New York, in whose judgment he had confidence, as a sufficient reason for investigating the new method of cure. He had long felt the need of more scientific principles in medicine than those which he had been taught and which still formed the basis of the prevailing treatment. In order to satisfy himself of the claims of homœopathy as a practical system, he went to New

York and sought information personally from some of the prominent practitioners of our school in that city. In a memorandum made by him some years since, he refers with much satisfaction to the aid and advice he received, especially from Drs. Gray, Hull and Dunnell. It was easier, however, for him to recognize the truth of its principles, than to apply those principles in actual practice. Even at that day there were comparatively few guides to the practice of homœopathy, especially in the English language, to be obtained, and his isolated field, far from counsel and advice, combined to make his progress slow; but once satisfied of the soundness of his faith, confirmed by what he saw and heard of its great advantages to the sick, his perseverance gradually overcame all difficulties, so much so that he at length attained a knowledge of the materia medica and an aptness in the selection of the proper remedies that was acknowledged, by those who had opportunities of judging, as quite remarkable. Many years since he communicated to the writer many of the trials and experiences by which he painfully and slowly felt his way to confidence and expertness in the use of homœopathic remedies.

In April, 1844, he attended the memorable meeting in New York which organized this Institute, of which he remained a faithful member during his life, and a regular and interested attendant of its meetings as long as his health and strength permitted. Since 1872 he has been on the honorary list of seniors.

In 1850 he participated in the formation of the Central New York Homœopathic Society, and delivered an address on the occasion before the society and a large assembly of the public. About the same time, notwithstanding his prominent position as a homœopathist, the Geneva Medical College (New York) conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

When he pronounced in favor of the new school there were no adherents of homœopathy north of the Erie Canal, nearer than Auburn, Syracuse and Utica. He lived to see the num-

ber of practitioners in that large district greatly multiplied, not a few of whom were drawn to an examination of the system by his advice and example.

As a citizen, neighbor and friend, his life was without reproach. Simple in his tastes and unaffected in his manner, he was an example of temperance, almost to abstemiousness, and totally so from all stimulants, including tobacco, tea and coffee.

In 1834 he married Emeline Sandiforth, with whom he lived happily till her death in 1864. In 1866 he married Mrs. Susan Norville, of Springfield, Mass., who died in 1877. Again, for the third time, he married Mrs. Jane M. Jackson, who survives him.

Dr. Kimball died December 12, 1882, in the 77th year of his age.

A. J. H. 1884

ELIPHALET CLARK, M.D., Portland, Me.

Every community has its prominent men and central figures. Such was the position occupied by Dr. Eliphalet Clark in the city of Portland, and in relation to the history and practice of homœopathy in Maine. He may be said to have had his attention turned favorably towards homœopathy earlier than any other member of the profession in the State.

He was born in Strong, Me., in 1801, and was educated at the Farmington Academy. He attended medical lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School, and was graduated therefrom in 1824. He began the practice of medicine at Wilton, Me., but removed to Portland in 1830, where he built up a large practice. It was not long after his settlement in Portland that his attention was attracted to the system of Hahnemann, and he read everything he could find upon the subject. In 1836 he began to make experiments with crude drugs upon the healthy human body, and obtained some vatuable and suggestive symptoms from Veratrum viride. In 1839 he accepted the principles laid down in the "Organon," but he was not publicly known to have any connection with homœopathy until 1840. He became a member of the American Institute of

Jackets Harbor 23 May /67

Committee of Arrangements &c

Gentlemen,

I have thought of attending the Meeting of the Homoepathic Institute but having been quite unwell for 6 or 7 weeks past (& somewhat so all winter) I am unable to say positively now whether I shall feel able to attend

Yours Very Respectfully

D. I. Kimball M. D.

Jackets Harbor Jeff

County N. Y.

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KIMBALL, JAMES HENRY

Name in full

James Henry Kimball

P. O. Address in full

Lynn Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Harvard Med. Coll.

KIMBALL, LEVI HOUGHTON

LEVI HOUGHTON KIMBALL, Boston, Massachusetts, son of Otis Kimball and Clarissa Houghton, is a native of Bath, Maine, born February 23, 1853, a descendant of Richard Kimball, who arrived in Boston harbor in 1634 in "The Elizabeth."

His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of Bath, his higher education in Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1874, and his medical education in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1877; Vienna, 1880-82, and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1878. He practiced in Bath until 1885 and since that time in the city of Boston, where he has been connected with the eye and ear department of the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Society and of the Colonial Club. He married, in 1876, Elizabeth Payne of Bath, Maine, by whom he has two children, William Otis Kimball and Clarence Houghton Kimball.

King Vol IV

KIMBALL, Miss M. T.

Located April, 1870 at Peterborough, N. H.

KIMBALL, SAMUEL AYER

SAMUEL AYER KIMBALL, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Bath, Maine, August 28, 1857, son of John Hazen Kimball and Annie Whitmore Humphreys, his wife, and is a descendant in the paternal line of Richard Kimball, who came to America from England and settled in the plantation at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. Dr. Kimball was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, graduating there in 1874, and at Yale, graduating in 1879. He was educated in medicine in Harvard Medical School, M. D., class of 1882, and also in the Boston University School of Medicine, class of 1883. He practiced in Melrose, Massachusetts, from 1883 until 1886, and since the latter year has been located in Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the International Hahnemannian Association, and of the Boston Society of Homœopathicians.

King Vol IV

Homœopathy was introduced into this county in 1854, by Dr. W. S. Kimball, who located at Eatontown, and continues in a practice as extensive as that of any medical practitioner in the county. It embraces a radius of at least twelve miles. For many years he was the only homœopathic physician at the Long Branch hotels. He had an office at the West End, and at the Ocean Hotel, which he still occupies, though, of course, he is now one of many. N. J. (W. C.)

Name in full Walter S Kimball

P. O. Address in full Eatontown
New Jersey

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Lexington Med Coll Ky
& of Hom Med College

I also have an office in summer at the Continental Hotel Long Branch

KIMMEL, BENJAMIN B

BENJAMIN B. KIMMEL, Cleveland, Ohio, born Palmyra, Ohio, January 14, 1870; student at Mt. Union College; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; professor of surgical anatomy, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and treasurer of the college.

KING, A. P.

Practised in Providence, R. I.

Dr. A. P. King, a graduate of Harvard University, practiced allopathy here for several years, but changed to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Okie. He was a fine, large-hearted man, an excellent scholar, and very successful practitioner. The profession mourn his loss.

The many friends of DR. ARTHUR WARD KING will be pained to learn of his death, on Jan. 8, 1909. He was 26 years of age and had been in general practice but two years. He was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in the class of 1905. The next year was spent in postgraduate work in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons.

During his college life he was a most popular fellow. He commanded the

respect of all his classmates and was always found a clean minded gentleman. He was a member of the Pi Epsilon Rho (Ustion) Fraternity, and in his senior year was made president of the same.

He was a member of Woodward (Masonic) Lodge, a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association. For some time past he had been visiting physician to the Salvation Army Rescue Home.

Dr. King was a young man of pleasing personality, not aggressive, rather diffident, but upon acquaintance one in whom you could place all confidence. He had been failing in health for the past year, but never gave up. He worked up to the very last. On Jan. 3, 1909, he gave an anesthetic for a brother surgeon and on the following Monday was operated upon himself. A tuberculous condition of the kidneys was found. He died the following Friday from uremic coma.

Dr. King is the first of the 1905 class to pass the great Divide. He will be most sincerely mourned by all who knew him. Six of his classmates acted as pallbearers.

Med & Surg Reporter Feb 1909

Dr. Arthur Ward King, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, '05, 3225 Carnegie avenue, died on Friday, January 8, 1908, after an operation performed on the previous Monday. He had been suffering for some time with a kidney disease. Dr. King was a young man of 26 years, a graduate of the homœopathic school; he afterward took a course in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1906. He had been practicing in Cleveland, and was one of the visiting physicians to the Salvation Army Rescue Home.

Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Cleveland's oldest and best beloved physician, delivered the annual address of the Cleveland Medical Library Association. He has served

A I H J1 Feb 1909

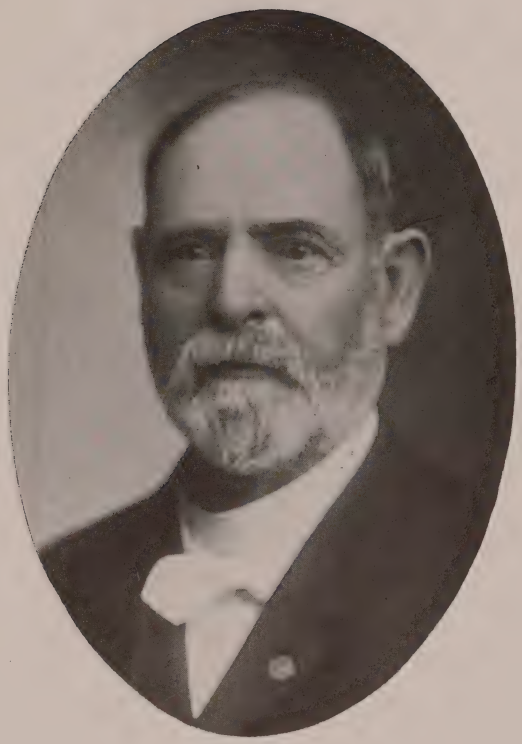
KING, BENJAMIN D

BENJAMIN D. KING, Muskegon, Michigan, born New Haven, N. Y., June 22, 1850; medical preceptor, Dr. W. W. Wilson of Alpena, Mich.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1884; post-graduate courses in 1884 at alma mater and subsequently in clinics and hospitals of Chicago; treasurer of Alpena township, two terms; member of school board, 1877-1880.

KING, EDWARD H

Dr. Edward H. King of Denver comes of a long line of physicians, which extends in direct line from father to son from Dr. Robert King of Cork, Ireland, who came to America before the revolutionary war. How far this will extend into the future, we cannot tell, but the doctor's only son is a physician. Dr. King is a graduate from Hahnemann College of Chicago in 1868 and has an ad eundem from the Chicago Homeopathic College. After graduation he located at Clinton, Ia., where he remained for twenty years; since then he has resided in Denver. He is an ex-president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society and of the Denver Homeopathic Club. He has been a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1887. When the Denver Homeopathic College was organized he was elected professor of pediatrics, which position he held for thirteen years and only retired because of advancing age and impaired health. He is now surgeon of the Byron L. Carr post, G. A. R. Dr. King served as a soldier in the 107th Illinois infantry from July, 1862, till the end of the war. It is with real pleasure we present in this issue of Progress the photograph of this beloved physician and patriotic citizen.

Progress Aug 1908



EDWARD H. KING, M.D.

Denver, Colorado

PROGRESS Series of
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.

Or the symptom may be a clue to the cause of a movable kidney a decended uterus, etc. When present, aortic pulsations point to the fact that these local conditions are due to a general cause.

Aortic pulsations also sometimes enable us to judge of the true cause of a neurasthenia, and they may throw light upon cases which apparently involve a lesion of the pyloric orifice. At times a contracted pylorus may give the sensation of an indurated mass.

The therapeutic importance of the symptom lies in the fact that it aids us to recognize the true cause of a condition and prevents applying useless treatment.

Pulsations in the epigastrium is also met with a number of other conditions in which we are not particularly interested here, save in so far as they may be confounded with the above-mentioned state. In most of these cases there are lesions of the artery itself, such as eneurism, aortitis, etc. In the same way, tumors of the pancreas, the stomach, the omentum, may give rise to epigastric pulsations of the vessels through the medium of the tumor mass.

When the pulsations can be referred to the heart or the liver, they have quite a special significance: Cardiac insufficiency, cardiac dilatation or hypertrophy. In all these cases epigastric pulsations are manifestations of the lesion from which they spring.

From the viewpoint of treatment, epigastric pulsations must be regarded as evidence of some general disease. Their presence contraindicates a purely local treatment, and the therapeutics include both local and general measures. The surgical interference should be directed against the mechanical abnormalities present. But the general primary condition which gives rise to the pulsations should be treated also. —*La Tribune Medicale.*

IN PREPARING THE FIELD OF OPERATION, care should be taken that in the use of the razor the utmost gentleness be exercised to prevent abrasions, which may become the site of infection. For the same reason cleansing with a stiff brush or vigorous scrubbing should be avoided.—Ex.

IT IS NEVER SAFE TO PROMISE that adenoids will not return, even when the most thorough efforts have been made at their removal. A proviso is therefore always in place.—Ex.

EDWARD H. KING, M. D.

Senior Member American Institute, President of the State Society of Colorado,
Ex-President of the Denver Homeopathic Club, Professor of Pedology
in The Denver Homeopathic Medical College.

KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTINE

FREDERICK AUGUSTINE KING, Chelsea, Massachusetts, born Chelsea, Mass., November 18, 1868; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1895; practiced in Boston, 1895-1896, and in Chelsea since 1897.

KING, GERTRUDE SHEPARD

GERTRUDE SHEPARD KING, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Geneva, Ohio, February 1, 1868, her parents being A. E. and Dianthia (Hart) Shepard. She attended the Erie (Pennsylvania) public schools and Hood's Seminary, Austin, Texas, and acquired her professional education at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which she graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1902. She is house physician to the Women's and Children's Dispensary, at Cleveland, examining physician for the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, and is engaged in general practice. August 10, 1886, she married Josiah H. King, also a practicing physician of Cleveland, by whom she has four children, Albion Shepard, Mary, Alfred and Sarah Wilson King. King v 4

KING, GOERGE HENRY

GEORGE HENRY KING, Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, born Mecklenburg, N. Y., December 24, 1844; literary education, Trumansburg Academy; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1868; practiced in Watkins since 1870.

KING, GEORGE SUTTIE

GEORGE SUTTIE KING, Bay Shore, New York, was born in the city of New York in 1878, son of Elbert S. King and Ellen S. Woodruff, his wife. He attended the public schools of New York city and the Patchogue high school, and afterward took up the study of medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated in 1899. He first practiced in Brooklyn for six months, but in 1900 removed to Bay Shore on Long Island, where he now lives. During the years 1899 and 1900 he was house surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, and now is examining surgeon to the Travelers Life Insurance Company. He also is court physician to the Foresters of America, and camp physician to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Helmuth Club, of the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity, a corresponding member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the I. O. O. F., and of Suffolk County encampment of the order last mentioned. In 1903 Dr. King married Elizabeth Marie Graham.

King Vol IV

KING, JEROME HOWARD

JEROME HOWARD KING, Ashland, Ohio, born Mansfield, Ohio, February 23, 1870; literary education, Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; coroner Ashland county for past five years; member Delta Tau Delta, Psi Chapter, Wooster University.

KING, JOHN EDWARD

Name in full

John Edward King

P. O. Address in full

Eldora, Hardin Co, Iowa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate, Hahnemann Medical College
Chicago Session, 1866-67

KING, JOSIAH HOLDSHIP

JOSIAH HOLDSHIP KING, Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, born March 21, 1850, son of Alfred King and Mary Kennedy, his wife. Alfred King was at one time mayor of the city of Erie, a man of influence in public and political circles, and who frequently was elected to civil office. His father, Thomas King, was an early settler in Erie county, a man of substance, and a government contractor during the second war with Great Britain. His father, Captain Robert King, great-grandfather of Dr. King, was a soldier of the revolution, serving in the continental army, a friend of LaFayette, and he enjoyed the pleasant distinction of having been the first settler in Erie county—its pioneer. Dr. King was educated in Erie academy, the United States Military Academy at West Point, and also attended the United States infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was educated in medicine in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated in 1902. However, previous to taking up the study of medicine he was in the United States railway postal service, 1875-1876, and from the year last mentioned until 1891, served as first lieutenant and later second lieutenant, 8th cavalry, United States army; later he was promoted captain, but has been on the retired list since 1890. In connection with professional pursuits his hospital connections include appointments to the general medical clinics, Good Samaritan Hospital, 1902-1904, and also to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, whose diploma he holds (1902). Dr. King is a Mason, member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias. He married, August 10, 1886, Gertrude Shepard, and has children: Albion Shepard King, Mary King, Alfred King and Sarah Wilson King.

King Vol IV

KING, J. B. S., M.D., of Chicago, Illinois, of Scotch-English ancestry, was born in the year 1855, in the city of Philadelphia, on the border of the ancient district of Southwark.

He attended a Quaker school in the neighborhood for several years, then a more distant and pretentious academy, where for four years he enjoyed the instruction of a wise and judicious teacher, Mr. H. D. Gregory, now President of Girard college. In 1875 he graduated as Master of Pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In 1876 he matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, intending to take a three years' course, but some weeks before the close of the first term, financial reverses having overtaken his parents, he was obliged to relinquish medical studies and go to work. In course of time the idea was revived and in September, 1881, he matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in March, 1883.

Shortly after graduating he became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, being elected to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, a position which he held for six years.

He afterward, when the Hering College of Homœopathy was incorporated, became a member of that faculty, holding again the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Dr. King has contributed to medical literature numerous articles on scientific topics, a few humorous sketches, a treatise for students and practitioners on Urinalysis and one on the Treatment of Poison Cases. For two years he has been associate editor of the *Medical Advance*.

He is married and has had five children, one of whom died in infancy.

In religion he is a New Churchman; in politics, a democrat; in political economics, an absolute free trader and in medicine a homœopathist.

TURKEY FEAST IS DEFENDED

Expert Gives Christmas Diners Scientific Points on Foods and Digestibility

TELLS HOW TO COOK BIRD

Vegetables, Sauce and Dessert Must Harmonize with Meat to Avoid Dyspepsia

After many years the turkey has come into its own. Scientists agree that it is not only the crowning piece de resistance of the Christmas dinner table in point of taste, but stands well toward the top of the column of nutritious and digestible foods.

Dr. J. B. S. King, formerly professor of chemistry at Hahnemann Medical college and author of "The Chemistry of Food," has prepared a scientific defense of the noble bird for readers of The Journal. Not only does he explain its nutritive value and easy digestibility, but he tells how to cook it to preserve all its good qualities. He tells also what may be eaten with the Christmas turkey with the least ill results. Here is his statement:

By DR. J. B. S. KING

Christmas dinner is the crowning feast of the year, and not a few people suffer from indigestion, and even acute gastritis as the result of partaking too freely of the rich dishes. Fortunately a number of delicious and easily digestible dishes may be so prepared that the unpleasant aftermath may be avoided.

Meleagris gallopavo, that noble bird the turkey, is among the most nutritious and digestible of fowls; early in life he seems to realize that he is especially designed to be eaten and begins to prepare for the important event by consuming great quantities of bitter and succulent herbs to impart a delicate and piquant flavor to his flesh, and by slow and dignified movements to guard against the toughness that comes from too much exercise.

The nutritive value of turkey is somewhat greater than that of sirloin steak, the exact proportion being 975 for sirloin to 1,060 for turkey. The tissue-building (protein) value of turkey (16.1) is nearly equal to that of sirloin (16.5), and exceeds goose (13.4), chicken (13.7), pork (15.5), rib roast of beef (13.9), or mutton roast (15.1).

Turkey's Nutritive Value

With all this high rank in nutrition turkey is more easily digested than either chicken, goose or pork and is the equal of prime beef.

The proportion of water in turkey meat is small (42.2), compared with sirloin (54), pork tenderloin (66.5), or veal cutlets (68). This is an advantage when it comes to calculating nutritive values.

This noble bird is almost never tough; the nearest he approaches to that undesirable quality is a certain dryness in the meat of the breast, but this is generally the fault of the cook. Many a fine turkey is dried up in the oven and rendered hard and indigestible, faults that do not belong to the bird, but to the cook.

Tells How to Cook Turkey

Never forget that the skin must be protected from too direct heat by covering the prominence of the breast with strips of bacon and by wrapping the "drumsticks" in the same material.

This is the secret art of conserving all the flavory juices and at the same time of protecting the skin from being dried up and hard.

Moreover, this little wrinkle makes the frequent, tedious basting unnecessary.

It is a gastronomic sin and an offense against good taste to stuff a turkey with oysters, anchovies, nuts and other flavors foreign if not incompatible with the meleagrine flavor, as is often recommended in cook books. The savors that agree with it are few and may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Sage, celery, onion, pepper and salt are the chief ones and all that are necessary. These are congruent and in proper proportion swell the composite flavor into an orchestral harmony of gustatial delights.

A dry dressing is best; crumble the bread fine; brown a small onion in butter or fresh bacon fat, add to the bread crumbs with the sage, salt, celery and pepper, and mix the whole thoroughly. Partly cook this mixture in a large pan with constant stirring, and then stuff carefully into the cavities of the turkey.

Adjuncts to the Feast

Cranberries are an indispensable adjunct; their peculiar taste and the tartness due to the citric acid in them make possible a more exquisite appreciation of the turkey flavor.

Because the main dish of a Christmas dinner is a very rich one, with a high rank in nutritive value, vegetables of relatively low rank are needed to act as diluents and to give balance as well as ballast to the meal.

From this point of view white potatoes leave nothing to be desired; they contain very little protein, the constituent that turkey is rich in. On the other hand, they are strong in digestible carbohydrates, of which turkey contains none. They are best peeled and browned in the oven with the turkey. They remain in the stomach only two hours, a shorter time than bread.

The filling of bread crumbs, over 50 per cent of which is carbohydrates, also helps to round out and balance the meal.

Turnips, sweet potatoes, Lima beans, peas, or squash may be substituted for white potatoes if more agreeable to individual taste; beans and peas are rather too concentrated to be an ideal adjunct, the others rank about the same as white potatoes.

As to the classical dessert, plum pudding, it may do for raw, young recruits in dining, with powerful peptics and athletic livers, but we can not give it the seal of approval from a hygienic point of view. The stomach must toil with English plum pudding for six hours and the results are hardly worth the labor.

As to the esthetic side, neither the dinner nor the day should be marred by the slightest impatience, bad temper or irritability.

"Laugh and Let Children Play"

Laugh at everything all day, frown at nothing; give the youngsters free rein on this day, both as to eating and in making a noise.

Finally remember the esthetic values of contrasts; an olive or a slice of pickled beets, eaten between the first and second helping of turkey, gives a renewed zest to it.

A fig eaten before coffee, so greatly enhances the coffee aroma that even very poor coffee is made passable thereby, and good coffee becomes superexcellent.

According to South Water street merchants the turkey is as common on the Christmas table as at the Thanksgiving feast.

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1911

KING, JOHN BLAIR SMITH

JOHN BLAIR SMITH KING, M.D.

John Blair Smith King, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the International Hahnemannian Association since 1900, professor of chemistry and toxicology in Hering Medical College, and contributor of the history of that institution to these annals, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born February 11, 1855, son of Edwin King and Sarah Clement Smith, his wife. On the paternal side he is a grandson of Captain William King, born in England, 1764, lost at sea, 1801. On the maternal side, he is the great-great-grandson of Robert Smith, born in Wigton, Scotland, about 1720; great-grandson of John Blair Smith, born in Pequa, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1755, and grandson of John Nash Smith, a native of Philadelphia. Sarah Clement Smith, mother of the doctor, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 22, 1813 (Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" contains an account of the lives of Robert Smith and John Blair Smith).

Dr. King acquired his education in the Friends' school in Philadelphia, where he attended from 1865 to 1868, and in H. D. Gregory's classical school, where he was a student from 1868 to 1871. In 1870 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and graduated Ph.M. He was a student of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia during the winter of 1873-74, and his course was completed in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to his degree in 1883. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in surgery with Professor E. H. Pratt, Chicago.

Since 1883 Dr. King has practiced continuously in Chicago, and throughout nearly that whole period he has been in some manner identified with faculty work, as professor of chemistry and toxicology in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1884 to 1891, and incumbent of the same chair in Hering Medical College from 1893 to 1899. He was president of the Englewood Homœopathic Club in 1903, and since 1900 has been secretary of the International Hahnemannian Association. In both of these organizations he is an active member, and he also is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Association and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. King married, May 22, 1883, Mae Arabella Surbridge. Their children are Jules M., Eugenia (died in infancy), Vivien, Louis B., Cedric S., Hilary, Raymond, Arthur, Laurence Merle (died in infancy) and Margarite King.

KING, OLIVER R., A. M., M. D., of New York city, was born in 1832, in Richmond, Va., to which place his parents had removed from New Jersey a few years previously. When he was about seven years of age his parents returned to the North and located in New York city. In his fifteenth year he entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., graduating in the class of 1849. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures for three years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, from which he received his diploma when in his twenty-first year. He commenced practice as a partner of Dr. A. C. Hall, then one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the country, who had an extensive practice in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. After a partnership of two years, which proved eminently satisfactory, he removed to New York city. Here in has since continued to devote his whole attention to the duties of his profession, securing for himself a valuable practice, and winning the love and esteem of his patients and the regard and confidence of his professional brethren.

Name in full

Oliver R. King

P. O. Address in full

163 West 22nd St

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

College of Physicians & Surgeons

N.Y.

KING, ROBERT

Name in full

Robert King M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Kalamazoo Michigan

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Homeopathic Col.

KING, SYLVESTER MORGAN

DR. SYLVESTER MORGAN KING.

Dr. S. M. King was born at Charlestown, Portage county, Ohio, September 27, 1836. When four years old the family moved to De Witt county, Illinois. On the outbreak of the war Sylvester enlisted in Co. E, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, taking part in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donelson and Shiloh. In the last-named conflict he received a wound from which he never recovered, and he was discharged in the following October. Although disabled, he enlisted again in August, 1864, in Co. I, Sixth Ohio Calvary, serving in all the engagements with his regiment until mustered out May 10, 1865.

After the war he attended lectures at Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; later at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1878. His father and grandfather were doctors, and his great-grandfather was a very successful surgeon in his day.

Dr. King was the pioneer Homœopathic physician of his city, and for nearly forty years he ministered to the needs of the people with patience, fidelity and consummate skill, and many will revere his memory. Dr. King was an enterprising citizen. The costly opera house which bears his name is a fit testimony to his interest and faith in Albia. Iowa

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Dr. King joined the Institute in 1894. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church and Junior Warden of the parish for several years.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows for over forty years. As a member of the Masonic order he reached the thirty-second degree.

He also held membership in the G. A. R., Modern Woodmen, A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias.

Dr. King was the oldest of eight children, five of whom survive him: Dr. Edward H. King, of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Ellen Huffman, of San Diego, Cal.; Joel Barnes King, of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Alice Lowell, of Clinton, and Mrs. Emma Mitchell, of Mt. Pleasant.

On March 8, 1866, Dr. King was united in marriage to Louisa Chaffee, who survives him.

Being childless, they adopted at different times two little girls, the survivor of them being Mrs. Charles S. Barger, of Albia.

Dr. King suffered for several years from a complication of disorders, and when attacked with pneumonia he rapidly succumbed, his life terminating November 1, 1909.

J1 A I H Apr 1911

KING, WILLIAM DARLINGTON

WILLIAM DARLINGTON KING, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1861. He studied for the medical profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1884. Dr. King is obstetrician to the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the East End Doctors' Club of Pittsburgh.

King Vol IV

Wm H King

KING, WILLIAM HARVEY

WM. HARVEY KING, M. D.,
DEAN OF THE
NEW YORK HOMOEPATHIC COLLEGE.

WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M.D., LL.D.

William Harvey King, New York city, professor of electro-therapeutics, head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and dean of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, was born in the village of Waverly, Tioga county, New York, February 21, 1861. His parents were George King and Sarah West, his father having been in his lifetime a lumberman in the southern tier counties of New York, a raftsman on the Susquehanna river, a moderately successful business man, politically a Clay whig, and one of the most intense abolitionists in all that region, with the honor of having been in the service of the "underground railroad" between the slave states and the free soil of the north and of Canada. George King was a son of William King, who was son of William King of Dutchess county, New York, who served some years in the army during the revolution, the youngest of seven brothers and the only one of them who entered the American service, the others openly showing strong tory proclivities. Dr. King acquired his elementary education in the country schools of his native town of Barton, and prepared for college in the once famous Waverly Academy. He did not enter college, neither did he lay aside his books; he became possessed of Humbolt's library, was a student of Tyndall's works, and thus devoted a year to the study of the sciences. Then, under the persuasion of an uncle, he went to New York city and in Sep-

tember, 1880, matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and after a two years' course in that institution was graduated (March 16, 1882) M. D., fourth honorable mention man of his class. His degree of doctor of laws was conferred by the Central University of Iowa in 1902.

Having graduated, Dr. King at once began practice in New York city, associated with Dr. Stephen P. Burdick, then professor of obstetrics in the college, while he himself was demonstrator of obstetrics in the same school. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon of the Sixth avenue surface railroad, and served in that capacity several years.

After a year of association with Dr. Burdick, Dr. King established himself in practice, and in 1884 took up special work in electro-therapeutics, devoting himself to thorough investigation and study of its principles and application, for at that time the college had furnished no instruction on the subject, there were no clinics and the practitioners in that branch numbered less than a dozen; but he applied himself diligently to personal research for three years and then went abroad for a year and was a student under Apostoli, and also attended some of Charcot's clinics in Paris. Two years later, 1889, his first treatise, "Electro-Therapeutics," was published, followed in 1895 by a new and original work on neurosis, and in 1901 by his "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery" (second edition, 1902), a work recognized as standard with the electro-medical world.

For eleven years, beginning in 1890, Dr. King was editor of the "Journal of Electro-Therapeutics," and in subsequent years he has been a liberal contributor to the literature of the profession, treating of various subjects, but of electro-therapeutics more than any other. In 1905 he published a work on "Static-High Frequency, Radio-Photo and Radium-Therapy." In 1894 he became actively identified with the faculty of his alma mater, professor of electro-therapeutics, which chair he still holds. He also is head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and holds the responsible office of dean of the faculty, by appointment of the trustees in 1902. From 1897 to 1903 Dr. King held the chair of electro-therapeutics in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. From 1885 to 1894 he was electro-therapeutist to Hahnemann Hospital, New York city. He is now electro-therapeutist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, and visiting physician to the department of physical therapeutics at Flower Hospital. He holds membership in the American X-Ray Society, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

KING, WILLIAM HARVEY

WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M. D., LL. D.,

Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Thermian
June 1904

William Harvey King, M. D.,
New York.

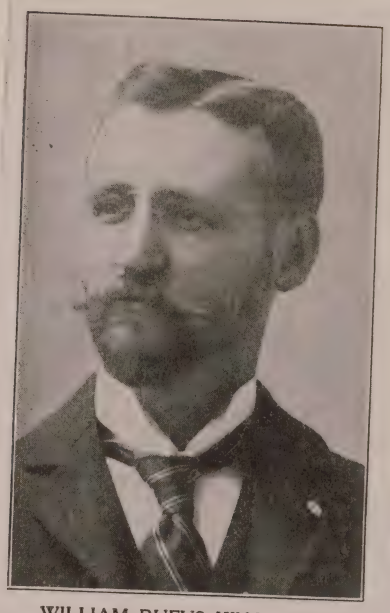
KING, WILLIAM RUFUS

WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Washington, D. C., was born November 10, 1859, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Seth and Catharine Elizabeth King. His father was born in New Hampshire, of New England parentage, and his early ancestors came to America from England. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, her parents being of German descent. Dr. King was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Central High School of that city. He matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated in 1881. In April of that year he went to Europe for post-graduate studies in diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and after completing a thorough course in those specialties he returned to Philadelphia, where he practiced for about a year. In April, 1883, he removed to Washington, where he has since been practicing his exclusive specialties. Dr. King was appointed oculist and aurist to the National Homœopathic Hospital, which chair he has held with but slight intermission since 1885. He was professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore, Maryland, holding that position with honor and distinction for nearly eight years. He is now emeritus professor of ophthalmology and otology of the same college. He was a member of the homœopathic board of medical examiners for the District of Columbia nearly ten years, resigning in June, 1904. He was elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He has been president of the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Medical and Surgical Club of Washington, and of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society. Dr. King married, in Philadelphia, February 13, 1884, Helen Pauly Clifton. Their son, H. Clifton King, is a student at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They also have one daughter, Ethel King, who resides with her parents.

King Vol IV

KING, WILLIAM R

W. R. KING, M. D.
WASHINGTON.



WILLIAM RUFUS KING, M.D.

WM. RUFUS KING, M.D.
H. CLIFTON KING, M.D.
1422 K STREET N.W. PHONE MAIN 1890

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 11th 191 9

My dear Doctor.

I received enclosed blank but think I remember sending all information and my subscription for the Alumni Book some time ago. If it has miscarried please let me know and I will fill out another blank and another subscription.

My son Dr. H. Clifton King - 1907 class who when at home is associated with me will not require a second copy. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant Medical Officers Reserve Corps last May and was placed under orders on June 13th to proceed to Fort Oglethorpe where he was kept under intensive military and medical training for ten weeks then ordered to Field Hospital service at Camp Gordon near Atlanta Georgia where he served about four weeks and then received orders to report at Camp Meade Maryland; to serve as Ophthalmologist in the Department of Surgery of the Head at the Base Hospital there. This last service he is still actively fulfilling. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy The Southern Homeopathic Medical Association and

WM. RUFUS KING, M.D.
H. CLIFTON KING, M.D.
1422 K STREET N.W. PHONE MAIN 1890

WASHINGTON, D. C. 191

the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society
the latter of which he is Recording Secretary.
Should my own record of Society membership
and my subscription to the Alumni Book Love
Museum need please notify me and I will
make out another report.

Yours sincerely

J. Wm. Rufus King MD "84"

WM. RUFUS KING, M. D.
1422 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 1890 HOURS 9 TO 1.

Jrag

Chas. Mohr M.d.

My dear Doctor.

Can I have a few Tickets for Commencement at the College of Music. As my boy is to graduate some of my colleagues will be there and I want them with me on that occasion.

Yours truly J. Wm. King

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Dr. Charles L. Kingsbury, '74, of Boston, Mass., died on March 14th, at San Diego, California, where he had gone for his health. He was born January 10, 1850, at Francestown, N. H. He assisted Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger (now U. S. Senator) in Concord for some time before settling in Spencer, Mass., where he remained seven years. In 1881 he removed to Boston, where he practiced till his health failed in 1907. A widow, formerly Mrs. Jones, of Spencer, and three daughters survive him.

Chironian May 1909

KINGSLEY, MARCUS, M. D., of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, O., was born in the town of Barrington, Yates county, N. Y., on the 15th day of March, 1837. He is of New England descent. On the completion of his early education, he chose the profession of a physician, and commenced the study of medicine in the office, and under the instruction of, Dr. George W. Noble, in Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., in 1856. He attended the medical lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, during the winter of 1859–'60, and soon after the completion of the course located in Kingsville, where he has since resided and continued to practise. On March 2nd, 1870, he was married to Miss C. S. Smith of Kingsville.

In 1863, he was elected honorary member of the Ontario and Yates County Medical Society, in the State of New York. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, having been elected in 1864, a consistent homœopathist, and highly successful physician.

Name in full

Marcus Kingsley,

P. O. Address in full

Kingsville, Ashtabula co. O.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homeopathic Society of Ohio

KINGSLEY, ORRIN DAYTON

ORRIN DAYTON KINGSLEY, White Plains, New York, born Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., 1849; literary education, Marion Collegiate Institute and Phillips Andover Academy; graduated, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1873, and New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1874; practitioners' course, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1905; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; president Village Park Association, White Plains.

KINGSMAN, RICHARD

RICHARD KINGSMAN, Washington, D. C., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 31, 1855, son of Richard and Ellen Kingsman. After attending the public schools of Louisville he learned the art of printing and for several years was engaged as compositor on leading daily newspapers.

In 1886 he graduated from the medical department of Howard University of Washington. After graduation he began the practice of medicine in Washington and has since lived in that city. He is a member of the medical staff of the National Homœopathic Hospital of Washington, and also is a member of the board of education of that city. He likewise holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical and Surgical Club of the District of Columbia, having served as president to the two latter societies.

King Vol IV

JOSEPH BAUR KINLEY, M. D.

In the sudden death of Dr. Joseph Baur Kinley, of Denver, Colorado, on May 13, 1909, in the midst of the festivities of a banquet, in the agonized presence of his wife and daughters, there terminated a career of high achievement in the past and of brilliant promise for the future.

He was born March 25, 1859, in the little burgh of Ehrolzheim, in the suburbs of Stuttgart, on the border of the famous Black Forest, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was the son of Joseph and Genevieve (Baur) Kinley. In 1864, at the age of five, his parents came to America, and located in Philadelphia, where his father acted in the capacity of German Vice-Consul. In 1871, at the age of twelve, Joseph entered the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., where he remained four years, after which he taught a country school for a short time, and then took a teacher's course at Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, acting in the dual capacity of pupil and teacher. After teaching several terms in country schools in Iowa, he took the competitive examination for entrance into the University of Iowa, received a scholarship, and in the fall of 1879 entered the medical department, taking a two years' course, spending the vacation between the terms profitably in teaching.

In 1881 he came to Colorado to fill the unexpired term of a superintendent of schools in Douglas County, the vacancy being caused by the death of the principal. Since that time he has continued a resident of the Centennial State. In 1883 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1885, since which time he continuously devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

During his residence in Denver, he was identified with various scientific societies and medical colleges. In 1886 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Denver Microscopical Society, and served in that capacity until his death. He was professor of microscopy in the School of Pharmacy, University of Denver, from 1888 to 1894, when he resigned in order to take an active part in the Homœopathic College of Denver, which was organizing at that time. A year later he was offered the chair of Comparative Materia Medica in the State University of Colorado, which he accepted and filled for two years. This, to him, was the triumph of his life, it being the first time in the history of medicine when Homœopathy and Allopathy were taught side by side in the same college and to the same students. After the removal to Boulder of the Medical School of the State University, about two years later, he became professor of dermatology in the Denver Homœopathic College.

In 1891-2 he was president of the Denver Homœopathic Club, and a member of the Advisory Board of Denver Health Department, and at the time of his death was a member of the Advisory Board of the County Hospital.

Of secret societies, he was a member of Denver Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M.; Colorado Chapter No. 2, Colorado Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and Mystic Shrine El Zebel Temple. Besides discharging his professional duties he was president of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, and interested in other successful business ventures. Genial and optimistic by nature, his presence radiated good cheer and helpfulness to all with whom he came in contact. His enthusiasm in all his undertakings won him success and he will be sadly missed, not only by his family, but by a host of friends throughout the State.

For eighteen years he was a member of the American Institute, and for many years a member of the American Society of Microscopists, as well as the Colorado Academy of Science, of which he was a charter member.

At the time of his death he was Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having held the position for three years, the College having a year ago changed its name from the Denver Homœopathic College, and having entered upon its fifteenth successful year.

In 1892, Dr. Kinley married Harriet Beckford, of Oswego, N. Y., and has left, besides his widow to mourn the loss of a beloved husband, two young daughters, Margaret and Josephine, aged, respectively, fifteen and twelve years.

Dr. Kinley joined the Institute in 1891.

Am Inst Hom 1910

THE DEATH OF DR. JOSEPH BAUR KINLEY.

The death of Dr. Kinley, Dean of the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons, occurred on the night of the annual commencement exercises, May 13, 1909. The graduating exercises were over and the faculty, students and their friends, to the number of about one hundred, had gathered in the palm room of the Brown Palace Hotel to enjoy the delights of their annual banquet. Dr. Kinley was presiding, Dr. R. P. McGee was toastmaster. This was an occasion in which Dean Kinley took the keenest delight and he was always at his best at such times. The magnificent room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and amidst music and the hum of happy voices the exercises were introduced. As the second course was being served, Dean Kinley arose from his place and moved past a few chairs to speak to a member of the faculty, and then started toward his seat. In some unaccountable way, his feet slipped forward and he fell full length backward, his head striking a low window sill and then slipping down to the floor. The tremendous force of the fall was observed by all near him. Instantly friends rushed to his assistance, and all that skilled physicians and surgeons could suggest was done for his relief, but it was all of no avail; inside of five minutes he had passed to his eternal home.

At the time of his death, the general opinion was that Dr. Kinley had suffered an attack of apoplexy; the autopsy conducted the next day by a number of physicians revealed a brain normal in its condition, and with no evidence of hemorrhage, no damaged blood vessels and no blood clots. The heart and lungs were free from evidences of diseased conditions. The conclusion, therefore, was that no apoplexy was present.

Dean Kinley was a man of splendid physique and courtlybearing and in the enjoyment of excellent health, as the subsequent autopsy revealed. Notwithstanding his physical soundness, the force of the fall resulted in concussion of the brain, which terminated his life.

Progress held Dean Kinley in high esteem during his natural life, and in our last issue his fine qualities were kindly mentioned. And now that his life work is ended, his race is run and the record as he made it must stand, we wish again to express our admiration for him as a man of sterling worth, high ideals and a generous heart.

Denver, Colorado, May 15th, 1909.

To Mr. E. P. McGovern, Coroner of City and County of Denver.

Sir:—We the undersigned, after autopsy on the remains of Dr. J. B. Kinley, find that the deceased died from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall.

H. R. McGRAW, M.D.
Wm. M. BEGGS, M.D.
C. MILLER, M.D.
I. B. PERKINS, M.D.
J. G. LOCKE, M.D.
DAVID A. STRICKLER, M.D.

Dr. J. B. Kinley, while presiding at a banquet May 13th, given by the faculty of the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was dean, to the graduating class, was stricken with apoplexy. He died a few moments later after he had faintly made a request for a glass of water. Dr. Kinley was fifty years of of age, a native of Germany, and came to the United States when a child. Twenty-five years ago he went to Colorado and after teaching school in and around Castle Rock for several years he studied medicine, graduating in 1885. When the Denver Homœopathic Medical College was organized he became its dean and he continued to hold this position when, a year ago, the college became united with the Westminster college. Dr. Kinley was a mason of high rank and also belonged to the shriners.

N Am Jl Hom June 1909

Dr. J. B. Kinley, dean of the Homeopathic College of Denver, Colo., died suddenly while attending the college banquet on May 13th. The Doctor was a genial courtly gentleman and was apparently in his ordinary good health. His wife and daughters attended the banquet with him and were present when he died. Dr. Kinley was a regular attendant at the meetings of the American Institute of Homeopathy and had many friends in the profession. Clinique June 1909

Obituary.

Dr. J. B. Kinley, late Dean of the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons, died very suddenly of apoplexy on May 13th, while presiding at a banquet given by the Faculty of the College to the graduating class. At the moment of his seizure he was discussing plans for the future of the young college, of which he was the head. Previous to the union of the Denver Homeopathic College with Westminster College, about a year ago, Dr. Kinley was dean of the former. Dr. Kinley was a native of Germany, but had lived in the United States from childhood. He had been in Colorado for twenty-five years and was fifty years of age. Med Surg Rep [redacted] 1909 July

Memorial Resolutions Adopted by the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Denver, Colorado, May 15th, 1909.

In the providence of Almighty God our friend and fellow worker, Dr. J. B. Kinley, has been called suddenly to his eternal reward, demonstrating that in the midst of life we are in death. Over the sudden and inscrutable departure of him who was ever earnest and enthusiastic in good works for humanity, a loyal and affectionate husband and father, a conscientious and law abiding citizen, a leader and teacher in his chosen profession, we bow in humble submission to the Creator and Father of us all.

Be it therefore resolved: That to his family we extend our most earnest sympathy in their great bereavement. That we, his associates and co-workers in the medical profession, express our abiding grief in the loss of this man of sterling integrity, possessed of the highest ideals of true and noble manhood.

That the local, state and national organizations of the homeopathic profession sustain a serious loss in his death, who was ambitious to place them upon a high pinnacle of achievement for the advancement of medical science.

N. G. BURNHAM, M.D.
JAMES P. WILLARD, M.D.
DAVID A. STRICKLER, M.D.

Progress June 1909

KINNE, ARTHUR BUSHNELL

ARTHUR BUSHNELL KINNE, Syracuse, New York, was born in DeWitt, Onondaga county, New York, September 25, 1850, of Mason Prentice Kinne and Mary Jane Spaulding, his wife. He is of English descent. In 1871 he graduated from the Syracuse high school, and afterward matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to his degree, M. D., in 1877. He began his professional career in Syracuse in May of the same year and has since been engaged in general practice. He has been consulting physician to the Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital. The professional societies of which he is a member are the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president for one year, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. On October 14, 1881, Dr. Kinne married Julia Smylie. Their children are Margretta and Dorothy Kinne.

King ~~Vol IV~~

KINNE, BRAYTON EUGENE

BRAYTON EUGENE KINNE, Albany, New York, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, in 1877, the son of Brayton Franklin Kinne and Alice Theresa Woodcock, his wife. He inherits English and German blood, and is a direct descendant of General Pope and of revolutionary patriots. Graduating from Ives Seminary in 1895, he took a preparatory course in Syracuse University, then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he came to his degree in 1901. Since 1903 he has practiced in Albany. He is visiting physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital, visiting surgeon to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary, visiting obstetrician to the House of Shelter, interne from 1901 to 1903 of the Albany Homœopathic Hospital, and a lecturer to the Albany guild of nurses. He is a member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also of the Albany Yacht Club.

King Vol IV

KINNE, ELBRIDGE OLIN

ELBRIDGE OLIN KINNE, Syracuse, New York, was born July 25, 1852, in DeWitt, New York, son of Elbridge Kinne and Sophronia Young, his wife. Through his father he traces his ancestry to Sir Thomas Kinne of England, who was knighted in 1616. He received his earlier education in the district schools of his native place and in the public schools of Syracuse. His higher education was acquired in Syracuse University, where he graduated Ph.B. in 1876. He received the degree of Ph.M. in 1879. In June, 1878, he was awarded the degree of M. D. at the "Regular" medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. For one year, beginning in 1878, he was a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and also at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He first practiced medicine with his brother in Paterson, New Jersey, but in 1882 located in Syracuse, where he has since engaged in general practice. He also serves as physician to the Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, the University and Citizens club of Syracuse, the Knights of Pythias, Sons of the Revolution, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa post-graduate societies. He married, November 1, 1881, Ella M. Potter. They have three children living, Marion, Elbridge and Carleton Kinne.

King Vol IV

KINNE, PORTER SPAULDING

PORTER SPAULDING KINNE, Paterson, New Jersey, was born in De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, in 1849, son of Mason Prentiss and Mary Jane (Spaulding) Kinne, and is of English ancestry. He attended successively the district schools of his native county, Falley Seminary of Fulton county, New York, and Cazenovia (New York) Seminary, and from 1869 until 1872 was a student in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, receiving his degree in 1872, since which time he has been engaged in general practice in Paterson. Dr. Kinne is visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital at Passaic, New Jersey, and a member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, Hamilton Club of Paterson, Northern Jersey Golf Club of Bergen county, New Jersey; he also is a Knight Templar Mason. He married Amelia B. Smylie in 1873, and had three sons: Frank Ansil Kinne, born in 1874, died in infancy; Fred Mason Kinne, born in 1876, who died in Princeton, New Jersey, aged nineteen years; James Smylie Kinne, aged twenty-five years.

THEODORE Y. KINNE, M. D.

Dr. Kinne was born near Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1838; he was educated for the United States Military Academy, which he entered in 1858, but stayed only one year, at which time he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Shipman, of Syracuse. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1862, having the honor of valedictorian. From that college graduated many men who became prominent in the profession. He then entered the office of Dr. Lyman Clary, a noted exponent of the homœopathic school in those days, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. In the fall of 1864 he entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon of the 184th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was later transferred to the regular service, from which he resigned in 1867 to enter upon private practice in Paterson, N. J., where he lived and labored for thirty-seven years, making for himself a name as a physician and a citizen which anyone might be proud to attain. He joined the Institute in 1869 and became very prominent in its councils, having been elected to the Presidency in 1891-2 for the session at Washington, that memorable occasion when it was decided to erect a monument to Hahnemann at the National Capital; he presided with his usual dignity and impartiality, for while he had as firm opinions as others, he was tolerant of differing conclusions. He served upon many committees, his last important work in that capacity being the revision of the By-Laws at the Cleveland meeting, some of the changes in which did not meet with his approval. He supported Dr. H. C. Allen in his motion to establish the Bureau of Homœopathy, a much-needed one.

In 1861 Dr. Kinne married Miss Ella Nottingham, of Syracuse, who, with two daughters, survives him; the only son was drowned a number of years ago.

In his religious life the doctor was an ardent and devoted Methodist, holding an important and influential position as a lay member; he was for many years a class leader, and for forty years a member of the Sunday School Board; he was Superintendent of the Trinity Sunday School from the establishment of the church, fifteen years ago.

The doctor was a Knight Templar, a Censor of the New York Homœopathy College and a consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, of Passaic, N. J.; he had been President of the New Jersey State Society, and at the time of his death was its Necrologist; he had also been President of the Paterson Board of Health for seven years.

The doctor had suffered from a serious heart trouble for some time, but with that devotion to duty which characterized him, insisted upon doing what he thought he ought to do, and undoubtedly hastened an end which might have been averted, perhaps. He passed away suddenly at 4:15 a. m. on Friday, March 4, 1904.

A tribute to the doctor's memory will be found in the report of the memorial service.

Am Inst 1904

DR. J. B. G. CUSTIS: The privilege and honor of speaking and representing this Institute on behalf of Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne has fallen to his friend and lover, Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith.

IN MEMORIAM—THEODORE Y. KINNE.

DR. T. FRANKLIN SMITH said:

MR. PRESIDANT, FELLOW-MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

The occasion which calls us together this evening is one of love which we render to those of our members who were wont to be with us in times past. It should not be a time for sorrow. I know that there are some here who have no love for a service of this character, because they dislike solemn occasions. This service should not be one of this description. We are gathered here as a family to speak appreciative, loving words concerning those with whom we have for so many years walked and labored side by side. We ought not to consider this a hard task or a doleful one.

In the first place, let us dismiss from our thoughts the idea that these loved ones of ours are dead; such is not a fact; death means annihilation; everything that is dead has no life. Our old companions and associates are not in that condition; they were never so truly living as they are at this moment. They have simply finished their long years of service and are taking a much-needed rest. We have followed them to the steamer and have bidden them good-bye as they have started on their voyage, and we are looking forward to the time when, having finished our own work, we shall follow and meet them to continue our journey in each other's company.

Here, around the family board we talk of those who have so recently gone out from us; of course we miss them; it is natural that we should; but there is not one of us, I am sure, who would desire to call them back from their present unalloyed joy. It would be selfish on our part to do this; but we love to speak of them and relate what they did before they left us, and each one of us remembers many acts of theirs which we love to recall and talk about.

We old veterans of the Civil War have the custom of holding our annual camp fires, where we gather and talk over old scenes when we were in camp, or upon the battle field, or in the hospital; we talk of the officers and men with whom we then associated; of what they said and did; these reminiscences bring back the old times and the old scenes, and we love to speak of them; these camp fires are not mournful occasions by any means; on the contrary, they are looked forward to with great anticipation, for they bring back fond recollections of dear companions of whom we never tire of speaking, and of the good times we had in each other's society.

We, of this Institute, are veterans in a war which we are waging against disease and evils of different kinds, and in this our annual camp-fire we are glad to talk about old scenes and old companions who have been engaged in this conflict with us for so many years.

Do you know that I am not quite sure that our old friends and associates are not here this evening? I know that I have no warrant in Scripture for thinking thus; neither have I any proof there that this is not so; but I sometimes do think that they are cognizant of and do appreciate what is spoken about them. At any rate, it is a very pleasant thought to have, and I do not think I shall give it up unless you shall prove to me that I am wrong in thinking thus, or that I am leading some one else into error. There is one thing, however, that I do know from my own experience, that those whom we have loved and have labored with for so many years do not lose their influence over us even after we are separated from them; my mother has been away from me for more than forty years, and yet her influence over me today is just as strong as it was when we walked side by side here in this world. This I know.

When I was asked to speak a few words in memory of Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne, I was very glad to do so; I considered it to be an honor to be requested to do this, for I truly loved Dr. Kinne and had for many years, and that love increased continually; the longer I knew him and labored with him, the greater was my love for him.

There was that magnetic influence about him which no one was able to resist. He was always one of the first to greet us with his hearty hand-shake and kind, genial smile as we gathered in our yearly conclave to discuss matters pertaining to the advancement of our science and to devise new plans for the furtherance of our work among our fellow men. We had expected to see him at this meeting; so sure was I of this that at the same time I engaged my room I engaged his here at this hotel, as I have been in the habit of doing for a number of years; but he is not here; he has gone abroad, and we are looking forward to the time when our work here will be finished and we can join him where he now is.

Do you ask me what it was that drew me so strongly to him? Among so many fine qualities which he possessed it is difficult to designate just which one it was that so attracted and bound me to him; but I think I would say that it was his whole Christ-like life. I think that I have never met a man who was more earnestly striving to follow Christ and to walk in His footsteps more closely than did Dr. Kinne. He was constantly and continually striving to help others, and his entire life was spent in "going about doing good." He seemed to grasp the thought that we are not brought into this world simply for our own enjoyment and pleasure, but that as the Master spent His life for others, so, as a follower of Him, it was his duty also to strive to assist others all that he could. There was not a particle of selfishness in his nature; he was always thinking and striving to do what he could to be of service to those around him; had he been more regardful of himself and of his own health, he would probably have been with us at this yearly gathering; the fact is, he really sacrificed his own life in order to save the lives of other people. Like his Master, he never paused to ask if the one requiring his assistance was his friend or not; that made no difference to him; it was enough for him to know that here was one who needed help and that he was able to give that help; that was sufficient for him. This was very strongly illustrated during his list illness; a gentleman, a professional brother, but one who seemed to be like Ishmael, "his hand against every man and every man's hand against him," was taken sick and was in need of professional assistance; without waiting to be sent for, Dr. Kinne, as soon as he learned of his condition, that he was in distress and needed help, and knowing that he could afford that aid, went to see him and attended to his needs. Dr. Kinne was still attending to him when he himself was laid low on his own bed of sickness; being anxious about him, and knowing that he still needed professional care, Dr. Kinne called an intimate friend and fellow practitioner to him, asking him to take his place in attending to the sick man, as he himself was not able to do so; his friend, to whom the request was made, rather demurred, saying that he did not know as the gentleman would see him, they not being on particularly friendly terms; but Dr. Kinne was not to be put off in that way; he replied: "That may be so, but he is in need of your care; please do it for my sake." That was enough, and his friend did as he was requested. No one could resist an appeal of that kind, from such a man at such a time.

Dr. Kinne had a large, sympathetic heart; no one could be in trouble of any kind, without touching a responsive chord in him; he knew just what to do and to say upon every such occasion. I shall never forget his greeting to me at the first meeting of the Institute after my brother had left us; it was the first time I had seen him since then; as soon as he saw me he came to me, threw his arm around me and simply said: "I know how you feel; I have passed through the same myself." It was ever so; no one could be in trouble and he know of it, without his going to him and sympathizing with him in his own inimitable way; his words and his manner of saying them always drove away the clouds and brought sunshine and comfort to every one who was enveloped in them.

There is no need of my speaking of his sociability; no one could be more genial than he; he was the life of every company where he might be. No one enjoyed a joke or a story better than he did; his laugh was contagious, and it was impossible for any one to be low spirited or cast down for any length of time in his sunny presence.

He was a magnificent presiding officer, and was possessed of extraordinary executive ability. We can never forget the masterly manner in which he presided at our meeting in Atlantic City in 1891, and in Washington in 1892. I never knew any one to possess greater tact in the leadership of a society than did he upon these occasions; he was never ruffled in the least; no matter what was said or done, he never, for a moment, lost himself, but always wore that same suave, quiet countenance which we all admired so much.

Notwithstanding all these qualifications, Dr. Kinne was a man; we would not have been so attracted to him as we were if he had not been a mortal just the same as the rest of us, and it was because he was a man like ourselves that he exercised the influence over us that he did.

Surely, a mighty man has gone out from us and we miss him; there is no member of the Institute whom we could have missed as much as we do him, or one whom we could as illy spare as he; there does not seem to be any one to step in and take his place and shoulder his responsibilities and perform his work. Still, there is not one of us, who is so selfish as to wish him back. He did a grand work which he finished well and nobly, and we would not recall him to earth to pass through again the toil, and the suffering, and the sacrificing which he endured so uncomplainingly for so many years. His work and his virtues will ever remain green in our memory, and when we have finished our work we shall gladly join him in that other country where pain and suffering are unknown.

Truly, Dr. Kinne has stood for many years as a bright, shining "Beacon Light" to warn earth's travelers against the reefs and the shoals which are all along the shores over which they are journeying. The light which he gave out was always bright and clear, and, with the lamps ever trimmed and filled, and the reflectors ever burnished and reflective, he has been the means of guiding many a human soul to its haven in safety, and has been able to save many a human vessel

from becoming a total wreck upon these dangerous places. These same reefs and shoals still exist and threaten the lives and souls of men, and it is for us who remain, to take up the work which he has laid down and carry it on to the best of our ability. May God give to us the needed grace and strength to enable us to do it.

I do not think that I can close these remarks better than by quoting Dr. Kinne's favorite hymn, which so clearly and truly echoes his perfect trust and faith in that Lord whom for so many years he had faithfully served and trusted:

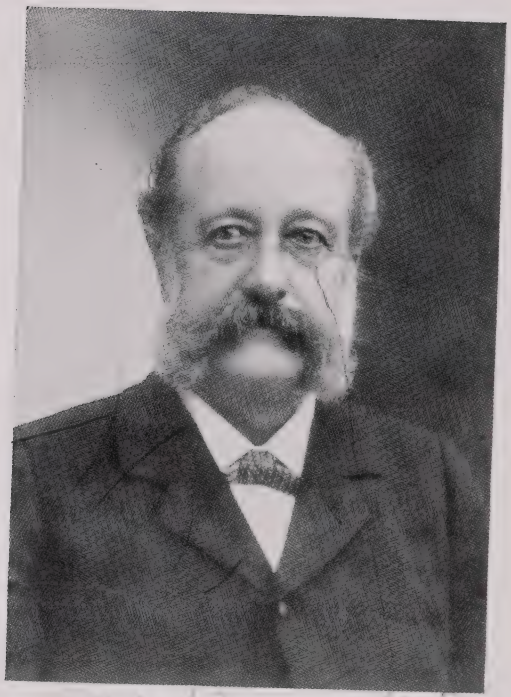
"We lay us calmly down to sleep
When friendly night has come, and leave
To God the rest;
Whether we wake, or smile, or weep,
Or wake no more on Time's fair shore,
He knoweth best;
He knoweth best.

As sinks the sun in western skies,
When day is done, and twilight dim
Comes silent on,
So fades the world's most luring prize.
On eyes that close in deep repose,
Till wakes the dawn;
Till wakes the dawn.

Why vex our souls with wearing care?
Why shun the grave, for aching head
So cool and low?
Have we found life so passing fair,
So grand to be, so sweet that we
Should dread to go?
Should dread to go?

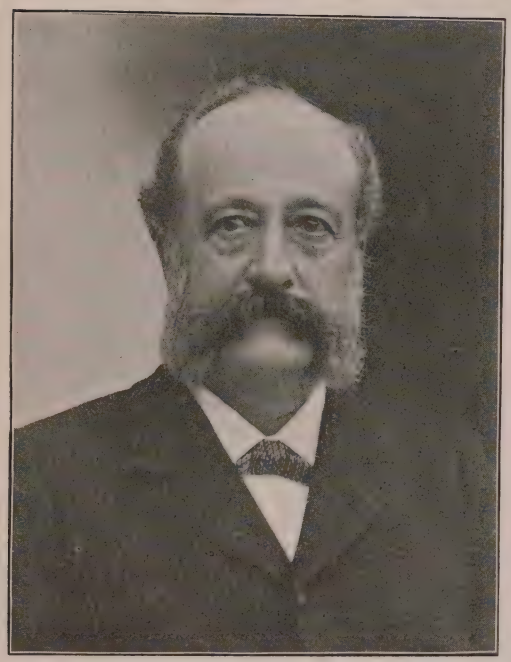
Some other hand the task can take,
If so it seemeth best, the task
By us begun;
No work for which we need to wake,
In joy or grief, for life so brief,
Beneath the sun;
Beneath the sun.

O Father, bless in love Thy child!
We lay us down to sleep." Am Ihst Hom 1904



Theodore Y. Rising M.D.

KINNE, THEODORE Y



Theo. Y. Kinne, M.D.

Name in full

Theodore Y. Kinne

P. O. Address in full

Paterson N. J.

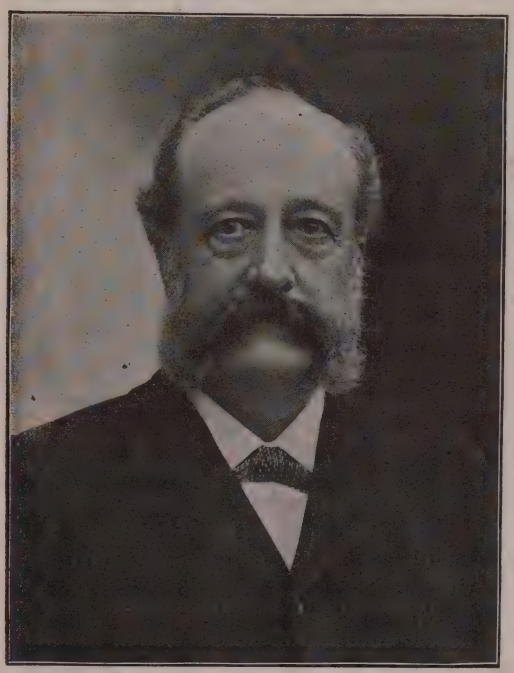
Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Albany Med. College

Cleveland Med Surg Jl Apr 1904

T. Y. KINNE.

At his home in Patterson, N. J., March 4th, occurred the death of this splendid, genial, warm-hearted man. Institute members who have attended the meetings during the past twenty or more years will remember him, for he was one of the most active men on the floor. He was a born tactician and diplomatist—though always using those qualities in the best interests of the Institute. Our first personal knowledge of him was at the Atlantic City meeting—the International Congress, when Richard Hughes came over bringing the greetings of his English brethren. Dr. Kinne was then President of the Institute, and Dr. Talbot of the Congress. In our office hangs the group picture taken at the time—with Kinne, Hughes and Talbot sitting on chairs in the front of the group. All three have passed to their reward and the world of Homeopathy is the richer for their work and their memory, the poorer for their loss.



Dr. Kinne was a pure homeopathist. You remember he was chairman of the Bureau of Homeopathy last year at Boston. Look in your Transactions at the splendid report he made. It was the work of an enthusiast, honest and pure in his enthusiasm. It can well stand as a lasting memento of the man,—the last work he did for the Institute. We shall miss him at Niagara Falls. There will be a vacancy hard to fill; in fact, there will never be in the Institute another Kinne.

The American Physician

MAY, 1904.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

Theodore Y. Kinne.

The death of Dr. Kinne comes to us with all the vividness and intimate irrepressible sorrow of a near relative. It is difficult to frame language sufficiently cold and perfunctory to speak of his demise, in a public journal. Love and affection tug at our heart and clamor for expression.

From a private letter we cull the following: "Dr. Kinne had been working very hard and steadily with a condition of the heart that should have kept him absolutely quiet. For some little time he had been unable to go up a pair of stairs without sitting down and resting on the way. The Sunday before his funeral—he died suddenly on Friday, March 4—he was out to church and doing his work that day. Monday he insisted on getting up with a list of thirty or forty calls for the day, and it took him an hour and a half to get dressed and come down to his library where he finally succumbed. His cousin, Dr. Porter Kinne, was sent for, and after a while they got him upstairs and Dr. St. Clair Smith was summoned. Dr. Smith told me that when he went over the first night he found his heart so rapid as to be uncountable, and his condition very bad, and that he did not expect him to live through the night. Thursday night Dr. Smith was again with him and about one o'clock he seemed to be doing very well. Dr. Smith told him that he thought he had pulled through his attack and that he was going to get along all right. He went to lie down, and an hour or so later was summoned only to find that the good man had gone! You probably know that Dr. Kinne had a bad attack of his heart while at the Cleveland meeting and there had been trouble there for some while. It was his desire, however, to work right up to the end, and he continued to do so."

With his birth and ancestry and all those other littlenesses which go to fill up the usual obituary column, we do not concern ourself. Those are matters for the newspaper, the statistical historian, and the biographer. We, and with us, all good, loving men, women, and homeopaths the whole world over are deeply concerned in that we have lost an exemplary gentleman, brother, and practitioner.

Personally, we have known him from the first moment of our stepping into the charmed circle of the Church of Homeopathy. We met him at Saratoga in 1886, at the first meeting of the American Institute at that place, and from that time forth we have been in intimate relationship and companionship with him. There was never a month in which we did not exchange communications and courtesies. We regarded him with all the affection and admiration, nay, even more, that we had for those of his associate brethren and homeopaths who have also been called to Eternal Silence—William Tod Helmuth, Selden H. Talcott, Timothy Field Allen, Reuben Ludlam, I. T. Talbot, Samuel Lilienthal, John W. Dowling, Henry M. Smith, and the other long list of good men and true.

It was Dr. Kinne, who, as President of the American Institute of Homeopathy reached

down to the rounds of our young inexperience and medical obscurity and appointed us Chairman of the Section in Materia Medica and Therapeutics with its first session in Denver. Through him, therefore, it became possible for us to emerge from our unknown surroundings and win some little applause in the conduct of our work at that historic meeting and, possibly, since. And from that time, as before, in his official and many unofficial positions, Dr. Kinne was our friend; never out of patience with our lack of patience, never aught but the careful and kindly advising friend. Our heart has always been warm to this rare combination of man, doctor, and homeopath. And his sudden death, like a bolt out of the blue, has left an aching void in the truest sense of that oft-used and hackneyed expression. He was one of the most lovable of personalities; always debonair, always ready with help and counsel and purse, at what hour and occasion soever. Always on the side of right and virtue; always found, like the White Plume of Navarre, in the forefront of battle, where the fight for right was thickest and most dangerous; always gentle, courteous, persuasive, eloquent, clear-seeing and true. Clean of morals as he was jocund of spirits. Equable, shrewd, careful, kind and logical.

Our last personal contact with him, and we thank God for the happy circumstance, was the reunion last January in New York around the festive board of the Unanimous Club. Here he was in his element. The youngest and happiest man at that celebrated mahogany. He did not upon that occasion give evidence of age or illness. None at that Board gave a moment's thought to the possibility of this crowning disaster overtaking that happy company so soon thereafter. His smile and his laugh were cheerful and infectious. His jest and joke and story without sting or bitterness. His love shining throughout all his intercourse with his friends and brethren then and there and elsewhere as always before. We loved him as we have loved few men and only one woman. And we love to think of him as he was then, the gentle, smiling, happy philosopher of that memorable night at the Unanimous Club. Surrounded and supported by those whom he loved and prized and cherished to the last.

Of his labors for Homeopathy in the abstract and for the American Institute in especial, are they not known of all homeopaths who read the journals and attend the Institute? Scan the pages of the last Transactions as of all its predecessor volumes, for years so many that we have lost the count, and note his loving interest and activity. He was always a faithful attendant upon and participant in the meetings of the Institute, as he was one of its few remaining pillars. He fought the scission of the latter body until he found it useless to hold out longer. The time had come—he said to us in letters and private intervews—to give away part rather than lose the whole: with him it was a politic measure, and politics in its best sense means compromise; but to the last moment of his life he deprecated the break and hoped that a few years of separated existence of his favorite Institute would show the membership the need for reunion and on homeopathic rather than on specialty lines. He was the able chairman of the National Homeopathic Committee with a large view ahead, to bring about the mentioned reunion and to add betterment throughout all Homeopathy in order to make his favorite school the one and paramount school in medicine. Never a living proposition arose in the councils of Homeopathy wherein he was not deeply interested and his counsel sought and cherished. Never a motion before that Institute with which he was not personally and intrinsically familiar and which he failed not to guide from the aggressiveness of a heated and partisan few, into channels of safety and success. He had seen, as have so many of the remnant homeopaths of a more recent time seen, the threatened dissolutionn of all the ties which bound the homeopathic school together, and the danger from disruption and desertion of the younger element. He had seen the doubtful policies evoked by indifferent or ignorant teaching in some of our colleges, and the danger of ultimate disappearance of Homeopathy as Homeopathy, or its mere continuance as an individual or communal practice. His loss is a national loss. And we and all true homeopaths grieve because of his taking at a time when more than ever before the time calls for men of well-balanced temperaments, strong personalities and intense convictions, looking before and after with a keen-sightedness unhappily so little in evidence in some departments of our homeopathic institutions, and especially and more deplorably still lacking in the higher circles of the American Institute.

And note, also, and finally, how this true workman in our profession, well knowing his own physical condition, and well able to lay by and rest, refused to do either the one or the other, but did insist upon engaging in his appointed rounds as a ministering angel to the other stricken ones, to pour balm into their wounds, and to cheer them to renewed activity, while he himself carried the seeds of death in his own heart. He could not but know that his life lay in extreme jeopardy; that he was shortening his days by continuing in the harness; but, God be praised, our noble brother refused to lengthen his days by resort to idleness and ease. It was noble, it was grand, and, we say without blasphemy, it was divine.

Unselfish, unconcerned about himself, leaving that to God, but all-concerned in the health and happiness of his patients, he went about doing good. Greater love hath no man than that he give his life for others.

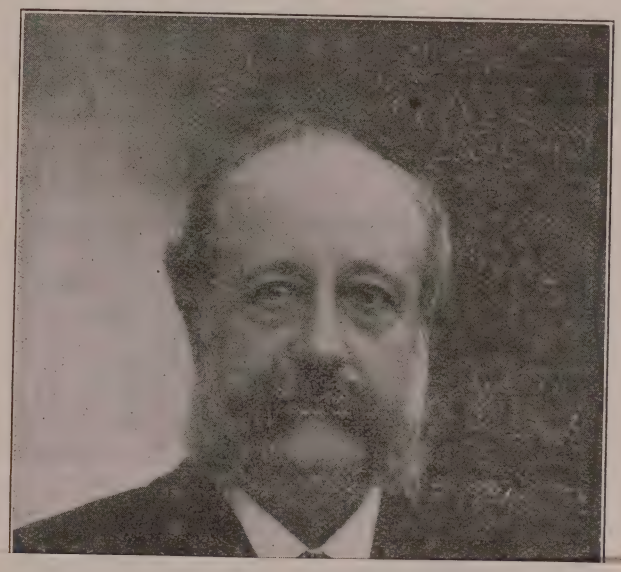
Were we solicited to suggest a characteristic epitaph for his mortuary marble it would be:

"*It was his desire to work right up to the end, and he continued to do so.*"

God be with you, brother, friend, lover, and true workman. You have fought the good fight, and received the laurel.

DR. THEODORE Y. KINNE.

It is with profound grief that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne, of Paterson, New Jersey, which occurred in the early part of last month. For over forty years Dr. Kinne practiced medicine, and during the entire period he was ever active in the building up and preserving of the institutions of the homœopathic school. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and served as the president of this organization in 1891, when it met in conjunction with the Fourth International Homœopathic Congress at Atlantic City, and again in Washington in 1892. No man in the history of this organization was dearer to the hearts of its members, no man's counsels were more respected and looked up to than were Dr. Kinne's. Always a faithful attendant, always



rope. It will run through the months of May, June and July. Any one may attend the whole or part of the course, and with as much benefit as can be had in any other London institution; in fact, more, for here one can see the application of Homœopathy as well. We trust that our friends who cross the ocean this summer will call at this hospital, which is a fine one, attend the courses given as far as possible, and write up the same for the Medical Century, for our American physicians are much interested in the struggle Homœopathy is having in countries where the laws are in the hands of the enemy, and where might is right.

pathic physician, of every homœopathic institution in the world. The cause of Homœopathy has been made vastly better by his having lived, and we leave it to our betters to properly eulogize him.

Med Century ——————— Apr 1904

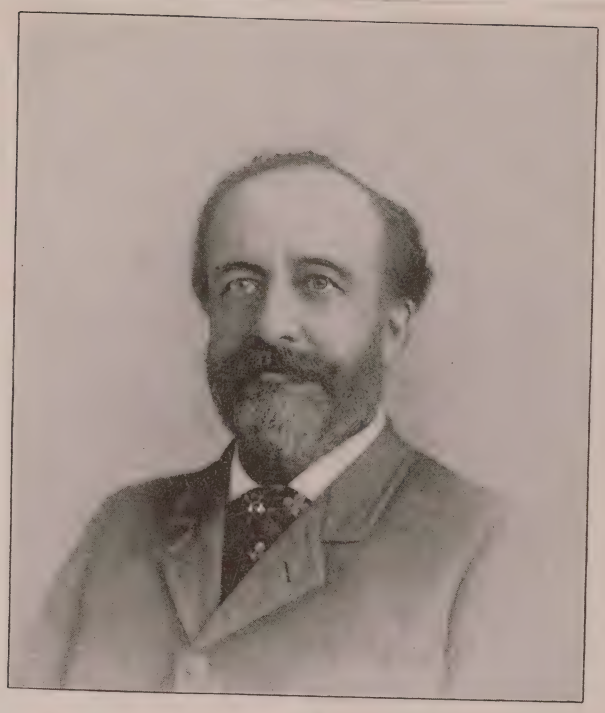
EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Commencement Months.

Formerly nearly all our colleges held their commencement exercises in the month of March, but with the advent of the minimum seven months' course the earliest commencements now fall in April. The first is Kansas City, whose exercises occur on the 7th; then Hering follows on the 11th; Missouri on the 14th; Detroit on the 19th, and the Southwestern on the 26th. While these colleges have somewhat shorter terms than the others, the classes are smaller and the work done is more individual and quite as thorough as in the larger institutions. We hope to see good classes graduated from these colleges; there are numberless fields awaiting homœopathic physicians and the demand is increasing constantly. We would say to those graduating this month, go forth, practice Homœopathy and be sure that it is Homœopathy. You owe it to yourselves and to those who are to follow you in your neighborhoods, and the better Homœopathy you practice the greater will be the respect for and the demand for homœopathic physicians. It means your success over your old school competitors.

London Post-Graduate Course in Homœopathy.

There are large numbers of our American physicians who spend their vacations abroad doing clinical and research work. Already we have commenced to make the annual changes in our mailing list for some who are going, and we expect to do so, as is customary, for several months yet. Our friends show good judgment in not wishing to be without the Medical Century during their absence. It will interest those contemplating an European trip to know that the London Homœopathic Hospital, which has unexcelled clinical facilities, has started the only homœopathic post-graduate course in Europe. It will run through the months of May, June and July. Any one may attend the whole or part of the course, and with as much benefit as can be had in any other London institution; in fact, more, for here one can see the application of Homœopathy as well. We trust that our friends who cross the ocean this summer will call at this hospital, which is a fine one, attend the courses given as far as possible, and write up the same for the Medical Century, for our American physicians are much interested in the struggle Homœopathy is having in countries where the laws are in the hands of the enemy, and where might is right.



DR. T. Y. KINNE.

THEO. Y. KINNE, M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THOUGH born August 28, 1838, in New York—the banner State in homeopathy—yet the Fates decreed that the subject of this sketch should be exiled and become an inhabitant of New Jersey at Paterson, where he has borne his lot with his characteristic fortitude and "patients" since 1866. Medicine he selected as his profession and the doctorate degree was conferred in 1862 at an allopathic medical college, so that by education and circumstances he was caparisoned to engage as Assistant Army Surgeon during the last two years of the war—long enough for him to see the errors of his school, though his conversion to the True Faith was, Saul-of-Tarsus fashion, brought about by direct interposition of the Power—in our case, the Healing Power; for, closing his army experience, there had followed a physical break-down which baffled the best allopathic physicians, and but for the fortunate

advent of Dr. Lyman Clary of our school the exile would never have been exiled.

Dr. Kinne is, and has been for many years, a familiar figure on the floor of the American Institute; his elegant diction, his charming manner, his exceedingly happy readiness in debate, added to the natural graces of orator, have made him one of the most popular of Institute members. This increasing regard in the National body crystallized when he was chosen its President in 1890 in order to fitly represent the twelve thousand and more of homeopathic physicians at the International Congress at Atlantic City; and his untiring efforts in their behalf, and the unequivocal success which attended the Congress, fully attest the wisdom of Dr. Kinne's election at so crucial a period in Institute presidencies. He is a member of the New Jersey Homeopathic State Medical Society, and Censor of the New York Homeopathic Medical College; and has been for some years, and is yet, President of the Paterson Board of Health.

The EDITOR, who is writing this sketch, desires for himself—and doubtlessly many others of our journalistic profession—to add a laurel leaf or two to the civic crown of this eminent homeopath, for his able and cheerful assistance in times past in breaking down the old Institute rules touching the publication of papers before their appearance in the Transactions. Dr. Kinne has always been a friend of the reporters, no one of whom has ever approached him in vain for news or information. And it is with a special sense of gratification that we find ourselves in a position to give his portrait, and these few though earnest words to our readers. Dr. Kinne is also President of the Institute for 1892, and will preside at its session in Washington.

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May 1904

Obituary.—Theodore Young Kinne, M.D., of Paterson, N. J., died at his home in that city from heart disease on March 4th, aged 65 years. Dr. Kinne was born near Syracuse, N. Y., on August 27, 1838. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1858, but at the end of a ordingly entered the orian of his class, in tant surgeon of the transferred to the in Paterson, N. J., His personality won nal; and in 1891 he pathy.

In the higher animals such cells occur normally only where they can be thrown off from the body. It would now seem as though they may be developed from normal tissue cells in any part of the body, and that when they appear in an abnormal situation, they take on the characteristics of reproductive cells in flowering plants, eating and destroying the tissues in which they are lodged. This goes on until some vital organ is reached or the individual dies from exhaustion.

This discovery seems to open up the possibility of the certain identification of the malignancy of a growth by the microscope; for the collaborators claimed to have investigated the division process of the cells of benign tumors and of inflammatory tissues and to have found it to correspond with that of normal tissue cells.

In the later paper, Drs. Bashford and Murray confirmed the discoveries of the earlier writers, and stated that they had found the same kind of chromosome division in many cases of cancerous growths in animals. These two investigators also claimed to have been able to graft cancer into animals from other animals of the same species.

THEODORE Y. KINNE.

IT has been said that those who listened to Lord Chatham felt there was something in the man finer than anything he said. The authority and weight of the name of Lincoln overshadowed his public utterances.

So there are men possessed of an undefinable quality, that makes them marked in any assemblage. It is not what they do or what they say—it is what they are. They have a latent force held always in reserve. It is the force of character, of individual power. A man so stamped can never be an abject imitator, but will always, despite himself, be among the leaders. The personality of such man attracts, holds and controls. So it may be said that Dr. Kinne the man was greater than Dr. Kinne the physician, writer or orator. His high standing and wide influence in the profession were due much more to his strong and pervasive personality than to his accomplishments, although these were of a high order.

elegant diction, his exceedingly

He read ordinary human nature as most men read newspapers. He went beneath the surface of things, he thought profoundly on many topics, accepted responsibilities, anticipated opportunities, and when the critical moment arrived he was always ready. Dr. Kinne was not a narrow-gauged man. His sympathies were broad; he touched upon many things and enjoyed them all. Of all his qualities two stand prominent: his indomitable independence and his kindness.

Independent in thought and judgment, he was yet all kindness and geniality to those who opposed his views. One other important attribute was his. He had a very large amount of what is known as common sense. It is not strange that a man so equipped by nature became one of the leaders of the homeopathic profession. An able speaker and acute parliamentarian, more than once his quickness and decision carried the day against what had seemed to be hopeless odds. Dr. Kinne was born August 27, 1838, near Syracuse, N. Y. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1858, but after a year decided to take up medicine, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1862, valedictorian of his class. In 1864 he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon of the 184th Regiment New York Volunteers. Later he was transferred to the regular army service. In 1867 he removed to Paterson, N. J., where he lived until his death. He presided over the American Institute of Homeopathy as its President in 1891-1892.

The kindly, genial, brilliant Kinne is gone. But he left behind him a profession that was proud of him, and countless friends who loved him and who mourn his loss.

N Am Jl Hom Apr 1904

Notes and Comments.

Outside Testimony.—The homeopathic physician is sometimes accused of a narrow conception of the practice of medicine, of restricting himself to homeopathic therapeutics and making little or no use of advanced knowledge in lines of treatment outside of the administration of drugs. Independent, outside testimony, given voluntarily, is the best refutation of such a charge. Two leading manufacturers of foods for infants and invalids have stated recently that they find homeopathic physicians greatly interested in dietetics

Hahn Mo
May 1904

Obituary.—Theodore Young Kinne, M.D., of Paterson, N. J., died at his home in that city from heart disease on March 4th, aged 65 years. Dr. Kinne was born near Syracuse, N. Y., on August 27, 1838. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1858, but at the end of a year concluded to take up the study of medicine and accordingly entered the Albany Medical College, whence he was graduated, valedictorian of his class, in 1862. In 1864 he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon of the 184th Regiment, New York Volunteers; and later he was transferred to the regular army service. In 1867 he entered upon practice in Paterson, N. J., and became a prominent figure in the life of that city. His personality won for him eminence in medical affairs, both State and National; and in 1891 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

KINNE, THEODORE Y

*Theodore Y. Kinne, M. D.**

BY THOMAS FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D.

The occasion which calls us together this evening is one of love which we render to those of our members who were wont to be with us in times past. It should not be a time for sorrow. I know that there are some here who have no love for a service of this character, because they dislike solemn occasions. This service should not be one of this description. We are gathered here as a family, to speak appreciative, loving words concerning those with whom we have for so many years walked and labored side by side. We ought not to consider this a hard task or a doleful one. In the first place, let us dismiss from our thoughts the idea that these loved ones of ours are dead; such is not a fact; death means annihilation; anything that is dead has no life. Our old companions and associates are not in that condition; they were never so truly living as they are at this moment. They have simply finished their long years of service and are taking a much needed rest. We have followed them to the steamer and have bidden them good-by as they have started on their voyage, and we are looking forward to the time when, having finished our own work, we shall follow and meet them to continue our journey in each other's company.

Here around the family board we talk of those who have so recently gone out from us; of course, we miss them; it is natural that we should, but there is not one of us, I am sure, who would desire to call them back from their present unalloyed joy. It would be selfish on our part to do this; but we love to speak of them and relate what they did before they left us, and each one of us remembers many acts of theirs which we love to recall and talk about.

We old veterans of the Civil War have the custom of holding our annual camp fires, where we gather and talk over old scenes when we were in

camp, or upon the battle-field, or in the hospital; we talk of the officers and men with whom we were then associated; of what they said and did; these reminiscences bring back the old times and the old scenes, and we love to speak of them; these camp fires are not mournful occasions by any means; on the contrary, they are looked forward to with great anticipation, for they bring back

* An address delivered at Niagara Falls, June, 1904, during the Memorial Services for the dead of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

fond recollections of dear companions of whom we never tire of speaking, and of the good times we had in each other's society.

We of this Institute are veterans in a war which we are waging against disease and evils of different kinds, and in this our annual camp fire we are glad to talk about old scenes and old companions who have been engaged in this conflict with us for so many years.

Do you know that I am not quite sure that our old friends and associates are not here this evening? I know that I have no warrant in Scripture for thinking thus; neither have I any proof there that this is not so; but I sometimes do think that they are cognizant of and do appreciate what is spoken about them. At any rate, it is a very pleasant thought to have, and I do not think I shall give it up unless you shall prove to me that I am wrong in thinking thus, or that I am leading someone else into error. There is one thing, however, that I do know from my own experience, that those whom we have loved and have labored with for so many years do not lose their influence over us even after we are separated from them; my mother has been away from me for more than forty years, and yet her influence over me to-day is just as strong as it was when we walked side by side here in this world; *this I know.*

When I was asked to speak a few words in memory of Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne, I was very glad to do so; I considered it to be an honor to be requested to do this, for I truly loved Dr. Kinne and have for many years, and that love increased continually; the longer I knew him and labored with him, the greater was my love for him. There was that magnetic influence about him which no one was able to resist. He was always one of the first to greet us with his hearty handshake and

kind, genial smile as we gathered in our yearly conclave to discuss matters pertaining to the advancement of our science and to devise new plans for the furtherance of our work among our fellow-men. We had expected to see him at this meeting; so sure was I of this that at the same time I engaged my room I engaged his here at this hotel, as I have been in the habit of doing for a number of years; but he is not here; he has gone abroad, and we are looking forward to the time when our work here will be finished and we can join him where he now is.

Do you ask me what it was that drew me so strongly to him? Among so many fine qualities which he possessed it is difficult to designate just which one it was that so attracted and bound me to him; but I think I would say that it was his whole Christlike life. I think that I have never met a man who was more earnestly striving to follow Christ and to walk in His footsteps more closely than did Dr. Kinne. He was constantly and continually striving to help others, and his entire life was spent in "going about doing good." He seemed to grasp the thought that we are not brought into this world simply for our own enjoyment and pleasure, but that as the Master spent his life for others, so, as a follower of Him, it was his duty also to strive to assist others all that he could. There was not a particle of selfishness in his nature; he was always thinking and striving to do what he could to be of service to those around him; had he been more regardful of himself and of his own health he would probably have been with us at this yearly gathering; the fact is, he really sacrificed his own life in order to save the lives of other people. Like his Master, he never paused to ask if the one requiring his assistance was his friend or not; that made no difference to him; it was enough for him to know that here was one who needed help, and that he was able to give that help; that was sufficient for him. This was very strongly illustrated during his last illness. A gentleman, a professional brother, but one who seemed to be like Ishmael, "his hand against every man and every man's hand against him," was taken sick and was in need of professional assistance. Without waiting to be sent for, Dr. Kinne, as soon as he learned of his condition, that he was in distress and needed help, and knowing that he could af-

ford him that aid, went to see him and attended to his needs. Dr. Kinne was still attending him when he himself was laid low on his own bed of sickness. Being anxious about him, and knowing that he still needed professional care, Dr. Kinne called an intimate friend and fellow practitioner to him, asking him to take his place in attending to the sick man, as he himself was not able to do so. His friend to whom the request was made rather demurred, saying that he did not know as the gentleman would see him, they not being on particularly friendly terms; but Dr. Kinne was not to be put off in that way. He replied, "that may be so, but he is in need of your care; please do it for my sake." That was enough, and his friend did as he was requested. No one could resist an appeal of that kind from such a man at such a time.

Dr. Kinne had a large, sympathetic heart; no one could be in trouble of any kind without touching a responsive chord in him; he knew just what to do and to say upon every such occasion. I shall never forget his greeting to me at the first meeting of the Institute after my brother had left us. It was the first time I had seen him since then; as soon as he saw me he came to me, threw his arm around me and simply said, "I know how you feel, I have passed through the same myself." It was ever so. No one could be in trouble and he know of it without his going to him and sympathizing with him in his own inimitable way; his words and his manner of saying them always drove away the clouds and brought sunshine and comfort to everyone who was enveloped in them. There is no need of my speaking of his sociability; no one could be more genial than he; he was the life of every company where he might be; no one enjoyed a joke or a story better than he did; his laugh was contagious, and it was impossible for anyone to be low-spirited or cast down for any length of time in his sunny presence.

He was a magnificent presiding officer, and was possessed of extraordinary executive ability. We can never forget the masterly manner in which he presided at our meeting in Atlantic City in 1891 and in Washington in 1892. I never knew anyone to possess greater tact in the leadership of

KINNE THEODORE Y

a society than did he upon those occasions; he was never ruffled in the least; no matter what was said or done, he never for a moment lost himself, but always wore that same suave, quiet countenance which we all admired so much.

Notwithstanding all these qualifications, Dr. Kinne was a man; we would not have been so attracted to him as we were if he had not been a mortal just the same as the rest of us, and it was because he was a man like ourselves that he exercised the influence over us that he did.

Surely a mighty man has gone out from us, and we miss him; there is no member of the Institute whom we could have missed as much as we do him, or one whom we could as illy spare as he; there does not seem to be anyone to step in and take his place and shoulder his responsibilities and perform his work. Still, there is not one of us who is so selfish as to wish him back. He did a grand work, which he finished well and nobly, and we would not recall him to earth to pass again through the toil and the suffering and the sacrificing which he endured so uncomplainingly for so many years. His work and his virtues will ever remain green in our memory, and when we have finished our work we shall gladly join him in that other country where pain and suffering are unknown.

Truly Dr. Kinne has stood for many years as a bright, shining "beacon light" to warn earth's travelers against the reefs and the shoals which are all along the shores over which they are journeying. The light which he gave out was always bright and clear, and, with the lamps ever trimmed and filled, and the reflectors ever burnished and reflective, he has been the means of guiding many a human soul to its haven in safety, and has been able to save many a human vessel from becoming a total wreck upon these dangerous places. These same reefs and shoals still exist and threaten the lives and souls of men, and it is for us who remain to take up the work which he has laid down and carry it on to the best of our ability. May God give us the needed grace and strength to enable us to do it.

I do not think that I can close these remarks better than by quoting Dr. Kinne's favorite hymn, which so clearly and truly echoes his perfect trust and faith in that Lord whom for so many years he had faithfully served and trusted:

"We lay us calmly down to sleep,
When friendly night has come, and leave
To God the rest;
Whether we wake, or smile, or weep,
Or wake no more on Time's fair shore,
He knoweth best;
He knoweth best.

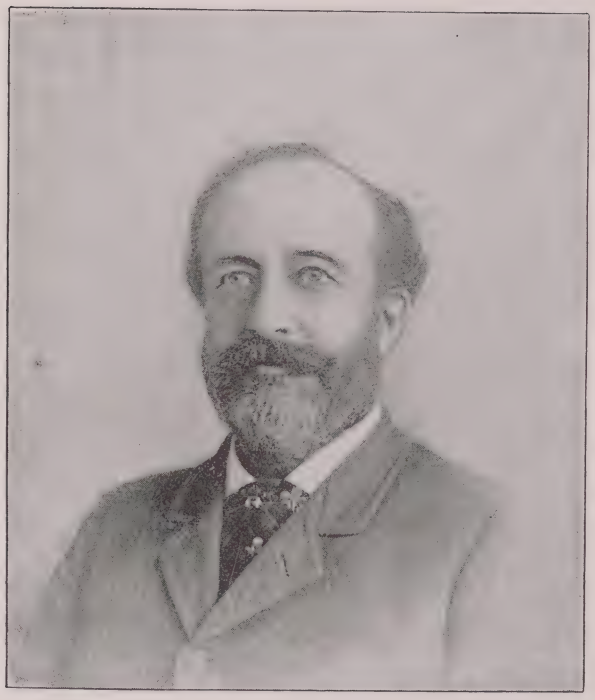
"As sinks the sun in western skies,
When day is done, and twilight dim
Comes silent on,
So fades the world's most luring prize,
On eyes that close in deep repose,
Till wakes the dawn;
Till wakes the dawn.

"Why vex our souls with wearing care?
Why shun the grave, for aching head
So cool and low?
Have we found life so passing fair
So grand to be, so sweet that we
Should dread to go?
Should dread to go?

"Some other hand the task can take,
If so it seemeth best, the task
By us begun;
No work for which we need to wake,
In joy or grief, for life so brief,
Beneath the sun;
Beneath the sun.

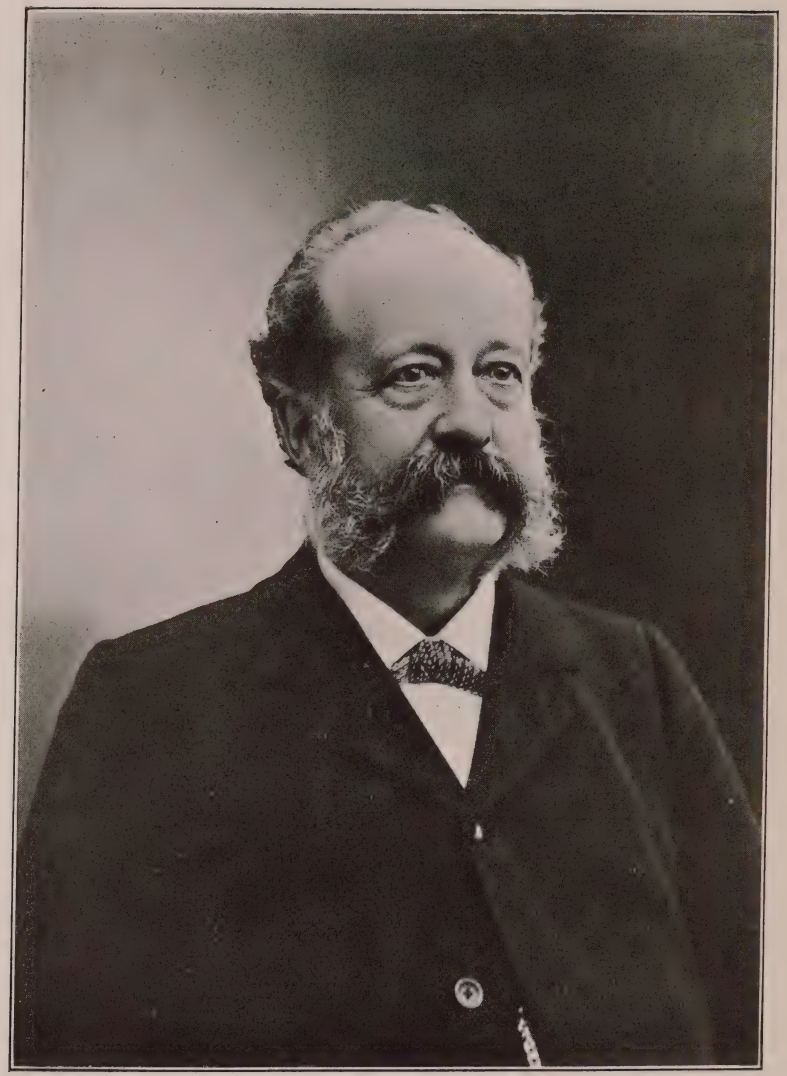
"O Father, bless in love Thy child!
We lay us down to sleep."

Amer Physician Aug # 1904



T. Y. KINNE, M. D.,
PATERSON, N. J.

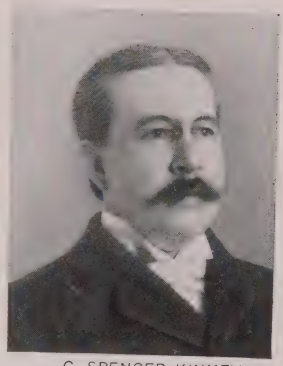
Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
June 1, 1892.



Theo. G. Kinnes.

KINNEY, CHARLES SPENCER

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6th.—Dr. Charles Spencer Kinney has been appointed, under civil service rules, to be First Assistant Physician at the Middletown (N. Y.) State Homeopathic Hospital.



C. SPENCER KINNEY.
Oct., 1880——.

King Vol IV

CHARLES SPENCER KINNEY, Easton, Pennsylvania, was born in Connecticut and obtained his degree in the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital in 1879. For twenty-three years he was connected with the Middletown (New York) State Hospital for the Insane, and is now proprietor of the Easton sanitarium. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological and New York Medico-Legal and Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical societies, and an honorary member of the Connecticut State and Northwestern New York Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol IV

KINSMAN, ENOS CHARLES

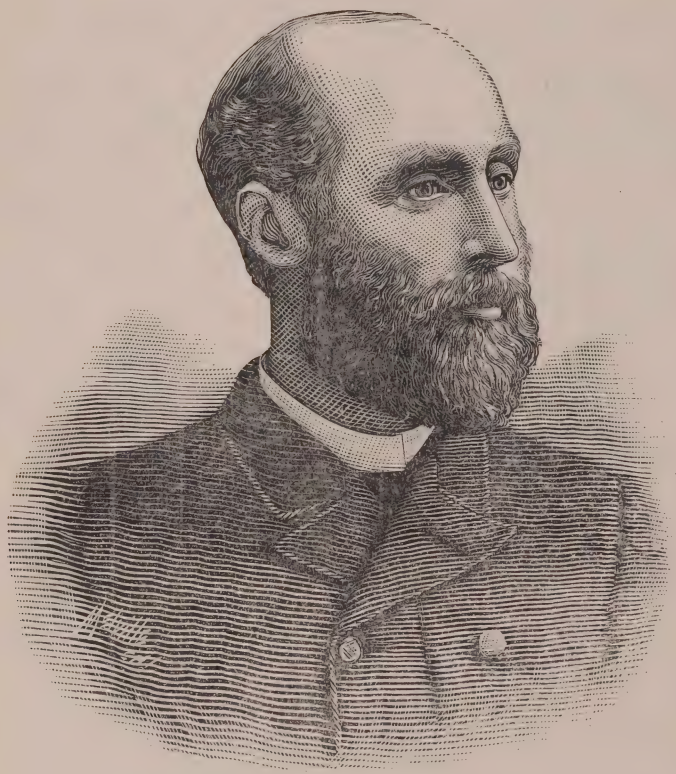
ENOS CHARLES KINSMAN, Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Perth county, Ontario, Canada, December 13, 1865, son of Thomas and Ann (Steer) Kinsman.

He attended the public schools of Ontario and the high school at Strafrod, Ontario. He began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Luton of St. Thomas, Ontario, and studied, 1892-95, in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. He has since practiced in Saginaw, making a specialty of abdominal surgery. Every year for the past nine years he has spent from two to fourteen weeks in postgraduate work in the principal American medical centers. This year (1905) he has arranged to take special work in Europe. He was sub-interne at Cook County Hospital Chicago, in 1894-5. He is visiting gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital, and lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and symptomatology of diseases at the Woman's Hospital training school for nurses, Saginaw. He is state medical examiner for the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also is a Mason. He married Maggie Crawford, June 21, 1887, and they have a daughter, Myrtle Byrdellia Kinsman. King Vol IV

KINYON, C B

CLAUDIUS BLIGH KINYON, Ann Arbor, Michigan, born Sharon, Wis., January 6, 1851; graduated in June, 1876, from the Illinois State Normal University at Normal; student one year in the homœopathic department of University of Michigan; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; post-graduate studies in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York city; professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the homœopathic department of University of Michigan since 1897; gynecological surgeon and obstetrician to Homœopathic Hospital of same institution; member of board of health and board of education; ex-president. Tri-city Clinical Society (1881-1884); president Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1887; president Rock River Institute of Homœopathy, 1892-1897; member American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-chairman United States examining board for pensions.

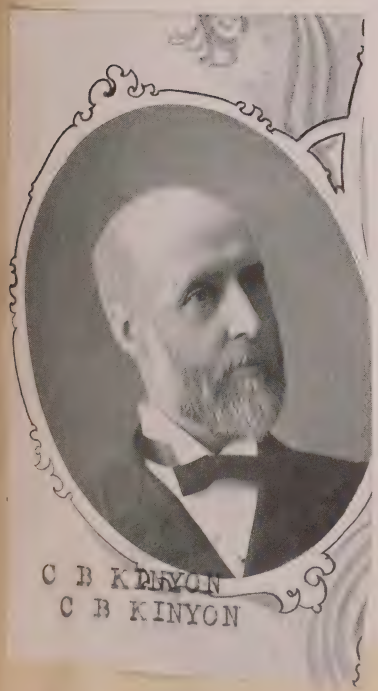
KINYON, CLAUDIUS BLIGH



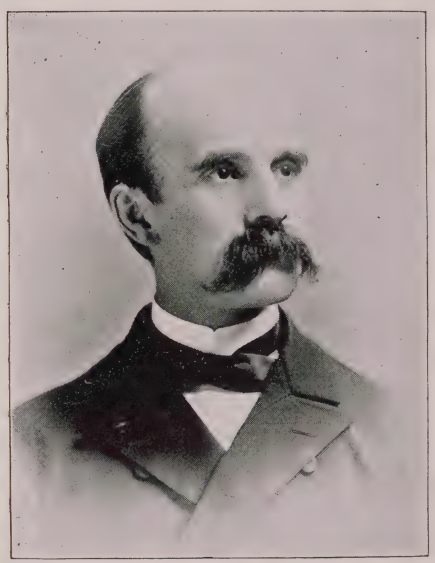
C. B. KINYON, M. D., Rock Island, Ill.
Pres. of Rock River Institute of Homeopathy.

The subject of this sketch was born near Sharon, Walworth county, Wisconsin, January 6, 1851. At the age of 21, Mr. Kinyon, of this sketch entered the Illinois State Normal University, located at Normal, where by diligent application he completed the full literary and Latin scientific course. He then entered upon the study of medicine, taking a full course in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. He then completed a full course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated with high honors, April, 1878. The following May he was joined in marriage to Miss Maria Waldron, of Dover, Ill. Since 1880 he has been an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest national medical society in America, and has served on several different bureaus in connection with that association and is at present on the board of censors and also on the educational committee. Twice he has served as president and three times as secretary of the Tri-City Clinical Society. In 1888 he was president of the Illinois State Medical Association, and has repeatedly held the chairmanship of important bureaus in that body, and is at present chairman of the Bureau of Surgery. He is now a member, a trustee, and a liberal supporter of the First M. E. church of Rock Island, and a member of the building committee, under whose supervison the new and beautiful church building was erected. Dr. Kinyon is now in the prime of life and the vigor of manhood and, it is hoped that he may live long to minister to the unfortunately afflicted of earth.

C. B. KINYON, M. D.



KIPPAX, JOHN R., M.D., LLB., was born Nov. 5, 1849, at Brantford, Ontario, where he passed his boyhood, and where he acquired his scholastic education.

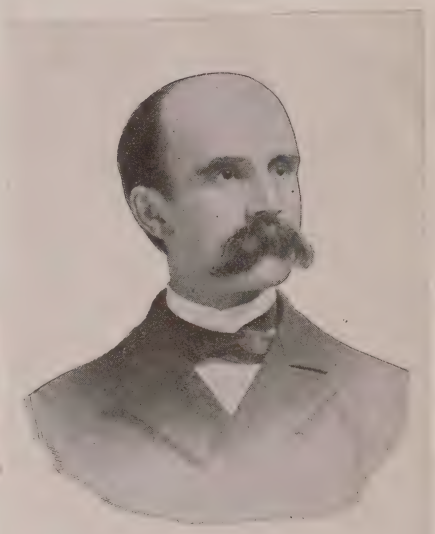


DR. J. R. KIPPAX.

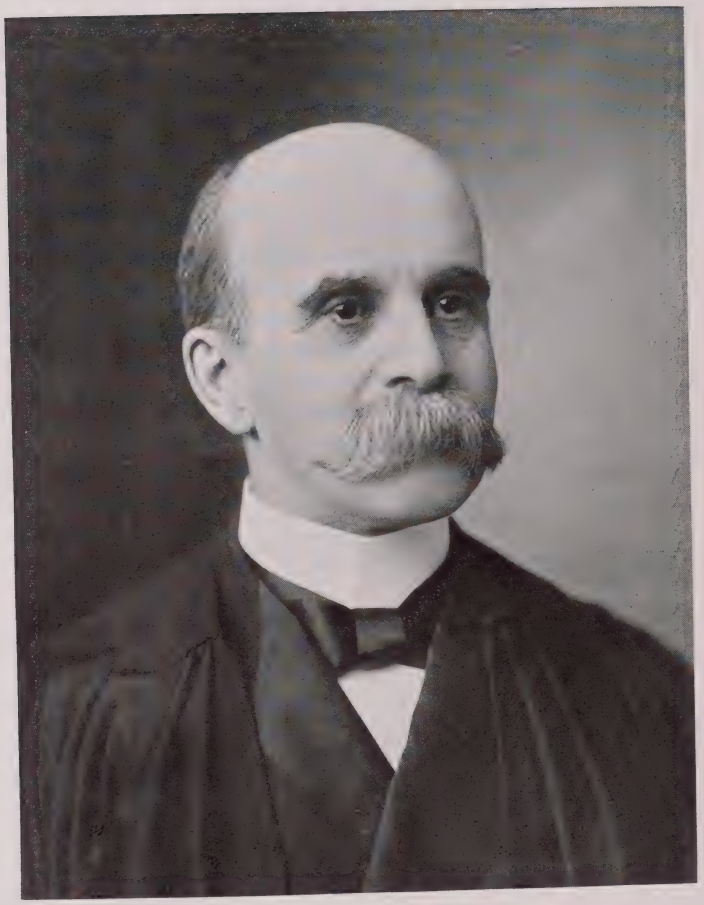
At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1869. He afterward took a literary course at the Chicago University, and in 1872 was granted the degree of LL.B. He had already become a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. For eight or nine years after his graduation he practiced medicine at Wheaton and Oak Park, Illinois, meeting with a considerable measure of success. He saw greater opportunities, however, for advancement in his profession in Chicago, and so in 1878 he located there, and quickly built up an extensive and lucrative practice among the more wealthy of its citizens. Dr. Kippax never fails to win the esteem and confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact in his profession, not only from his professional, but his personal and social qualities as well. In 1873 he was made lecturer on visceral anatomy at Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and in 1875 professor of physiology. In 1876 he withdrew from Hahnemann and assisted in the organization of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, occupying the chair of dermatology and medical jurisprudence, and, in 1879, was appointed to the chair of principles and practice of medicine and medical jurisprudence, which he continues to fill. In 1880 he was granted a diploma, after examination, as member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He has been secretary of his college since 1881. In 1882 he was appointed clinical lecturer and visiting physician to the Cook County Hospital, and delivered the first course of clinical lectures on Homœopathic medicine given in that institution. Dr. Kippax is a man of broad culture, extensive reading, and tireless activity. He has won distinction as a medical writer as well as a practitioner. His contributions have enriched the literature of medical science, and improved medical knowledge on many subjects. Among his publications are, "Lectures on Fevers," "A Hand-Book of Diseases of the Skin," and "Church Yard Literature."

He is a member of several Homœopathic medical associations and scientific societies.

He was married in 1877 to Martha E. Wood, the accomplished daughter of William H. Wood, of Oak Park, Illinois.



KIPPAX, JOHN R



John R. Kilpatrick MA
Vol 2 Chap 14 (and No 13) P. 3.

KIRBY, HERBERT W

MISSIONARY DOCTOR TO TAKE A BRIDE TO INDIA

As the culmination of a friendship which began several years ago while they were co-workers in the home missionary field in this city, Dr. Herbert W. Kirby, of 4002 Parrish street, and Miss Mary E. Reeves, 27 years, of Cramer Hill, N. J. will be married at the Fifth Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, next Wednesday evening.

Dr. Kirby was graduated from the Hahnemann College eight years ago, afterward going to London, where he made a study of the Asiatic colony in the slum district there. He then went to India as a medical missionary. Miss Kirby is a student at the Women's Baptist Training School, this city. Dr. Kirby and his bride will reside in India.

1909

STEPHEN REYNOLDS KIRBY, M.D.

Among the early friends of Dr. Hans Birch Gram, one of the coterie that met regularly at his house for instruction in the new system of medical practice, was Dr. Kirby. Dr. Kirby was well known to the Homœopathic profession of a generation ago as the editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, which was the principal periodical of our school for almost a decade, beginning in 1848.

A member of the "Convention of the Practitioners of Homœopathy," held in New York, April 10, 1844, when it was deemed expedient to establish a society entitled "The American Institute of Homœopathy," he was elected the first treasurer of this organization. At the third session, held in Philadelphia in 1846, he was elected presiding officer while continuing in the office of treasurer, which he did for ten years. At the session held in Baltimore in 1852 he delivered the annual address. He was a member of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, and one of the seceders who organized the Homœopathic Society of New York and branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and was elected President in 1851. He delivered his inaugural address on "Who are the Homœopathists, and what is their duty?" He was one of the founders of the New York County Homœopathic Society, and elected to the presidency thereof in 1863, his address being on "The Introduction and Progress of Homœopathy in the United States." Associated with Drs. P. P. Wells and Jas. M. Quin, he opened the first Homœopathic dispensary in the United States, in October, 1845. He was a member of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic College for several years from its organization, and was Professor of Materia Medica in the New York Medical College for Women.

Dr. Kirby was born at Middle Patent, town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., May 21, 1801. He came to New York at the age of fifteen or sixteen, and later on taught school. He was Principal of Public School No. 7 when it was opened in Chrystie Street, in 1827. Shortly after he began the study of medicine. He was interested in the temperance cause and President of the New York Society; he was a member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in New York, March 6, 1876.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1895.

Among the early friends of Dr. Gram was Dr. Stephen R. Kirby,—having made his acquaintance in 1832, soon after Dr. Wilson's adoption of the practice. He frequently conversed with Wilson and Channing at Gram's office on homœopathy. Not understanding German, Kirby was able to practice but little, and hesitated to avow himself a homœopathic physician till after the publication of the *Organon* and *Materia Medica*. He was in favor of public and recorded examinations.

He was one of three to organize the first homœopathic dispensary in this country.

Dr. Kirby was editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, an early publication.

He has been an active member of the various homœopathic medical societies. For many years he was connected with the New York Homœopathic College. He embraced homœopathy in 1838. He was at one time Professor of Materia Medica in the Women's Medical College, New York. He is still in practice in New York city.

(World's Convention. 1876. V.2.)

Among the early friends of Dr. Gram, was Dr. Stephen R. Kirby, — having made his acquaintance in the summer of 1830, shortly after Dr. Wilson's adoption of the practice. He frequently met with Wilson and Channing at Gram's office to converse on homœopathy. Not understanding the language in which the books on the system were published, Dr. Kirby was able to practise but little, and hesitated to avow himself a homœopathic physician till after the publication of the Organon and Materia Medica.

As a member of the Medical Society, he was also a member of Gram's party in favor of the public and recorded examinations. He was one of three to organize the first Homœopathic Dispensary in this country. He edited and published seven or eight volumes of the *American Journal of Homœopathy;* and, as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, he delivered an inaugural address, which was afterward published: "The Introduction and Progress of Homœopathy in the United States." He has, until within the past five years, been an active member of our homœopathic societies. For many years he was connected with the New York Homœopathic College. He also was Professor of Materia Medica in the Woman's Medical College in this city. He is still in practice here.

N.E.Med.Gaz.March. 1871.

Dr. H. D. Paine, as a question of privilege, offered the following statement and protest:

The undersigned feels called upon, in justice to himself, as one of the members of the publishing committee, whose official endorsement is prefixed to the recently issued volume of Transactions for 1867, to state that the reprint of a paper entitled "The Introduction and Progress of Homœopathy in the United States, &c., By S. R. Kirby, M. D.," as a part of those Transactions, was made without his approval or knowledge, but was interpolated into the report after it had been prepared for the press, and after it had been examined by him. That he disapproves of the publication of that paper, and disavows all responsibility for its appearance in connection with the Transactions. How a document, so objectionable as he believes that paper to be, found its way into the volume, he has not been informed, but he has reason to believe that its insertion was unsanctioned by a majority of the committee of publication.

Previous publishing committees had declined to admit the address into the Transactions, although strongly urged to do so, and it is believed that the present committee would have concurred in the judgment of their predecessors, if the question had come before them.

This action on their part is amply justified: *First*, by the character of the paper itself, which, under color of an historical discourse, not only perverts well known facts, but impugns the motives and actions of the honored founders of homœopathy in this country; and, *Second*, by the example of the local society before which the address was delivered, in subjecting some of its statements and charges to a thorough examination by an impartial committee with damaging effect upon their credibility. Extracts from their report are appended to this statement and protest. In view of so complete a refutation of its offensive misstatements, the publication of this paper under the auspices of this Society, if allowed to pass unchallenged and unexplained, exposes us to the imputation of unfairness towards the early fathers of Homœopathy, most of whom are now dead, which cannot but be contrary to the feelings and sentiments of the profession generally. It is charged that those honored men, Gram, Gray, Wilson, Channing, Hull,

who, in the face of difficulties and discouragements which it would be difficult for us to appreciate, first planted the standard of homœopathy in the city of New York: that these men were either imperfectly acquainted with the system of Hahnemann, or were afraid to avow openly and boldly their principles; and that one, at least, of their number avoided the trial of the system in the first cholera epidemic, by absenting himself from the city.

It is claimed that the real founder of pure Hahnemannian homœopathy in New York, was a man who has hitherto, in the opinion of the best informed among us, been held as unworthy of a place in the profession, that his claim to the title of physician was based upon a forged, or misappropriated, diploma, and was in fact, a foreign pretender without education or valid credentials.

It is claimed that this Dr. Granger announced to the public the doctrine of homœopathy, as taught by Hahnemann, and established the first institution in the city of New York for the treatment of diseases by homœopathy, and that he refused to withdraw his publication from circulation, although urged to do so by some who counseled silence on the subject.

These remarkable statements were fully refuted in the report of the committee before referred to, and should not have been allowed to reappear in any official proceedings, at least, without the corrections of that report.

It is due to the truth of history and to the memory of that noble band of pioneers, that the facts and circumstances of the first introduction of our reformed method of cure should be verified and preserved while the means of doing so are accessible; and any attempt to pervert these facts, or disparage the professional character of men to whom we owe so much, deserves severe reprobation. But since, however unintentionally, the Society has given the apparent sanction of its endorsement to such misstatements, it is not too much to ask that the same publicity, at least, should be given to the proof of their falsity. To which end, the undersigned desires that this statement, together with so much of the report of the committee of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society as may be pertinent, be spread upon the minutes and published with the proceedings of this body.

Extracts from the Report of a committee of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of New York on Dr. Kirby's Address.

"Your committee have carefully examined the subject referred to them, and beg leave to report that Dr. Kirby's Address on the Introduction and Progress of Homœopathy in the United States, on page 15, contains the following passage: 'In the summer of 1832 the cholera prevailed epidemically in this city. Drs. Gram, Wilson, Channing and myself were the only ones who treated that disease chiefly with camphor. Our practice was ridiculed on account of the small doses; it was called the small dose camphor treatment. Dr. Gray was absent from the city.' Dr. Gray protests against this statement as untrue and unjust to him.

"Your committee notified Dr. Kirby of their appointment, and received from him the following explanation: In the summer of 1832 Dr. Kirby heard Dr. Gram say to Dr. Wilson, 'Gray has left the city.' He believes this was about the time of the first appearance of the cholera in this city. Dr. Kirby further says that from that time he did not see nor hear of Dr. Gray being in the city until the subsidence of the cholera; that believing Dr. Gray to be absent from the city, he so stated, not dreaming of giving Dr. Gray cause of offence, and regrets very much that it is so.

"Dr. Gray proves by letters from distinguished individuals, his patients, or their friends, that he was in the city and in constant attendance upon cholera and other patients during the summer of 1832, with the exception of a short interval of ten days when he took his family to Connecticut.

"Chancey Ayers, M. D., known to your committee as a highly respectable practitioner of homœopathy, at Stamford, Ct., says: 'In 1832 I was an allopathic physician, residing and practising my profession in the city of New York, in the same neighborhood with Dr. John F. Gray; and he was at that time noted for using small doses of medicine. During the epidemic, people were very much frightened, and not only ran for the nearest physician, but often for two or three at the same time; and so Dr. Gray and myself were frequently brought together, and met to see the same patient. I recollect on one occasion Dr. Gray explaining to me his peculiar practice, and the peculiar effect of small doses of medicine on the human system. Not only the novelty of this new

kind of practice, but the earnestness with which the doctor advocated it, made quite an impression on my mind; for previous to that time I had no knowledge of that system of treatment. There may have been twenty others practising homœopathy at that time, for aught I know, but Dr. Gray was the only one I had any knowledge of. As we were neighbors, and I was in the habit of seeing the doctor almost daily, I do not think he could have been absent from the city, any length of time, without my having known it.'

"As Dr. Kirby's statement rests on hearsay, and he offers no evidence in his support, while Dr. Gray brings abundant proof in direct opposition to it, your committee necessarily come to the conclusion that Dr. Gray was in the city and practiced Homœopathy in the summer of 1832. It is also in the knowledge of your committee that by general consent, the rank of a zealous pioneer, and able advocate and successful practioner of Homœopathy has been accorded to Dr. Gray. * * * *

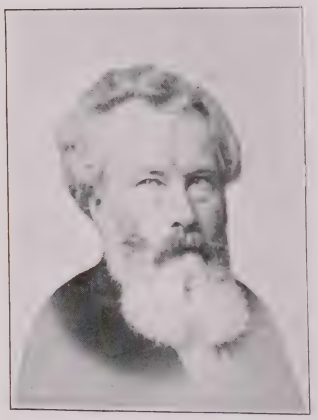
"Your committee are unable to find any evidence that Mr. John Granger was a physician at all, or that he was recognized as such by any school of medicine, or that he announced to the public the doctrine of Homœopathy as taught by Hahnemann, and opened an institution for the treatment of diseases. They do not believe he was a Hahnemannian in practice, and the only publication which they have heard of his making, and which he was advised to withhold, was a handbill announcing himself as a doctor from Paris, &c., in the usual style of such things.

"Any attempt to foist a pretender into the position of a founder of homœopathy, is calculated to bring discredit upon our system, and is a gross outrage upon the learned and worthy men who have adorned our ranks and illustrated our annals. It should receive no encouragement from this Society. No one who does not rise above mere pecuniary considerations can worthily practice our divine art. * * * * * The address was published *pro forma* by the vote of a very small minority of the society, it is believed, without a full knowledge of its contents.

Name in full I decline to have my name in the

P. O. Address in full above organization.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of S. R. Kirby M.D.



Dr. S. R. Kirby.

While it is understood that the Society is not to be held responsible for the statements of papers and addresses it may order to be published, your committee are of opinion that the Society is bound, by a proper regard for candor and fair dealing, to take effectual means to prevent even a seeming complicity with misrepresentation and wrong.

"B. F. BOWERS,
"L. HALLOCK,
"I. T. EVANS."

The report was accompanied by a number of letters and other evidences confirmatory of its statements.

The secretary stated, in explanation, that he found Dr. Kirby's address among the papers transferred to him on his taking office, with an endorsement by the secretary of the New York county society, requesting its publication in the Transactions of the State Society: that in making up and arranging the material for the press, it was inadvertently omitted, but that not being aware of the adverse decision of any publishing committee in reference to it, nor supposing there would be any objection to any document from that source, he had not thought it necessary to submit it formally to the committee after he had discovered its omission, but had acted upon the advice and suggestion of one of the committee in adding it to the report.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the above statement and protest of Dr. Paine, together with the accompanying extracts from the report of the committee of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, be entered upon the minutes and published with the proceedings of this Society.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.# Vl.p 8.

Dr. Henry M. Smith

~~21 West 24th St.~~

Memorandum

Stephen Reynolds Kirby, born May 21st 1801, at Middle Patent, town of Bedford (?) West Chester County, New York; died March 6th 1876. at his home #211 West 23rd St. City of New York

First wife was Nancy - by whom he had the following Children John F. Kirby - Eliza Ann. X Theodore - Wm Sanford - Stephen Frederick Eugene Alexander G. his second wife was Charlotte Woodward born in Nottingham, England & married to him on May 6th 1836. by the Rev. Henry Clare, of the M. E. Church. She died in 1874, aged 74 years - Children by her Chas Wright Kirby, still living & Wilbur Fisk, who died in 1881 - aged 42 years.

Pres of Lawrence County of New York
Member of Vol. Fire dept
Lecturer, light on the Tabernacle - Lay Preacher
Buried in Woodlawn

X was a Homeopathic Physician

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July 11, 1893.

Dr. Henry N. Smith,

JUL 11 1893

21 W. 24th St.,

City.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Enclosed I send you sketch of my father's life which embodies about all that perhaps you need and attatched to it are memoranda of his birth, birth-place, and of his family and children. The maiden name of his first wife we have been unable to secure at this writing, but this, perhaps is hardly material.

Composing the sketch I have not made use of all of the data contained in the memorandum, which you can avail of if you so desire.

I enclose photograph, the only one that I could find but not the one I should like to have you have that might be procured later, but at this particular season of the year people are all away and these treasures not "get-atable." I would esteem it a favor if you see that the photograph is returned to me after you make use of it.

Yours very truly,

C. W. Hurd

#1

Sketches Reynolds Kirby M D

was one of the oldest physicians
of the Homeopathic School in
this County. He was born in Berkshire
County (see memorandum) & he was
a resident of Newfane for nearly
sixty years. He began life as a
school teacher, having been the first
teacher of Public School #
when it was opened in Chrysler St
in 1827, at which time he wrote
a Copy Book & grammar for use in
common schools. He commenced
with the study of Medicine &
obtained his diploma in 1831. He
was educated in the Allopathic School
but was among the Earliest advo-
cates of Homeopathy. And attained

Early
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2

a high Mark to a Practitioner.
He was for some time demonstrator
of Anatomy in Old Rutgers College
in which he gained distinction and
subsequently was Professor of Materia
Medica and Therapeutics in the
New York Homeopathic College. In
1849 he became one of the founders
of the first Homeopathic Dispensary
in New York and for several years
Conducted the American Journal
of Homeopathy which attained high
distinction under his Editorship.

The later years of his life were chiefly
devoted to Office Practice. He was a
man of a large and generous Nature,
Stern Probity and outstanding Cour-
age, an uncompromising Democrat
who had the strength of his convictions
and dared assert them and at times
when great Courage was needed to
do so. The Homeopathic School of

Early
writ
and.

3 Medicine Oils much to his Study and Chemical Efforts to Advance its Merits and Raise its Standard.

KIRCH, RUTH B

Another member of our Alumni association who has died since the issue of our last number is Ruth B. Kirch, M. D., of the class of '92. The first two years of her professional life Dr. Kirch practiced in Cleveland. She then removed with her husband, Dr. F. A. Kirch, to Toledo, O., where they engaged in the practice of medicine. It was while attending one of the calls along the line of her duty that Dr. Kirch was stricken, suddenly becoming unconscious, and within twenty-four hours from that time was called to her reward.

She was very prominent in social circles of Toledo, particularly in fraternal orders, being a member in high standing of the Maccabees and Companions of the Forest, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

Cl Hom Reporter Mar 1900

KIRK, GEORGE J W

GEORGE J. W. KIRK, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born January 6, 1850, in Horsham, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Jane Bradshaw Kirk. He attended the H. Morrow private school and the Millersville Normal School and then took up the study of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, whence he graduated in 1871. He at once engaged in general practice in Philadelphia. He is a member of the medical staff of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital Association, and also a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Kirk married Miranda M. Terry, and has two children: Nora M. and Jennie G. Kirk. King Vol IV

Kirk, George W., Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871; aged 78; died, July 23, at the Hahnemann Hospital, of mesenteric thrombosis and arteriosclerosis. 1928.

KIRK, ELLEN MARIA

ELLEN MARIA KIRK, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Guilford township, Winnebago county, Illinois, December 16, 1847, her parents being Jonathan Huston and Marcella (Dennis) Kirk. The former, born August 31, 1817, is a descendant of Elisha and Mary (Allen) Kirk, Quakers of Cecil county, Maryland, the latter of the same family as Ethan Allen, of revolutionary fame. Their son Jonathan married Elizabeth Huston Thompson of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Jonathan Huston Kirk, second of their three sons, removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1837. He married, July 3, 1844, Marcella Dennis, born March 18, 1819, a descendant in the paternal line of early English settlers of New Jersey, and in the maternal line from Thomas and Esther (Thorpe) Moore of Nova Scotia. Dr. Kirk received her early education in the district schools and in Rockford Forest Hill Seminary; she also spent two years in the Illinois State Normal School. Seven years were then devoted to teaching, the last three in the Rockford public schools. During the last two years of her teaching in Rockford her leisure hours were devoted to reading medicine. In October, 1875, she entered the New York College and Hospital for Women, from which she graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1877, and for a year thereafter supplemented her professional education by visiting hospitals in New York, working in dispensaries and attending special lectures. Since 1878 she has practiced in Cincinnati. In June, 1879, Dr. Kirk, with an associate, opened a dispensary for women and children, and the rapid growth of the work resulted in the establishment and incorporation of the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, October 12, 1881. It was opened for patients in June, 1882, and for years was the only homœopathic hospital in Cincinnati. She has been its dean since 1887. Dr. Kirk is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society and the Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum.

King Vol IV

KIRK, ISAAC E.

Died at Hudson, N.Y., August 17, 1859, aged 27 years. He graduated from the Hom. Med. College of Penna., in the spring of 1857, having previously passed throught the full course of instruction at the Medical College of Albany, N.Y. The thesis which he persented on the occasion of graduation was on the "Influence of the Mind on Disease," and was characterized by vigor of thought and a straightforward clearness of expression eminently characteristic of the writer's mwntal constitution.

His studies were pursued under the direction of Dr A. P. Cook of Hudson, with whom also he was associated in practice during his short career. &c.&c.(fulsomeness)
(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1860.p 177)

KIRK, LUCY ANNE

LUCY ANNE KIRK, Boston, Massachusetts, born Dorchester, Mass., March 31, 1859; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1893; student at New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine; member Daughters of the Revolution.

KIRK, WILLIAM V

Name in full

Wm V. Kirk

P. O. Address in full

Winnville Col Co N.Y.

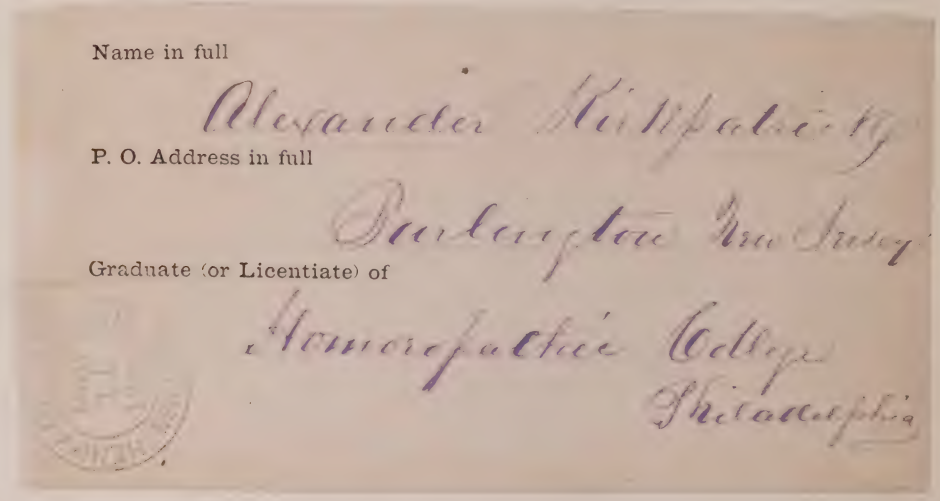
Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~) of

Hom. Med. College N.Y. City
Burlington " " Vermont

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY KIRKLAND, Massillon, Ohio; born Bucyrus, Ohio, November 10, 1840; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; has been a practitioner in Massillon since graduation; member Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861; practiced in Swedesboro about 1860, from where he went to Burlington and remains. He is an ex-President of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society. He was succeeded in Swedesboro by Dr. John F. Musgrave, who continues in successful practice.


Name in full

Alexander Kirkpatrick

P. O. Address in full

Burlington New Jersey

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homœopathic College

Philadelphia

Gradeston N. J. Feb 19. 1861

To the Dean of the
Homoeopathic Medical College of Pa.

Dear Sir

Having been a practicing Physician in the town of Gradeston, State of New Jersey for a period of five years, and not having a Diploma, I desire to have a special degree of Doctor conferred upon me by your College, if agreeable to the Faculty to do so.

Yours
Very Respectfully
Alex Kirkpatrick

Granted.
2.22.61.

KIRKPATRICK, JOHN ARMOUR

JOHN ARMOUR KIRKPATRICK, Chicago, Illinois, professor of general and special pathology, Hering Medical College, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, son of James Wylie Kirkpatrick and Eleanor Ann Lyon, his wife. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, Robert Kirkpatrick, having emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1761. Nathaniel Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Robert, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born July 4, 1778, married Mary Wylie, daughter of Samuel Wylie, the latter a revolutionary soldier and patriot. Eleanor Ann Lyon, mother of Dr. Kirkpatrick, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, December 28, 1832. The doctor acquired his early and literary education in the public schools in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, in each of which states his parents lived for a time, also in the state normal school at Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Kansas University at Lawrence. He attended teachers' institutes, and taught school from 1874 to 1882. His medical preceptor was Dr. M. B. Smyth, and his alma mater, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, where he came to the degree in 1884, and where also he attended sub-clinics in 1892-1893. The scene of his professional career has been chiefly laid in Chicago, where he now lives and where since 1895 he has held the chair of general and special pathology in Hering Medical College. While living in Harper county, Kansas, Dr. Kirkpatrick served as member of the school board in Anthony, and was secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of Kansas for one term. For the last twenty years he has been a member and elder of the United Presbyterian church. He married, September 10, 1885, Alvira E. Colvin, by whom he has children: Jessie Belle Kirkpatrick, born October 18, 1886; John Kirkpatrick, born March 19, 1889, deceased; Mary Kirkpatrick, born March 21, 1892, deceased, and Stanley James Kirkpatrick, born September 3, 1895, deceased.

King Vol. IV

KIRKPATRICK, JOHN C

Dr. John C. Kirkpatrick, one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Los Angeles, died in that city on October 28. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the last president of the California State Homœopathic Society.

Medic Century Jan 1902

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM D

WM. D. KIRKPATRICK,
June, '95–Nov., '96.

KISTLER, ABAHAM LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN KISTLER, Allentown, Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1883; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

DR. ABRAHAM L. KISTLER

Head of Trustees of Homeopathic Hospital, Allentown

Allentown, July 21.—Dr. Abraham L. Kistler, president of the Board of Trustees of the Homeopathic State Hospital in this city, died yesterday at his home here of heart disease, aged 62 years.

Dr. Kistler, who was a native of Schuylkill County, was graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1883. For many years he was president of the Oratorio Society, one of the city's most prominent musical organizations. He also was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

KISTLER, EUGENE M

$5000 MALPRACTICE SUIT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO PUBLIC LEDGER.]

ALLENTOWN, Nov. 1.—Edgar Troxell started a $5000 damage suit today against Dr. Eugene M. Kistler, o fthis city, and Dr. Leon Brockman, of Philadelphia, alleging malpractice. Troxell claims the defendants guaranteed that by operating on a broken kneecap his leg could be perfectly cured, whereas the result is a permanently stiff leg.

Nov 2 1904

KISTLER, GRANT M., M.D., of Lansford, Pennsylvania, was born August 3, 1865, in West Penn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

He received his early education in the public schools of West Penn. Later he attended a select school in an adjoining county and afterward was a student at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He taught in the public schools of Schuylkill county for three years.

Dr. Kistler commenced the study of medicine in January, 1886, under Dr. C. B. Dreher, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, after attendance upon three courses of lectures, in the spring of 1889. After graduation Dr Kistler had charge, for some time, of Dr. H. P. Nuemuller's practice at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. After leaving there he located at Lansford, Carbon county, Pennsylvania.

On October 26, 1889, he was married to Miss Rose V. Heintzelman, of New Tripoli, Pennsylvania.

Ho

KISTLER, HORACE EDWIN

A Homœopathic Dispensary in Johnstown.—Dr. Wm. B. Trites recently received a letter from Cyrus Elder, Esq., solicitor of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, requesting him to have a homœopathic physician sent to that city to open a free dispensary for the treatment of the sick poor who preferred our system of practice. Mr. Elder states in the letter that there are numerous calls for a physician of the homœopathic school, but there was no other homœopathist in the vicinity excepting Dr. Lee, who was a victim of the flood.

Dr. Trites laid the letter before the Ladies' Board of the Hahnemann Hospital, who at once accepted the invitation and determined to open at once in Johnstown a dispensary as a branch of the Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Horace E. Kistler was selected to take charge of the work in Johnstown, and is now in that city with a full supply of medicines, instruments, etc., and will at once begin the work assigned him.

Dr. Charles Mohr, of 555 North Sixteenth street, will receive cash subscriptions to aid in supporting the dispensary and stores. Groceries, etc., can be sent either to him or to the Hahnemann Hospital, Broad street, between Race and Vine.

H. M. July 1889

HORACE EDWIN KISTLER, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was born October 29, 1858, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1882, and there received the training requisite for the practice of his profession. He graduated M. D. with the class of 1885. Dr. Kistler is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia.

King Vol IV

Horace E. Kistler, M. D.,
315 Main Street.

Johnstown, Pa., August 7th, 1899

Dear Doctor Mohr,--

Enclosed is a clipping from this morning's Johnstown Democratin which is copied a letter which I wrote to Forest & Stream, and which they published in their issue of August 5th. You will notice that in the letter I refer to Dr. Constance Hering, but of course I meant Dr. Constantine Hering. What I wrote about his connection with radiated heat as an antidote to virus was written from memory and now I want you to help me out with the facts. I expect some comments in next weeks Forest & Stream and I want to be ready for them.
Of course I understand how radiated heat differs from other forms of heat and I am not afraid of being able to explain that part of the matter, but I would like to know if Dr. Hering was the first to call attention to this use of radiated heat in poison bites.
The recent physiological experiments of Dr. Hertz of Vienna in the use of the Electric light bath are very interesting in this connection.
Please let me know about Dr. Hering's part in the matter and if there is any literature on the subject of his personal use of the antidote I would like to know where I can find it.

I wrote to Dr. Charles F. Hadley in reference to Johnstown as a likely place to locate, giving him the populatin, fees etc., and since then I find that the Babcock Lumber Co. who have a plant 14 miles from here, want a Homoeopathic doctor to locate at that place. I do not know how many people reside there but it is no dollar a day camp. There is another small town near at hand and a rich farming country all around. Last Spring there was a slight small pox scare there and they paid a Pittsburg doctor a liberal fee to come there and fight the thing out. Mr. Babcock says that the Doctor was able to make all his expenses from treating other ills during the time he was there. I shall write to the Doctor about this place. The Country is growing up marvellously out there. One town within four miles of the place is only two years old and has apopulation of over 5.000. this last town is called Windber and is a mining town. Named after Berwind. The Penna. R.R. runs to both places, branching off at South Fork.
Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you before an other A.I.H. meeting, and wishing to be remembered to your wife and daughters, and to thank them on behalf of Edna and myself for their kindness at Atlantic City, I am,

Very Truly Yours,

Horace E. Kistler

To Dr. Charles Mohr,
1823 Green Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. KISTLER'S NEW CURE FOR SNAKEBITE

Radiating Heat Better Than the Old-fashioned Bottle.

A JOHNSTOWN PHYSICIAN'S INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

Will Even Kill Germs But Not Those in Our Drinking Water.

Dr. Horace E. Kistler, the well known Homeopathic physician of this city, contributes the following letter to the current issue of Forest and Stream:

Reading "Fish-Fin Poisoning" by Wau-Kau-Mah in the July Woodcraft Magazine, recalls to me that the recipes for poisoning by fish-fin, insect bites, etc., are so many and so varied, and the claims made by those who advise them so favorable, all getting equally good results, that one must conclude that none are specially valuable.

There is a simple, scientific antidote for all these poisons, namely, radiated heat.

The early application of radiated heat has been a long time known as an effective antidote to bites of snakes, insects and to punctured wounds, as from fish fins and sharp inanimate bodies.

I cannot recall reading this fact anywhere, yet I think that it is well known, and like Wau-Kau-Mah, I mention it for the benefit of the readers of Forest and Stream. Even those who are "chained to business" may use it, as it is good for spider bites.

Dr. Constance Hering, a noted scientist, who died in Philadelphia in 1880, aged 81 years, was the first person I know of who had used radiated heat to antidote the poison of a snake bite. This he did in his own person, and successfully antidoted the virus of one of the most poisonous snakes of South America, the Lachesis trigonecephalus. It seems strange that although the fact that radiated heat is so generally known to be an antidote to all kinds of virus, it is so seldom used as such.

Those who hunt and fish usually have the means at hand to apply it. I have used a lighted cigar, a bunch of waste, a pine torch, the flame of a gasoline lamp, but best of all the glowing embers of the camp fire.

When the fin of a fish punctures the finger or the hand a sharp pain usually ensues, and may extend from the wound up the arm to the shoulder. This pain is often excruciating and sickening. Hold the wound close to a red-hot ember or anything giving off an equal amount of heat, and you will note that in a minute or two all the pain is gone and that it is seldom necessary to repeat the application of heat. Healing takes place without further attention.

When the face or other parts of the body are tingling and burning and itching from mosquito bites so that it is impossible to go to sleep, give the parts a dose of radiated heat and you will go to sleep without further annoyance from the old bites.

Heat destroyes all forms of germ life at 170 degrees F.

Extreme cold, even that of liquid air, 312 degrees F. below zero, does not destroy germs. Remember that germ life is not animal life.

That heat destroys virus is well known to marketers of vaccine virus, for on every package is a warning not to dry the vaccination with artificial heat.

In case of a bite of a venomous animal or insect I would trust radiated heat rather than the actual cautery. The reason is obvious. Grave nervous symptoms or other signs showing systemic affection in persons who have been bitten by an insect, reptile or dog may be due to poison absorbed, or constant irritation at the seat of injury carried to the central nervous system.

Even in these remote effects we have a simple cure in the Buisson bath treatment for hydrophobia, which may be carried out even in camp, it being only a matter of excessively sweating the patient by the use of hot air, or better, by a vapor bath.

Buisson says, vaccinate an infant and give it a vapor bath directly afterward and the vaccination will not take.

Hoping that those who go camping and forget their dope or who are unlucky and get bitten or finned will remember this simple remedy. I am ready for my roasting which I suppose will be forthcoming.

HORACE E. KISTLER.

KISTLER, JOHN S

Shenandoah Pa. Sept. 14th 1891.

Dr. E. L. Bradford
Phila.

Dear Doctor:-

Yours of the 13th inst rec'd contents noted.

I will neither publish a book nor is I give a "Lecture" as reported in the Herald. Monday. I wrote a paper on the History of Masonry of Schuylkill Co. for our Society as good as I could & by the obligingness of a young printer (friend) he gave out the report but it was a great paper & would be published here.

The Secty Dr. Elmer Straub of Minersville Pa has my paper & he spend a few minutes of our Society If it will prove any value to you you are welcome to have it after the first nite Dr. Ofenried it contains a

after that would look out read- want it pub- sure, & if this & any else will be a benefit

Yours
Ester

KISTLER, JOHN S

Good bit of local matter that would be of no interest outside our own society — & I would not want it published in the way it is done, but if you want it write to him & only use such information as will be a benefit to your work,

Kindly Yours
J M Kistler

DR. JOHN S. KISTLER

Shenandoah Physician and Business Man Dies at 71

Dr. John S. Kistler, seventy-one, a physician of Shenandoah, died suddenly at his home Saturday. Dr. Kistler was born in Quakertown and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College. He was one of twenty-two physicians who bear the name of Kistler, many of whom graduated from Hahnemann.

Dr. Kistler was interested in many business projects, and once owned the Liberty coal and timber lands. He was also president of the Merchants National Bank of Shenandoah.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Clara Kistler, he is survived by three sons, all physicians, and two daughters. They are Dr. C. H. Kistler, 47 Cricket av., Ardmore; Dr. W. E. Kistler, of Swarthmore; Dr. J. B. Kistler, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. William Ressler, of Shenandoah, and Miss Ruth Kistler, who lives at home. Funeral services will be held from his home in Shenandoah, Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Died Jan. 12, 1929.

John S. Kistler, Shenandoah, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1879; aged 71; died January 11th, of heart disease. 1929.

KISTLER, MILTON SEIDEL

MILTON SEIDEL KISTLER, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, was born in Kritztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1892. Since the date of graduation he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Kin. Vol IV

KISTNER, G. W

G. W. Kistner, M.D., practiced at Crabtree for several years, and died there in 1875.

KITCHIN, E. PAUL

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Hall Shedwick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Shedwick, of 618 N. 34th st., and Dr. E. Paul Kitchin, also of this city, will take place at half after six o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. W. Courtland Robinson, pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian Church. The bride will be attended by Mrs. Charles B. Hollis, as matron of honor and Miss Florence E. Williams, as flower girl. Dr. Charles B. Hollis will act as best man and Mr. Harry A. Russell as usher. A reception will follow the ceremony. After a wedding journey the bride and bridegroom will reside at 314 W. Tabor rd., Olney.

THE KITCHEN PAPERS

JOSEPH SAMUEL HEPBURN, A.M., M.S., M.D., Ph.D.

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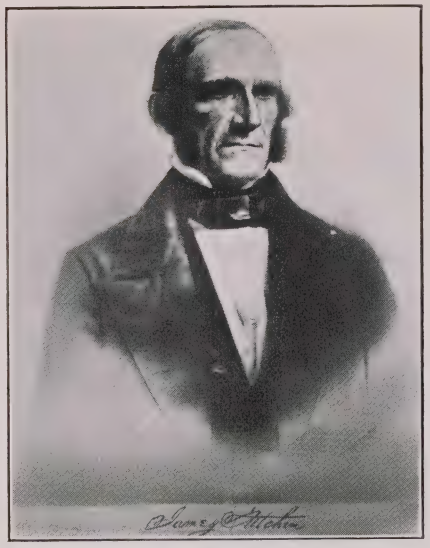


JAMES KITCHEN, A.M., M.D.

THE KITCHEN PAPERS

BY

JOSEPH SAMUEL HEPBURN, A.M., M.S., M.D., Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia

UPON the walls of Constantine Hering Hall hangs an engraved portrait (here reproduced) with the legend "James Kitchen, M.D., Professor in the Clinical Department of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College." Beneath it hangs a framed set of fifteen "Lecture Tickets"; each ticket bears the name of Kitchen, sometimes with the addition of "Jr." Twelve of the tickets were issued in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821 by members of the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The subjects, professors, and dates of issue may be mentioned: Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by N. Chapman, 1820 and 1821; Principles and Practice of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Tho. C. James, 1820 and 1821; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by John Redman Coxe, 1820 and 1821; Anatomy, by Philip Syng Physick, 1819 and 1820, and by Physick and William E. Horner, 1821; Chemistry, by Robert Hare, 1819 and 1820; Surgery, by William Gibson, 1820. These tickets had their origin in colonial days. When the Trustees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, instituted the first medical school in English North America, in the year 1765, each professor collected his fee and issued a ticket for his lectures writing on it the name of the student. The "Laboratory Cards," still used in the Hahnemann Medical College, are a survival of this old procedure. The medical student now pays his fees to the Corporation, and receives these cards, each of which admits him to a specified laboratory course required of his class.

These teachers of Kitchen were, in

of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homoeopathy*.

The late Dean, Dr. A. R. Thomas, described Kitchen as "a man without guile, modest, open-hearted, truly honest, faithful to every trust, and with a sympathy that reached to every case of suffering and distress." He attributed Kitchen's success as a practitioner of medicine to his promptness and accuracy in diagnosis, his untiring faithfulness in his attention to his patients, and his thorough honesty with them. In some families, his professional services were rendered to four generations.

Kitchen was the family physician and preceptor of a youth who entered the Hahnemann Medical College, graduated in 1879, entered its service as an officer of instruction, attained the important office of professor of medicine (1909-1925), and is now the emeritus incumbent of that chair, and a member of the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure—Clarence Bartlett, M.D.

During the last forty-one years of his life, Kitchen lived at 715 Spruce Street. The house is still standing, and is now occupied by the American Catholic Historical Society.

Kitchen, like his colleagues, Constantine Hering, Jacob Jeanes, and Walter Williamson, was a well-trained physician. This group brought to the new college the best traditions, ideals, and standards of American and European medicine and medical education, and laid a firm foundation upon which the present Hahnemann Medical College has risen.

their day, the leaders of American medicine; and a few facts about each of them will be of interest.

Nathaniel Chapman was the first president of the American Medical Association (1847-1848). He attributed to the stomach a prominent part in numerous diseases. Thomas Chalkley James had graduated in medicine in the days when the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was still conferred in Philadelphia, and had received that degree from the old state university, the University of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1787. The University of Pennsylvania, which was formed in 1791 by union of the state university and the College of Philadelphia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1811. He served as a surgeon in the Army of the United States during the Whiskey Rebellion, and was president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1835. Coxe, in his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, had reported that the gas, which collects in the air cell or space between the inner and outer shell membranes of the hen's egg at one end of the egg, is oxygen. He was an early and earnest advocate of vaccination against smallpox. His activities in improving and elevating the practice of pharmacy bore fruit, directly, in the conferring of the degree of Master of Pharmacy by the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and, indirectly, in the organization of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in that year.

Physick had received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in course from Edinburgh in 1792; he was the first professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania (1805-1819), and won for himself the appellation "Father of American Surgery." Horner served as a surgeon's mate in the Army of the United States during the War of 1812, while a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1814; his thesis was entitled "Gunshot Wounds." Horner prepared numerous anatomical specimens, and presented them to the University for the museum founded by Caspar Wistar and later known as the Wistar and Horner Museum. This museum became the nucleus from which has developed a great research institution, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

Hare was the foremost American chemist of the first half of the last century. He was a student in the "Chemical School" which formed a part of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania at the dawn of the last century; but he did not pursue the course in medicine. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale in 1806, and from Harvard in 1816. At the age of 20 years, he invented the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe; this apparatus was the basis of the American platinum industry. Hare was a pioneer in electro-chemistry; he devised a primitive electric furnace, and used a mercury cathode with aqueous electrolytes. He prepared calcium, barium, strontium, phosphorous, calcium carbide, and artificial graphite in the electrolytic way.

Gibson had graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1809; his thesis was a pioneer treatise in ethnology, a study of the form of the bones in the different races of men. His treatise on the institutes and practice of surgery ran through six editions.

Two of the "Lecture Tickets" were issued by the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1819 and 1820. Each ticket bears Kitchen's name and states that he, "student of Doctor Hewson, one of the Hospital Physicians, is entitled to the privilege of attending the Practice of the House and the use of the Library for one year." Clinical or hospital instruction was thus obtained. The list of members of the medical and surgical staff of the Pennsylvania

Hospital reveals that "Doctor Hewson" was Thomas Tickell Hewson, who was surgeon to that Hospital (1818-1835), professor of comparative anatomy in the department of natural science in the faculty of the College of the University of Pennsylvania (1816-1828), president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1835-1848), and the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard in 1822.

The remaining "Lecture Ticket" is for the "Lectures on Chemistry Applied to Materia Medica and Pharmacy," by John Cullen, M.D., and was issued in 1819. Comparatively little information is available concerning Cullen. The alumni rolls of the University of Pennsylvania contain the name of John Cullen, who graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1819, and died in 1849. The *Philadelphia Directory and Register* for 1819 contains the entry, "John Cullen, Chemist &c. N.E. corner Chestnut & Second." The same publication in 1820 and in 1821 contains the entry "John Cullen, M.D., chemist &c. 92 S. Front." Cullen apparently maintained a private school of chemistry with stress on its medical and pharmaceutical aspects.

Kitchen graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1822. His thesis was on "Indigestion." From the foregoing, the reader has learned of the thoroughness of the course in medicine pursued by him, and of the standing of his teachers. Records of his pre-medical studies also survive. He entered the College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1819, followed by that of Master of Arts in 1822. The University was then located on Ninth Street, on the site now occupied by the Post Office Building. Frederick Beasley, D.D., was the Provost; the faculty of the College included nine professorships devoted to moral philosophy, natural philosophy and mathematics, Greek and Latin, botany, natural history, mineralogy and chemistry, comparative anatomy, general literature, and law.

From the account of the University of Pennsylvania written in 1827 by George B. Wood, one may conclude that candidates for degrees in arts were required to attend only the classes of the first three professors. However, the other professors lectured in the College under the auspices of its department of natural science, and Kitchen doubtless came into contact with them. Several of these professors were eminent men. William P. C. Barton was a noted botanist. Attention has already been called to Thomas Tickell Hewson. The professor of mineralogy and chemistry was Thomas Cooper, a product of Oxford, a friend of Joseph Priestley, and an extreme upholder of the doctrine of States' Rights; he had served as a member of the National Assembly of France during the Reign of Terror, and was an earnest advocate of the importance of chemistry to the physician.

The Library of the Hahnemann Medical College contains several notebooks written by Kitchen. Two of these books contain his notes on the medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the session of 1820-1821. Many of the lectures are dated; and one lecture has the subheading, "The Anniversary of the ever memorable Battle of New Orleans—Huzza!!!" A few of the terms used and statements made in these lectures may be cited. Ammoniacal azuret of potash is known today as potassium amide, muriate of black oxide of mercury as calomel, muriate of red oxide of mercury as corrosive sublimate, rubigo ferri as ferrous carbonate, and tasteless ague and fever drops as Fowler's solution or solution of potassium arsenite.

The statement is made that "Ardent spirits sometimes prove immedi-

ately fatal." In cases of poisoning, dependence is placed upon emetics to empty the stomach.

In the discussion of urinary calculi, administration of the carbonate of sodium or potassium in mineral water is directed for calculi of lithic (uric) acid, and administration of acids, particularly muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, for calcareous calculi. This plan finds its modern counterpart in the control of the diet so as to give an excess of either base-forming or acid-forming elements in the ingested food.

Foods as such are included in the materia medica; and the following quotation is in perfect harmony with modern knowledge of vitamins, high-grade proteins, and mineral metabolism: "A proper regimen is one of the best preservatives of health and also the best correction of some diseases." Among the foods of animal origin, bear (meat) is stated to be easy of digestion, and deer (meat) to be very easy of digestion and good for the convalescent.

In Chapman's lecture on the exanthematous diseases, it is stated: "Chicken pox spreads more in the manner of a circumscribed epidemic, as if arising from some Distemperature of the atmosphere—the same may be said of measles—They appear to be of gastric origin which supposition is maintained by the symptoms, cure, dissections &c." Filterable viruses were as yet unknown.

But four lines are required for the notes on inflammation of the kidneys and spleen.

Another notebook contains Kitchen's notes, written in the French language, on the lectures on medicine delivered in 1823 at the College de France by Laennec, who had just invented the stethoscope, and on the lectures of Broussais on physiology and pathology in the same year.

James Kitchen, Jr., was of Welsh descent. He was born in Philadelphia on March 8, 1800, the son of James and Elizabeth Dinsmore Kitchen. At the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia on August 19, 1894, he was the oldest surviving graduate of the College of the University of Pennsylvania. His family enjoyed the friendship of William White, Chaplain of the Continental Congress and first Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Kitchen pursued graduate studies in Europe from 1822 to 1824. He held the office of Quarantine Physician of Philadelphia in 1831, and that of Port Physician of Philadelphia from 1833 to 1837. At the age of 33 years, he was one of the signers of the remonstrance to City Councils against the introduction of illuminating gas into Philadelphia.

In 1836, Kitchen became interested in homœopathy. His name appears in the list of original corporators in the legislative charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was approved by Governor Shunk on April 8, 1848. In 1856, that College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served that College and its successor, the Hahnemann Medical College, as corresponding secretary (1862-1865), curator (1867-1883), and member of the advisory board (1883-1894). In the second annual announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for the academic year 1849-1850, Kitchen is given as one of the physicians to its dispensary. His designation as professor in the clinical department of that College doubtless arose from the fact that, in 1852, he was appointed professor of clinical medicine for the new hospital, which was affiliated with the College and was about to be opened at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. However, that hospital never came into successful operation; and Kitchen never served as a professor.

Kitchen was an author and a translator of medical literature. He contributed forty-four papers to medical periodicals. In 1852, he became one

KITCHEN, JAMES, A. M., M. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city March 8th, 1800. James Kitchen, his father, reached this country from Wales in 1790, and was a merchant. He was also the proprietor of the Merchants' Exchange when it was known as the Merchants' Coffee House.

Having passed through the usual primary school education, the subject of this sketch was graduated for the Collegiate departmen of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819 with the degree of A. B.; received that of *Magister* in 1822, and that of M. D. from the Medical Department the same year. The September following he sailed for Europe, and continued his professional studies in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, England, Scotland and Holland. Immediately upon his return to Philadelphia, in June, 1824, he commenced practice, and was elected one of the physicians by the Southwal Dispensary, retaining the connection three years. Until 1839, Dr. Kitchen was an allopathic practitioner. Up to that time he suffered from a chronic affection of the liver, following a severe attack of dyspepsia contracted while a student. The best allopathy failed to give relief, and homœopathy having cured it entirely, Dr. Kitchen, in 1839, began the homœopathic practice, and has continued in it with increasing confidence to this day.

He has been honorably distinguished in professional literature. In 1828 he published a translation of Bouilland's "Treatise on Rheumatism," and in 1841 a translation of Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacy." He relinquished the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, after one term, owing to the pressure of private business; was placed in charge of the Lazaretto or Quarantine Station, by the Board of Health in 1831, when Dr. Lehmann was ill, and served as Port Physician from 1832 to 1836. Since then a constantly increasing private practice has occupied his whole time, and given him that esteem, both as a man and a physician, that is the highest guerdon of merit. Such records are more honorable than either medals or decorations.

DR. JAMES KITCHEN DEAD.

THE VENERABLE PHYSICIAN PASSES AWAY AT HIS RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY.

He Was Said To Be the Oldest Doctor in America—His Reminiscences of Philadelphia.

Dr. James Kitchen, who, it is said, was the oldest physician in America, died on Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, 715 Spruce street. His death was due to old age and general debility and had been expected for some time.

Dr. Kitchen was born in this city in 1800, and received his classical education in the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the same institution, under Professor Thomas A. Hewson, and received a diploma in 1822. The following two years he passed in France, England, Scotland and Holland in the study of medicine, returning to Philadelphia in 1824, when he engaged in active practice. He opened his office at 39 Spruce street, and for fifteen years followed the practice of allopathy. He then renounced his faith in the old school and began the practice of homœopathy, which he continued throughout the rest of his career. Until within a short time of his death he continued the routine of his daily visits, but a number of years ago discontinued night visits.

The house in which he died had been his home for a long number of years and was quaint and old fashioned in the extreme.

Dr. Kitchen was the son of James Kitchen, who came to Philadelphia from Wales in 1790. Young James was born in a house on Second street, near Walnut. In latter years the doctor wore a long white beard and hair. His health had always been good up until the appearance of grippe, which swept over the country a few years ago and which left him with his hearing and sight slightly affected.

The Doctor's Reminiscences.

Dr. Kitchen, in a conversation about three years ago, gave some remarkable reminiscences concerning Philadelphia. He said:

"When I was born Philadelphia was a town of 70,000 people, and now I have seen an increase of over a million. This house where I now live I first moved into in 1853. It was built in 1828 by a Canton merchant named Whitten Evans, who spent two years in completing it. At that time that ground on the other end of the street (now occupied by a row of three-story brick houses) was a cornfield, enclosed by an ordinary rail fence.

"Evans never occupied the house, spending the latter years of his life in an insane asylum. In those days Philadelphia monopolized the trade of America, and here lived

many wealthy merchants who carried on trade with foreign nations. Evans owned a number of sailing vessels which traded at Canton, China and East India ports. Every spring the Philadelphia merchants had auction sales, the amount realized running from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

"About 1828, however, the craze for internal improvements set in, and the Pennsylvania Legislature determined to construct a number of canals. The question, of course, arose as to how the money was to be raised, and it was decided to levy a tax of $1 on every $100 worth of goods imported into Philadelphia. The canals were constructed, but many merchants were broken, and trade at once began to drift to New York, Boston and other ports.

"There has been a wonderful change in Philadelphia since my boyhood days. All of my early friends are dead. None remain at all, with the exception of my sister, who lives with me, and who is 87 years of age."

Dr. Kitchen never married, but lived with his sister and a niece.

Ledger. Aug 21. 1894.

DEATH OF DR. KITCHEN

He Was Probably the Oldest Physician in the World.

Dr. James Kitchen, who died on Sunday night, at his residence, 715 Spruce street, was probably the oldest physician in the world. He was born in March, 1800, and was consequently in his 95th year at the time of his death.

Dr. Kitchen became a student in the University of Pennsylvania when a mere boy, and at 19 years of age he took the degree of A. B. He graduated as Master of Arts in 1822, and a few months afterwards graduated in medicine. Dr. Kitchen then visited Europe, and spent two years in the clinics of the various Paris hospitals. Returning to Philadelphia, he began the practice of his profession in 1824. In 1832, during the cholera epidemic, he was Port Physician, and in 1837 he was converted to the principles of Hahnemann.

After thorough study of this latter-day science, he became a professor of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic College, and became a frequent and valuable contributor to the literature of the new medical cult. He translated Bouliard's "Treatise on Rheumatism" and Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacy."

Dr. Kitchen remained a bachelor, and lived with his sister, who is 87 years old, and a niece. His faculties were maintained with unusual vigor, and it was one of his wishes that he might round out the measure of fivescore years. For some years he had been entirely out of professional life.

Times Aug 21. 94

Dr. Jas. Kitchen, of Philadelphia, died of old age and debility in his 95th year, on August 19, 1894. Thus closed one of the most interesting lives which the medical profession has ever sheltered—a life which came in with the century aud almost outlasted it. Dr. Kitchen traced his parentage to Welsh ancestry, his family tree being a long and interesting one. He was never married, but always had a large family about him made up of sisters, nephews, nieces, grand-nephews and grand-nieces. It was in 1824 that he first opened an office in Philadelphia. The first year of his practice gave him but forty dollars; the second year he doubled that. But even that percentage of increase was not encouraging for his present locale and he decided to take advantage of what he considered a good opening in New Orleans, and was just about setting out upon his journey when his father was taken sick and died after a short illness. Before his death he made his son promise to remain in Philadelphia and care for his mother and sister. So the trunks were again unpacked and the doctor again located in the place of his nativity. About that time Homeopathy attracted his attention and from a personal test of its remedies he was led to institute a series of experiments with his patients, the result of which made a Homeopath of him, and a faithful, careful prescriber of Homeopathy he continued until the time of his death. Dr. Kitchen contributed quite generally to the medical literature of the day and took an active part in the organization of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Up to within a few weeks of his death his mind and memory retained their full vigor, although that memory summed up ninety years of interesting events and incidents, while for seventy long years the doctor had worn the professional harness. His success as a practitioner was undeniable and is to be attributed to his promptness and accuracy. In his death the profession loses a grand member and his family mourn an irreparable loss, a man without guile. Take him for his all in all we shall not soon look upon his like again.

Med Cent'y Oct 15 1893

DR. JAMES KITCHEN DEAD

He Was the Oldest Practitioner in the Country.

CLOSE TO THE CENTURY MARK

A Picturesque Figure in the City for Many Years—Watched Its Onward Strides With Keenest Interest.

One of Philadelphia's most picturesque life marks passed away on Sunday night, when Dr. James Kitchen died. Dr. Kitchen, at more than 94 years of age, was the oldest practitioner in this city, and, so far as known, in the country. A Philadelphian by birth, an intelligent observer and industrious student, he had watched the city growing about him from a town of 70,000 population to a metropolis of over a million with keenest appreciation of the progress of mankind. Despite his advanced age the Doctor continued the daily routine of visits to patients and prescribing for them in his office in the quaint old mansion at No. 715 Spruce street, where he has resided for forty years. Three or four years ago, when the ravages of the grip spread through the country, he fell a victim to the disease; his hearing failed and he was compelled to give up visiting patients by night. He remained quite vigorous, however, up to a few months ago, when old age began to tell heavily upon him and at last he succumbed.

WENT ABROAD TO STUDY.

Dr. Kitchen's father was a Welshman, who came to this country in 1790, and established what in a few years became a famous resort around the little city, the heart of which was what is now Second and Walnut streets. Young Kitchen, born on March 8, 1800, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his diploma in April, 1822. Instead of settling down at once to practice the young physician went abroad, spent two years in the hospitals of Paris, studied hard, and in 1824 returned and opened an office at No. 39 Spruce street, then a bustling part of the city, full of private residences.

Recvd. Aug 21. 1894.

For fifteen years he followed the practice laid down in the rules of allopathy. In 1832, during the cholera epidemic, he was Port Physician. In 1837, after wavering some time between the two schools of practice, he tried homeopathic remedies for a chronic affection of the liver which had made life somewhat of a burden, and the complete cure which followed the new treatment determined him upon following out the principles of Hahnemann. After thorough study of this latter-day science, he became a professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homeopathic College, and became a frequent and valuable contributor to the literature of the new medical cult. He translated Boullard's Treatise on Rheumatism and Jahr's Homeopathic Pharmacy. He soon gained a wide practice and became quite famous throughout the country.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE.

In later years Dr. Kitchen has been a picturesque figure around Seventh and Spruce streets. Of medium height, with patriarchial white hair and long flowing beard, he seemed to fit the quaint old mansion in which he lived, and of which he gave a bit of interesting history when three years ago he celebrated his 91st birthday. "When I was born," said he "Philadelphia was a town of 70,000 people, and now I have seen an increase of over 1,000,000. This house where I now live I first moved into in 1853. It was built in 1828 by a Canton merchant named Whitney, who spent two years in completing it. At that time that ground on the other side of the street (now occupied by a row of three-story brick houses) was a corn field, inclosed by an ordinary rail fence.

"In those days Philadelphia monopolized the trade of America, and here lived many wealthy merchants, who carried on trade with foreign nations. Whitney owned a number of sailing vessels, which traded at Canton, China, and East India ports. Every spring the Philadelphia merchants had auction sales, the amounts realized running from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. About 1828, however, the craze for internal improvements set in, and the Pennsylvania Legislature determined to construct a number of canals. The question, of course, arose as to how the money was to be raised, and it was decided to levy a tax of $1 on every $100 worth of goods imported into Philadelphia. The canals were constructed, but many merchants were broken, and trade at once began to drift to New York, Boston and other ports. Among those who went down under the strain was Whitney, who never occupied his house, but spent the remainder of his days in an asylum for the insane."

Dr. Kitchen never married, and his reasons for having remained single were unique. He said he had seen so much trouble and misery in the families to which he was called that he decided he could never stand matrimony. His home was looked after by a sister, who has been his constant companion, and who at the age of 90, survives him.

Name in full James Kitchen

P. O. Address in full Philadelphia—
Pennsylvania—

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of
University of Pennsylvania—
Year 1822.

N Y Times Oct 1894

DR. JAMES KITCHEN died at his residence, 715 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, August 19th, aged ninety-four years. Until within a very few years of his death he continued the practice of his profession, with apparently as much skill and vigor as in his early days. After practicing in the old school for fifteen years, where he gained a marked distinction, he became identified with the Homœopathic school, then in its early infancy, about 1840, and all the rest of his active life was one of the leading members of that school. Dr. Kitchen never married, giving as an excuse that he saw so much family trouble he preferred to remain single.

JAMES KITCHEN, M.D.

Born March 8, 1800.

Died August 19, 1894.

In Memoriam.

DIED at his residence in Philadelphia August 19, 1894, James Kitchen, M.D., of old age and debility in his ninety-fifth year.

Thus has passed from among us the oldest, one of the best known, and one of the most interesting members of the medical profession in Philadelphia, one whose life ran parallel with the century and whose great intelligence and wonderful memory made him familiar with every important event, and with every advance in discovery and science made during this most eventful century in the world's history.

Dr. James Kitchen was born in Philadelphia March 8, 1800. He was of Welsh descent. His paternal grandfather, James Kitchen, moved from Wales to England about 1750; here he married and had two children. The oldest died in infancy; the second, James, born in Huntington, England, August 26, 1769, was the father of the doctor and migrated to the United States in 1790 landing at Baltimore and settling in Philadelphia where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1797 he married Elizabeth Dinsmore who was born in England and died in Philadelphia, July 7, 1808. By this marriage James Kitchen had seven children; four died in infancy. The eldest, Henry Nicols, was born June 12, 1798. He engaged in business with his father and died in 1833 leaving a wife and one child, both since deceased. James, the subject of this sketch, was born, as stated above, March 8, 1800. Elizabeth Dinsmore Kitchen was born August 25, 1805. She spent her life in the family of Dr. Kitchen and died unmarried, February 14, 1892, æt. 87.

James Kitchen, Sr., married for his second wife Phebe Bollen, December 14, 1809. She was born in Pennington, N. J., June 29, 1774. She survived her husband, and died in the family of the doctor April 9, 1845, æt. 71. By this second marriage there were three children, Phebe, born September 30, 1810, who married Frederick Scofield and died May 17, 1887, æt. 77; Debora, born in 1813 and died in infancy; William Kirkham, the youngest, was born

February 5, 1815. He lived some years in the South but finally settled in New York city and was for many years president of the Park Bank. He married and had seven children six of whom are at the present time living (September, 1894). He died September 21, 1876.

James Kitchen, Sr., died July 27, 1828, æt. 59, at his home, 29 Spruce Street. His youngest daughter, Phebe, married Frederick Scofield, March 8, 1838, and spent nearly the whole of her married life in the doctor's family. They had three children, James K. Scovil, born March 6, 1839, and died unmarried November 26, 1893, Mariah S., born December 30, 1840, and Frederick, born September 28, 1842, and died August 2, 1862, unmarried.

In 1863 Mariah S. Scofield married John H. Cowell and a large portion of her married as well as early life, has been spent in the doctor's family. All but one of her six children were born under his roof, and here was their home at the time of the doctor's death.

While Dr. Kitchen never married it appears that from the time of the death of his father in 1828, he always had a large family looking to him for a home and for the advice and much of the assistance of a parent, and no family ever received kinder attention or more unselfish devotion from a natural parent than was bestowed upon the sisters, nephews, nieces and grandnephews and nieces of Dr. Kitchen for the long period of sixty-six years. Neither was this remarkable devotion unappreciated, and no patriarch of old was ever surrounded by a more faithful family or was looked up to with more reverence, or his death more sincerely mourned than was "Uncle Doctor" Kitchen.

Dr. Kitchen's early education was commenced in a private school kept by a Mr. Robinson. Later he prepared for college at a boarding-school in Newtown, Pa., kept by a Mr. Porter. Here he made the acquaintance and formed an intimacy with the late Dr. Wm. S. Helmuth which continued unbroken up to the latter's death.

Entering the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1817 he received his degree of A.B. in 1819; entering the medical department immediately after, under the preceptorship of Prof. Thomas A. Hewson, he graduated from the same in 1822.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Kitchen went abroad spending two years in travel and the further pursuit of his profession in England, Scotland, Holland and France. In Paris he listened to Lænnec in his demonstrations of the use of the stethoscope just invented by him; "walked the wards" of the hospital with Dupuytren who

made his visits before breakfast in his dressing-gown and slippers, and attended the lectures of Napoleon's great army surgeon, Larray, Broussais and other medical lights of that day.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1824, Dr. Kitchen soon after opened an office at 37 Spruce Street, near Second, next door to his father's house. The first year of practice gave him but forty dollars receipts; the second year it was increased to eighty. Probably, however, very close attention was not given to practice. During his last illness he related to the writer, with great particularity, an account of a visit to Washington made, with a friend, the year he commenced practice—in 1824. Lafayette visited this country that year, and was in Washington at that time. Wishing to visit Mt. Vernon, Dr. Kitchen and his friend drove down early one morning. It so happened that Lafayette, with several members of the cabinet, visited the place the same day. Reaching Mt. Vernon in advance of the distinguished visitors, after looking over the buildings, Kitchen and his friend repaired to the tomb of Washington. While there they saw the company approaching. Not wishing to obtrude themselves, they retired to a spot where, unobserved, they could still plainly see the tomb. As Lafayette looked upon the sarcophagus containing the remains of his old friend, he apparently became much affected, burying his face in his handkerchief. Noticing his deep emotion, his companions withdrew a short distance, leaving him alone to his memories of his old chief, and their intimate and friendly relations in the times that "tried men's souls."

Finding little encouragement for professional business in Philadelphia up to this time, and learning of what he considered as a good opening in New Orleans, in the summer of 1828 Dr. Kitchen made up his mind to accept an offer made him, and remove to that city. His trunks were packed and the day fixed for his departure, when his father was suddenly taken sick, and, after a brief illness, died. Before his death he received a promise from his son that he would remain in Philadelphia and care for his mother and sisters. The trunks were at once unpacked, and the doctor opened an office in his father's house, assuming the responsibility of the head of a family.

From this time his business and influence rapidly increased. He was placed in charge of the lazaretto or quarantine station in 1831, and served as port physician from 1832 to 1836.

About this time homœopathy, which had been introduced into this country a few years before, began to be much talked about, and

first particularly attracted the attention of Dr. Kitchen in 1836. Suffering from a liver trouble, for which old-school treatment did him no good, he was induced to try homœopathic remedies. Finding relief from the use of these, he was led to institute a series of experiments with his patients, the result of which gave him such confidence in the new system as to induce him, in 1839, after fifteen years' practice of allopathy, to formally join the homœopathists, the ranks of which were recruited about the same time by the addition of Drs. Jacob Jeanes, Walter Williamson, Samuel Freedley, Wm. S. Helmuth and Charles Neidhard, all of whom, with the exception of the latter, have since passed to a higher life.

In 1853 Dr. Kitchen moved from 39 Spruce Street, where he had lived for twenty-four years, to the large double house, 715 Spruce Street, which he at that time purchased, and which was his home for forty years or until the time of his death. This house, at the time of its erection, in 1828–29, was considered one of the best built and finest houses in Philadelphia. It was built by Whitton Evans, an importing merchant, who had several sailing vessels trading at Canton China, and other East Indian ports. Evans lived in the adjoining house on the east. For two years the lumber was piled on the lot for thorough seasoning, and two years were required for its completion. Evans never occupied the house, however, becoming insane and spending several years in an asylum before his death. The house was, later, owned and occupied by Nicholas Biddle, the renowned financier and president of the United States Bank, and here were held many famous receptions given to the prominent men of the country and attended by the *élite* of Philadelphia—its wide halls and spacious parlors specially fitting the house for such purposes.

Dr. Kitchen was a ready writer, and contributed liberally to the literature of the profession. As early as 1828, he translated from the French Bouillard's *Treatise on Rheumatism*, and, in 1841, Jahr's *Homœopathic Pharmacy*, in the Introduction to which he gives his reasons for having embraced homœopathy.

The following papers were contributed to the medical journals:

"Opinions of the Leading French Homœopathists on our Art and Science." Kirby's *Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii., p. 3.
"A Sarcomato-Fungous Polypus of the Right Nasal Fossa." Kirby's *Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. iii., p. 103.
"The High Dilutions." Kirby's *Jl. of Hom.*, vol. viii., p. 139.
"Homœopathic Therapeutics," from Dr. Biegel, "Pregnancy," etc. *Hom. Exam.*, June, 1841.
"Amenorrhœa." *Ibid.*, Sept., 1841.
"Pneumonia." *Examiner*, Jan., 1842.
"Inflammation of Liver." *Exam.*, vol. iii., p. 116, 1842.

"Inflammation of Brain." *Exam.*, vol. iii., p. 175.
"Translation on Gonorrhœa, from Croserio." *Hom. Exam.*, vol. ii., p. 175.
"Two Cases of Angina Membranacea in which Bich. of Potash was Used." *Hom. Exam.*, vol. ii., p. 183.
"Translation from Croserio on Copper Poisoning." *Hom. Exam.*, vol. ii., p. 185.
"Translation from Croserio, Calc. Carb." *Hom. Exam.*, vol. ii., p. 245 (new series).
"Opinion of the Leading French Homœopathists on our Art and Science." (Translation.) *Hom. Exam.*, vol. ii., p. 299.
"Letter Concerning the Cholera in Philadelphia, in 1849." *Quar. Hom. Jl.* (Boston), vol. ii., p. 440.
"Some Notes on Iris Versicolor." *N. A. J. Hom*, vol. i., p. 461.
"Unilateral Action of Viola Odorata." *Phila. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i., p. 49.
"Is Consumption Curable?" *Phila. Jl. Hom.* vol. i., p. 202.
"Ergot and the Forceps." *Phila. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i., p. 357.
"Phosphorus." *Phila. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i., p. 486.
"Dysentery." *Phila. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii., p. 87.
"The High Dilutions." *Phila. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii., p. 567.
"Paris Quad. in Spasm." *Med. Investigator*, vol. viii., 190.
"Iris Versicolor." *Am. Hom. Observer*, vol. i., p. 92.
"Fæcal Impaction Mistaken for Ovarian Tumor." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xix. p. 102.
"Guaiaco." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xix., p. 705.
"Unusual Manifestations of Malaria." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xix., p. 624.
"Body and Mind." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xx., p. 37.
"Evidence Bearing on the Non-Contagious Nature of Yellow Fever." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xx., p. 538.
"Ulceration about Ankle Joint during Scarlet Fever." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xx., p. 285.
"Cholera Epidemic in Philadelphia." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xxi., p. 670.
"Observations on Scarlet, Intermittent, and Typhoid Fevers." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xxi., p. 39.
"Ammonium Bromidum, Antipyrin." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xxii., p. 668.
"Apis Mellifica." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xxiii., p. 205.
"Note on the Use of Absinthe." *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. xxiv., p. 579.
"Case of Mania." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 237.
"Case of Whooping Cough." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. iii., p. 41.
"Note on Carbolic Acid." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. iv., p, 20.
"Note on Paris Quad." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. iv., p. 44.
"Intermittent Neuralgia." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. v., p. 20.
"Vomiting of Pregnancy." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. v., p. 64.
"Cholera Morbus." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. v., p. 97.
"Ossification of Veins." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. v., p. 143.
"Carbolic Acid in Scarlet Fever." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. v. p. 413.
"Kali Bich." *Am. Jl. Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. vi., p. 118.

Dr. Kitchen took an active part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In the early meetings for discussing the subject, he took grounds against the project, thinking the movement was premature. He waived his objections finally, however, and his name appears as one of the original corporators in the act of incorporation, March, 1848. On October 9, 1848, he was appointed to draft a diploma for the college in the English language. In 1862, he was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Managers. In 1852, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine for the new hospital about to be opened at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, next the present Baltimore and Ohio depot, but as, from lack of sufficient support, the hospital never

came into successful operation, he never served in that capacity. The same year, Drs. Kitchen and Wm. S. Helmuth were appointed editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy.*

While Dr. Kitchen might be said to have had an iron constitution, still he suffered many severe attacks of illness. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he contracted that disease and claimed he was saved only by a bowl of hot gruel and the careful nursing of his mother, who was then living.

In 1847, he contracted ship fever from a patient, from which he narrowly escaped death. Over twenty years ago, finding that walking agreed with him better than riding, he disposed of his horse and carriage, afterwards visiting his patients on foot, using the horse cars only in bad weather and for long distances. In 1877 he had a severe attack of malarial fever. From the time of this illness he gave up all night work, but continued still to do a large businees. In 1891, he had an attack of grippe, which so broke him down that he never after recovered his former strength. In the summer of 1892 he had a peculiar attack not unlike yellow fever. After this he seldom left the house, yet continued to prescribe in his office. In July of 1893 he took to his chamber, which he never again left, and for six months previous to his death kept his bed, looking and longing for death.

It was for many years Dr. Kitchen's custom to take a few weeks' vacation each summer at the seashore or other summer resort. About 1830, before railroads had appeared, he made a trip on the canals of Pennsylvania and the Erie canal of New York, the packet boats for passengers offering what was thought at that time sumptuous accommodations for travel. The rate of speed was such that passengers would occasionally go ashore and stretch their legs by a brisk walk of a mile or two. The doctor used to relate with much gusto of a grumbling, disagreeable passenger on this trip who, while taking his exercise alone on the towpath, by a sudden urging of the horses into a brisk trot, was purposely left behind to make his way home as best he could. Since 1882 he has never taken a summer vacation, feeling that he was better off at home.

Up to within a few weeks of his death Dr. Kitchen's mind and memory retained their full vigor and clearness, and it was in the last year of his life that much of the material for this sketch was obtained.

Brought up in the fold of the Episcopal Church, Dr. Kitchen was confirmed at the age of twelve by Bishop White, an old friend of the family. He was never much of a churchman, however, and never

took the communion but once after, and that was in the room of his oldest sister at the time of her last illness in 1892. In the forms and rites of the church he took little interest, while for all religious cant or hypocrisy he held the greatest contempt. Yet, if the essence of religion consists in purity of life, charity and love for our fellow men; in the observance of the golden rule, and in a hope of immortality, then Dr. Kitchen was still a religious man. His funeral, as was his request, was without public invitation, and his remains were placed in the family vault at the Church of St. Andrew's, on Eighth Street.

It is not easy to appreciate what is implied in such a life as that of Dr. Kitchen's. His ninety-five years enabled his memory to carry him back to a time when there was neither railroads or steamboats in the whole world. He saw the population of this country increase from a little over five millions in 1800—less than the population of the State of New York to-day—to over sixty-five millions at the present time. At the time of his birth the population of Philadelphia was but 70,000, and, while the city extended two or three miles along the river front, it scarcely reached from the Delaware to Ninth Street. There was no permanent bridge over the Schuylkill. Cultivated farms bounded the city at Vine Street on the north, Broad Street on the west and South Street on the south. He was thirty-three years old when it was first proposed to introduce gas for lighting the city, and with Horace Binney, Jacob Ridgway, David Paul Brown, Dr. Physic and some twelve hundred others he signed the remonstrance to councils against its introduction, under the belief that it would poison both the air and water, destroying the fish in the river and expose the whole city to danger of destruction from fire and explosion of gas.

Dr. Kitchen was an omnivorous reader, keeping posted in the literature of the profession, informing himself on all questions of politics, history, political economy, etc., while in all matters of local interest, including history of institutions, personal biography, etc., his wonderful memory made him an ever available cyclopædia of information. He took a lively interest in all new developments of science, and early accepted the doctrines of evolution as best explaining the difficult problems of the organic world. On the occasion of a visit made the doctor but a few months before his death, as I entered his room he said, "Doctor, I am glad to see you; I want to ask you about the intercostal veins in man. Have they valves or not?" When told that occasionally they were present but generally absent,

he said, "Well, I was just thinking that if man had descended from an animal that went on all fours, and in which valves must have been present in those veins, he also, at one time, must have had the same; but as organs from lack of use become atrophied and lost, we could scarcely expect to find them in men of to-day." He appeared interested in learning that the facts of the case appeared to support his theory.

Dr. Kitchen wore the professional harness for seventy long years, and for at least fifty years of that time had a large and lucrative practice. His success as a practitioner might be attributed: First, to his promptness and accuracy in diagnosis. With almost intuitive insight he would grasp the nature of a case, and seldom had occasion to change his diagnosis. Secondly, to his untiring faithfulness in his attention to his cases, and his thorough honesty with his patients. Never magnifying slight ailments that he might make capital from the recovery, nor failing to acquaint the patient or his friends with the true character and full danger in all serious cases, he thus won the fullest confidence of his patients, and in some cases of his early families he continued to treat the children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren, thus carrying his professional services into four generations. His relations with his brethren in the profession was always of the most friendly character. He was remarkably prompt in his consultation and other engagements, considerate of the claims of others, and totally devoid of that jealousy with which some are disposed to look upon all associates as rivals. And when, as he became advanced in years and found patients or families passing into the hands of others, it never in the least degree served to interrupt the feeling of good will felt towards all his medical brethren. Few have been more truly loved or more deeply mourned by friends and patients, and none have more richly deserved such evidences of appreciation.

Such in brief was Dr. Kitchen; one of nature's true noblemen. A man without guile, modest, open-hearted, truly honest, faithful to every trust, and with a sympathy that reached to every case of suffering and distress; one whose life was worthy of emulation by us all, and whose memory we might delight to perpetuate. A. R. T.

A R. Thomas. Hahn. Mo.
Nov. 1894. Also: Reprint with portrait.

JAMES KITCHEN, M.D.

Among the first to be enrolled as a member of the Institute was Dr. Kitchen. He was made a member of a board of censors, of whom there were six, to whom were to be referred all applicants for membership. None were to be admitted who had not pursued a regular course of medical studies, as required by law, and, in addition thereto, sustained an examination before the censors on the theory and practice of Homœopathy. Dr. Kitchen was also a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, and contributed provings of oxalic acid.

He was of Welsh descent, the son of James and Elizabeth Dinsmore Kitchen, and was born in Philadelphia March 8, 1800. His early schooling was under the tuition of a Mr. Robinson, and later he was prepared for college in a boarding-school in Newtown, Pa. by Mr. Porter. Here he began his lifelong intimacy with Dr. Wm S. Helmuth. He graduated from the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, entered the medical department immediately as a student of Prof. Thomas A. Hewson, and graduated therefrom in 1822. After his graduation he spent two years travelling and studying in England, Scotland, Holland and France, listening to Laënnec, Dupuytren, Larray, Broussais and other well-known teachers. In 1824 he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued in practice till his death. His income from practice the first year was $40, which was doubled the second year. As this was not very lucrative, he had made arrangements to remove to New Orleans, but was deterred by the sudden death of his father, whom he had promised to remain in Philadelphia and care for his mother and sister. He never married; his family for upwards of sixty years was composed of his younger unmarried sister, nephews and nieces. In 1831 he was placed in charge of the quarantine, and from 1832 to 1836 he served as port physician.

Dr. Kitchen had suffered with some chronic liver trouble, for which he could get no relief from Old-School treatment. He was induced to try Homœopathy, which had been introduced a few years before and attracted his attention, and he was cured by Dr. Green with a few doses of Bryonia. The result was that in 1839 he joined the Homœopathic ranks, about the same time as did Drs. Samuel Freedley, Wm. S. Helmuth, Jacob Jeanes, Chas. Neidhard and Walter Williamson. In writing of his adoption of Homœop-

athy, he says: "Before embracing the subject, he had been a practitioner of the Old School for fifteen years, during which space of time he had seen considerable practice, and considered himself fully qualified to know what disease was, and to appreciate the effects of the remedies, ... and to form a correct judgment as to their sanative nature." In 1842 he rendered Homœopathy an important service by translating and editing *Jahr's Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Posology*, which for a long time was the only authority in Homœopathic pharmacy, and even now has not been superseded. Dr. Kitchen was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of our school: the *Homœopathic Examiner*, *American Journal of Homœopathy*, *Quarterly Homœopathic Journal* (Boston), *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, among the earlier ones, and among the more recent, the *Medical Investigator*, *Homœopathic Observer*, *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* and the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. He wrote: "I am a practical man. I want facts and observations —well-attested facts and well-authenticated observations; give me such, and then I can make up my mind. I care not for all the theories that have been brought forward since the era of the Father of Medicine to the present day; they amount to nothing—worthless Pretty, to be sure, to read and exhibit the writer's views and learned tact, but of no real practical use. They do very well for declaiming lectures and some college professors—serving to consume time and elicit wonder and admiration in the young of the profession, who don't know any better."

Dr. Kitchen practiced medicine over seventy years. After an attack of cholera in 1832, and another of ship fever in 1847, he had a severe attack of malarial fever thirty years later, after which he was obliged to give up night calls. In 1891 he broke down under an attack of grippe and in the following year had an attack like yellow fever after which he attended to office consultation only. From July, 1893, he was confined to his room and kept his bed six months prior to his death, which occurred August 19, 1894.

An interesting sketch of Dr. Kitchen, written by his friend Dr. A. R. Thomas, is published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for October, 1894. Am.Inst.Trans. 1895.

James Kitchen, M.D., was born in Philadelphia March 8th, 1800. He received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; that of A.M. in 1822; and that of M.D. from the medical department the same year. He afterwards spent some time abroad, continuing his studies in Paris, Holland, England, and Scotland. Returning to Philadelphia he commenced practice in 1824. For three years he held a position in the Southwark Dispensary, and served as Port Physician at the Quarantine Station from 1832 to 1836.

Dr. Kitchen suffered for several years from a chronic affection of the liver, for which he had consulted all the leading old-school physicians of that day without relief. He was finally induced by Dr. Green to try some of his homœopathic powders, and a few doses of Bryonia effected a cure. This led him to try the system in his own practice, and in 1837 he came out a full and open advocate of the practice. He held the position of Professor of Clinical Medicine one year in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has contributed largely to the journals of the country, and in 1828 translated from the French Bouillard's *Treatise on Rheumatism*, and in 1841 Jahr's *Homœopathic Pharmacy*. He is still in vigorous health and in active practice.

W. C.

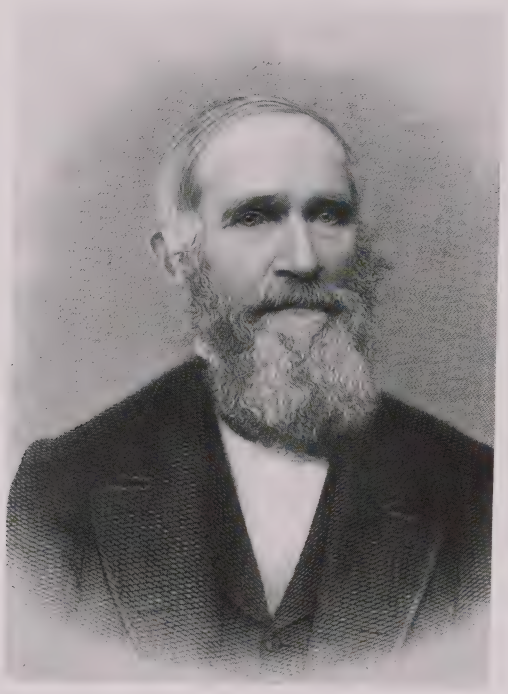
OBITUARY.

Dr. James Kitchen.

Dr. James Kitchen, who, it is said, was the oldest practising physician in America, died last Sunday evening in Philadelphia of old age and general debility. He was born in Philadelphia in 1800, and received his education at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the same institution, under Prof. Thomas A. Hewson, and received a diploma in 1822. The following two years he passed in France, England, Scotland, and Holland in the study of medicine, returning to Philadelphia in 1824, when he engaged in active practice. Until within a short time of his death he continued the routine of his daily visits, but a number of years ago discontinued night visits. His health had always been good until he had an attack of the grip, which left him with his hearing and sight slightly affected.

Gallery, Pa. C. Philada.

James Kitchen



James Kitchen, M.D.

KITTINGER, LEONARD, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on April 27th, 1834. When but a few years old, his father, Henry C. Kittenger, moved to Mercer county, N. J., where he served with marked distinction for many years as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The subject of this sketch, on the completion of his earlier education at the Academy at Princeton, N. J., entered the Edge Hill Grammar School at the same place, from which he afterwards graduated with honor.

On finishing his literary education he removed to Trenton, N. J., with a view to carry out his life-long intention to study medicine, but his health being delicate, he abandoned the idea by the advice of his physicians, and entered into mercantile business. In 1859, he was married to Miss Emma, only daughter of the Hon. Obadiah Howell. Finding his mercantile occupation uncongenial, and his health much improved, he reverted to his plans for the study of medicine, and became a student under Dr. O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia, Professor in the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College. After completing a very thorough course of instruction, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at that institution, and soon after located temporarily in Bordentown, N. J.; but finding the field not suited to his tastes, he left it in the following year, and settled in Flemington, in the same State. After a residence of two years, he removed to reside permanently in Wilmington, Del., in April, 1866. He has here a large and lucrative practice, his success, especially in obstetrics and diseases of women and children, having gained for him a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having been elected in 1869. In 1871, he was appointed one of the physicians to the New Castle County Alms House and Insane Asylum, which position he held for one year, and until a political change took place in the Board of Trustees, adding by his greater success, to the reputation for superiority of the homœopathic system of medical treatment. At the present writing he is physician in charge of the Home for Aged Women, a noble institution conducted under the auspices of the benevolent ladies of Wilmington.

Dr. Leonard A. Kittinger.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO PUBLIC LEDGER.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—Dr. Leonard A. Kittinger, a widely known homeopathic physician, died at his home this afternoon of paralysis. He was thrown from his sleigh on Thursday, and the shock is believed to have brought on the attack.

Ledger Jan 2 1910

Son of Leonard Kittenger

Name in full Leonard Kittinger

P. O. Address in full Wilmington Delaware

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Resolutions on Death of Dr. Kittinger.—At a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Delaware State and Peninsula, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the soul of our late member and treasurer, Dr. Leonard Kittinger; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Homœopathic Medical Society of Delaware State and Peninsula in a special meeting assembled,

I. That we bow in humble submission to this visitation of Divine Providence, believing that He doeth all things well.

II. That we mourn as those who have lost an honored member, an honest fellow-citizen, and a trusted and skilful practitioner of medicine.

III. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt condolence in this sad hour, and commit them to the care of Him who careth for them.

IV. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, to the press of the city, and to the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY of Philadelphia, and recorded with the minutes of this meeting.

Lewis W. Flinn,
Charles M. Allmond,
George R. Foulk,
Committee.

Hahn Mo May 1903

LEONARD KITTINGER, M. D.

Dr. Leonard Kittinger, whose death occurred April 16, 1903, was one of the most widely known and highly respected homœopathic physicians of the State of Delaware. He was the leading obstetrician of the State. He had been a resident of Wilmington for thirty-seven years and during that period had been identified with and prominent in every movement and enterprise for the establishing and developing of his profession. His devotion to his professional duties, his skill in his practice, coupled with genial good nature, manifesting itself in kind acts and words of sympathy made him a favorite in the homes of his patients, and won for him hosts of friends to whom the announcement of his death brings a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement. Dr. Leonard Kittinger was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1834, being the only son of Judge Henry Cress and Ann Eliza (Dixey) Kittinger. He graduated from Princeton Academy, and afterwards attended the grammar school

at Edge Hill, New Jersey. He had early made choice of the medical profession and began his studies at Trenton, New Jersey. In May, 1859, Dr. Kittinger was married to Miss Emma Howell, the only daughter of the Hon. Obadiah Howell, of Trenton, New Jersey. Of three sons born to them, two, Dr. Leonard Armour Kittinger and George Bachalder Kittinger, survive him, the latter a banker of Seattle, Washington. In 1869 he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was the first president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Delaware State and Peninsula, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the society, which position he had held for ten years. He was president of the board of physicians of the Homœopathic Hospital of this city from its organization, and chief of the maternity department till the beginning of his last illness, when he was made emeritus obstetrician of the hospital. He was for twenty-one years the physician for the Home of Aged Women, a noble charity which he served most loyally. He was a charter member of Eureka Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of St. John's Chapter, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, K. T., and also of Eden Lodge, I. O. O. F.

A I H 1905

Hahn Mo
May 1903

Dr. Leonard Kittinger, one of the most prominent physicians of Wilmington, Del., died at his home in that city on April 16th. Dr. Kittinger was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1834, being the only son of Judge Henry Cress Kittinger and Ann Eliza (Dixey) Kittinger. The father of Judge Kittinger was a merchant of Philadelphia, and his grandfather was Dr. John Kittinger, who came to this country from Germany prior to the Revolutionary War. Judge Kittinger, after practicing law in Philadelphia for several years, removed to Trenton, N. J., where he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served in that capacity for fifteen years. Subsequently he removed to Washington, D. C., where he died in 1879.

Dr. Leonard Kittinger was graduated from Princeton Academy, and afterward attended school at Edge Hill, N. J. In 1859 he entered the office of Dr. O. B. Gause, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now Hahnemann College), and was graduated as a physician in 1863. He settled first at Bordentown and afterwards at Flemington, N. J., but in 1866 he removed to Wilmington, and soon became a prominent figure in the professional circles. He was the first president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Delaware State and Peninsula, and has been treasurer of that organization for the past ten years. He was president of the Board of Physicians of the Wilmington Homœopathic Hospital from its organization, and chief of the maternity department; and for many years he was physician to the Home for Aged Women. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In May, 1859, Dr. Kittinger married Miss Emma Howell, only daughter of the Hon. Obadiah Howell, of Trenton, N. J. Of three sons of Dr. Kittinger, two, George Bachelder Kittinger, a banker of Seattle, Wash., and Leonard Armour Kittinger, a prominent physician of Wilmington, survive him. Two of his nephews, Dr. Harrison W. Howell, of Wilmington, and Dr. Frederick G. Howell, of Reading, Pa., are well-known homœopathic physicians.

KITTINGER, LEONARD A

Leonard A. Kittinger, M. D. Dr. Kittinger, died at the age of 49 years, at his home in Wilmington, Del., January 1, 1910, in uremic coma. The doctor was thrown out of his sleigh in the middle part of the week, after which he complained of considerable pain in his back, but continued his work until on Thursday morning he had a stroke of paralysis, the right side being affected. Two days later he sunk into a condition of coma from which he did not recover. The doctor was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, 1881, after which he associated himself in practice with his father, Dr. Leonard Kittinger, in Wilmington, Del., where he continued until his death, succeeding to his father's practice upon the death of the latter. He was regarded all through Delaware as one of the most prominent physicians of the school. He was secretary of the Delaware Homœopathic Board of Medical Examiners and treasurer of the State Medical Society. He was greatly interested in the work of the Delaware Homœopathic Hospital with which he had been associated for a number of years. Personally, his was a strong character. As a friend remarked of him, "He fought his battles in the open, and he stood four-square to every wind that blew and nobody had any doubt as to what his attitude was. He was, first of all, a man and a great physician, but after that he was the most loyal friend any man could have."

"Trained from boyhood to the profession in which his father had taken a leading place, the son was thoroughly equipped to take up the additional work imposed upon him when the father finished his life's work.

"In the death of men who have reached the age of three score and ten there is but the culmination of the average life of man. When a useful career, and one full of great promise, is cut short before a man of skill and usefulness reaches the age of fifty years, it is an occasion for keen regret."

Dr. Kittinger joined the Institute in 1886 and would have become a senior next year. Jl Am Inst Hom Mar 1910

KLEIN, AUGUST ANDREAS

AUGUST ANDREAS KLEIN, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Wasungen, Germany, the son of Frederick Wilhelm and Elizabeth (Blum) Klein. His maternal grandfather was a surgeon of note in Germany, and his mother's brother was a surgeon. His own father, Frederick Wilhelm Klein, was also a member of the medical profession, and thus, both by heredity and education, Dr. Klein is naturally a physician. He attended the public schools of Germany until he was fourteen years of age, when he had a private tutor to instruct him in Latin. He was apprenticed to Wilhelm Dietzel (a renowned surgeon) in 1861, receiving practical instruction preparatory to his medical career. He also spent some time in study at Jena in 1863, but sailed for America the following year, 1864. He attended the evening high school in Boston, and then entered the Boston University School of Medicine in 1879, graduating in 1882. He then went abroad and attended clinics in Berlin, Leipzig and Jena. From 1885 to 1886 he was assistant at the eye clinic of Professor Kuhut at Jena. Previous to going abroad he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Boston University Dispensary in 1883, and was made assistant curator of the anatomical museum. In 1884 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the eye and ear clinics and was temporary visiting surgeon to women's clinics of Boston University in 1882. He has made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear since 1886. He still is surgeon to the eye and ear clinics of the college dispensary. He established a primary school for medical students, and also a school of optics, for physicians in 1895. He was lecturer on ophthalmology at the Optical School of Boston. He was appointed examining physician to the Boston turn verein, and also for the Northwestern Turner Life Insurance company, the Harugary, Deutscher Unterstuetzungs verein, Badischer Unterstuetzung verein, and for the society of Odd Fellows. He is visiting physician for the German Workingmen's Benefit Association. Dr. Klein is a member of the Boston Hahnemann Association, the New England Hahnemann Association, the Boston Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, Society of the Staff of Dispensary Physicians, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1868 he married Agnes C. Sandberg, of which marriage there are four children: Paul C., Wilhelmina A., Hermann L. and Theodor F. Klein. In 1901 Dr. Klein lost his wife and subsequently married Mrs. Clara Bell Osgood, nee Lee. Dr. Klein is in active practice, and has his office at No. 185 Summer street, Boston.

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Dr. August A. Klein

Boston, Mass.

KLEIN, A KATHERINE

A. KATHERINE KLEIN, Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in that city January 2, 1871, her parents being Joseph and Anna (Fremdling) Klein, the former of German and the latter of French lineage. She attended the public and high schools of Jersey City, and acquired her professional education in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1899. She has practiced in Jersey City since January 1, 1900; filled a hospital appointment in the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital at Philadelphia, and was lecturer one year on obstetrics in her alma mater, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Dr. Klein is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumni association of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and of the Women's Club of Jersey City. She read a paper before the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society entitled "Our Little Sisters," on May 3, 1904, and has recently been appointed assistant surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, New York city.

KLEINHANS, JOSEPH BENEDICT

JOSEPH BENEDICT KLEINHANS, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Kufstein, Germany, March 22, 1876, son of Iguatz and Katharine (Urban) Kleinhans.

Through many generations his ancestors have lived in Germany, he being the first of his own family to become a resident in the United States, and now he is a naturalized citizen. He attended the public schools of Munich, Germany, from 1882 to 1886, the Latin school, 1886 to 1890; the gymnasium school, 1890 to 1893, and the University of Munich, 1893 to 1896, when he received the B. S. degree. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he received the M. D. degree May 7, 1903. He has since practiced in Chicago, with office in the Stewart building. Since his appointment to the teaching corps in 1903, he has been lecturer on chemistry and physiology in Hahnemann Medical College and also is assistant to the general medical clinic of the college. He is a member of the Ustian Medical fraternity, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Hahnemann Clinical Society, the Hahnemann Medical College Alumni Society, and member and medical examiner of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

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KLEMP, HERMANN FRIEDRICH

Name in full

Hermann Friedrich Klemp

P. O. Address in full

Omaha Nebraska

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Nebr. Med. Coll. Chicago

M.D.

KLINE, DAVID CAMPBELL

Mr. D. C. Kline, Reading, Pa., retiring president of Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, was agreeably surprised by his wife, children, and friends, upon entering the dining-room of the United States Hotel, Easton, Pa., on Sept. 22, to find a large birthday cake, beautifully candled with 39 wax candles aflame. News of the event quickly spread around the room, and the event was the occasion of many happy returns and good wishes from those in the doctor's midst. Dr. Kline is to be congratulated for his good work and the large attendance at the Society meeting at Easton, 1904.

Med Vis
Oct 1904

Dr. D. C. Kline, President of Local Society.

DAVID CAMPBELL KLINE, Reading, Pennsylvania, was born September 22, 1855, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, son of Herman G. Kline and Mary Bassett, his wife. He received his literary training at the Bloomsburgh Normal School and at Dickinson Seminary, and his medical education at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1883 with the degree of M. D. He is gynecologist at the Homœopathic Hospital, Reading, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which body he was president in 1904.

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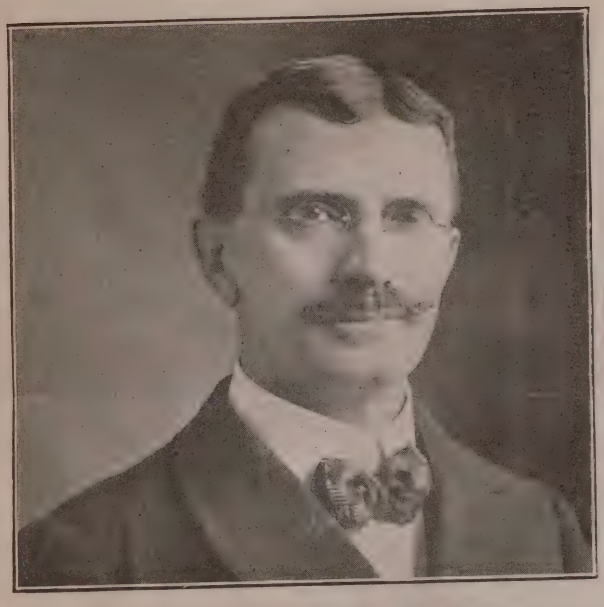

D. C. KLINE, M. D.,

Obstetrician and Gynecologist to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Visiting Physician to Home for Friendless Children,

READING, PA.

OBITUARY—DR. D. C. KLINE

Dr. David C. Kline, 73, one of the organizers of the Reading Homeopathic Hospital, died in that institution at 9.45 P. M., March 8th. He went to Florida several weeks ago, was taken ill there and returned March 4th. He entered the hospital on the 6th.

Dr. Kline was a staff surgeon at the Homeopathic for 20 years, relinquishing this post some years ago because of his interest in work among the child patients. He had also been on the visiting staff of the Home for Friendless Children, which institution he helped organize.

Dr. Kline was born in Northumberland County, was graduated from Dickinson Seminary and Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, the latter in 1883. He came to this city six weeks after his graduation. In 1891 he helped organize the Homeopathic Hospital. He was president of the Pennsylvania Homeopathic State Society in 1904. He also was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. 1929.

David Campbell Kline

KLOCK, H A

Doctor H. A. Klock, of Mahanoy City, died February 1st, 1908, at the age of 60 years. He was one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians in Schuylkill county, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College in 1878. He joined the State Society in 1905.

Penna Hom Soc 1908

KLOCK, JOSEPH VICTOR

Dr. J. V. Klock Dies Today At His Home Here

Dr. Joseph V. Klock, 54, died very suddenly this morning at five-thirty o'clock at his home, 238 East Centre street, after an illness of several months.

The deceased, a medical practitioner in this city for thirty-one years, was taken ill early in December and had been confined to his home since that time. He had been bedfast for the last two weeks, but his condition, when the family retired last night, had not been considered as serious.

Dr. Klock was born in Pitman, a son of Mrs. Elizabeth S. and the late Dr. H. A. Klock. His parents moved to this city when he was five years of age. He was a graduate of the Mahanoy City High School and of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He opened an office in this city in 1895 and until his illness had an extensive practice.

He was a member of Lodge No. 357, of the F. and A. M., of town; a member of the Rajah Temple of the Shrine, of Reading; of a local camp of the P. O. S. of A.; of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and affiliated with the Evangelical church.

Surviving are his wife, formerly Minnie Kershner, of Shoemakersville; two children, Harry Klock of Ashland and Helen, wife of Albert Frost, at home; his aged mother, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Klock of Orwigsburg; and a brother, Dr. Roy Klock, of Orwigsburg. His father, a former local physician, died in 1908.

Funeral Thursday afternoon. Charles Scherer, Jr., funeral director, is in charge.

KLOCK, JOSEPH VICTOR

JOSEPH VICTOR KLOCK, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, graduating in 1895. He is a member of the Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society.

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Obituary. **Dr. Calvin L. Klopp** died at his home in Reading, Pa., on October 8, 1904, after an illness of six weeks, from acute nephritis and fatty degeneration of the heart, at the age of 41 years. Dr. Klopp enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, and was well known throughout the State in which he lived and also by manny outside of it, for he was a constant attendant at medical meetings in various places, where he made many friends.

Eye, Ear, Thr Jl Dec 1904

KLOPP, H I

KLOTS, EPHRAIM D

Biographical Sketch.

Ephraim D. Klots, M.D., Lecturer on Bacteriology, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1869. Two years later his family took up their residence in Paris, France, in which country they remained for seven years. Dr. Klots' earlier education was received in the the French language and when nine years of age he could speak no English. Preliminary to studying medicine he attended Shattuck School,

EPHRAIM D. KLOTS, M.D.

Faribault, Minnesota. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the Spring of 1894, and was appointed an Interne in the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island in June of the same year serving as such for eighteen months, since which period he has been practising medicine in New York City.

He is a member of the New York County Homœopathic Society, the New York State Homœopathic Society, the Academy of Pathological Science and the Clinical Club. He is a physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Pathologist to the Hahnemann Hospital, New York, and Physician to the out-door department of the Hahnemann Hospital.

Last year he was appointed Lecturer on Bacteriology at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Chironian April 28 1900

EPHRIAM DANIEL KLOTS, New York city, was born December 10, 1870, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Walter Travis Klots and Elizabeth Underhill Brown, his wife. On the paternal side the family was originally German and settled in Pennsylvania, whence the grandfather of our subject removed early in life to New York city, where he was engaged in business during the remainder of his active years. His son, Walter Travis Klots, was prominent in Brooklyn business circles until his death. On the maternal side Dr. Klots is of English descent, his grandfather a native of New England. He for many years was president of the Mechanics' and Traders' bank of New York, also a promoter and a director of the Bowery Savings bank. The childhood of Dr. Klots was spent in Paris, where he was under the instruction of private tutors until he reached the age of ten years. Returning to this country he attended the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota, whence he was graduated in 1888. His medical education was begun in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, where he attended lectures for one year, 1891-92, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, whence he graduated with the degree M. D. in 1894. On the 1st of June, 1894, he was appointed interne to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwells Island, serving until December 1, 1895. Since February 1, 1899, he has acted as attending physician to this hospital, and serves in that capacity also in the out-patient department of the New York Hahnemann Hospital. He is lecturer on bacteriology at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In addition to this active professional life he has written numerous authoritative articles which have appeared in medical journals. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Clinical and the Barnard clubs of New York. On the 16th of October, 1901, Dr. Klots was united in marriage with Helen Constance, the daughter of the Rev. William Leese Giles of London, England.

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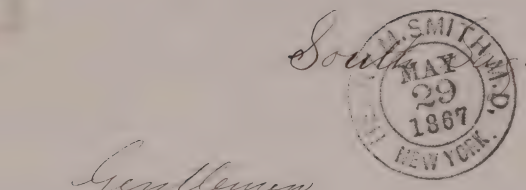
KNAPP, EDGAR RICHARD

EDGAR RICHARD KNAPP, Saginaw, Michigan, born Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 7, 1834; graduated M. D., College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, 1856; has practiced in Saginaw since 1864.



Saginaw Mich
May 23th 1867

Gentlemen

In accordance with the circular of the American Institute of Homeopathy I give you my name and P.O. address, but cannot attend the Institute

Very Respectfully
E. K. Knaspe
S. Saginaw Mich

To
Com of Arrangements
American Inst of Homeopathy —

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KNAPP, FRANKLIN L., of Gas port, N. Y., was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, N. Y., September 22nd, 1817. He is the eldest son of R. Liscomb Knapp, one of the early pioneers of the ministry in Western New York. He was educated in the public schools, and completed his education at the Royalton Academy. At the age of twenty-one, he became an invalid, and while confined to his room commenced the study of medicine. In 1842, he entered the office of Dr. Bigham Reynold Bason, of New York, where he studied until the following year, when he continued his studies under the direction of Peter P. Murphy, M. D., in Royalton, N. Y. This latter gentleman was one of the ablest physicians of the allopathic school. Dr. Knapp attended the regular course of lectures at Geneva Medical College, in 1844–'45. At a public debate between Dr. Williams, a homœopathic physician of Geneva, and Professor Thomas Spencer, of the college, relative to the merits of the two schools of medicine, Dr. Knapp became so much impressed by Dr. Williams' defence of homœopathy, that he could not rest contented until he had investigated the claims of the new dogma. He sought Dr. Williams at his office, and after repeated visits became convinced of the truth of the doctor's claims, that there was a specific law that governed the remedial action of each drug, so much so, as that specific laws govern particles of matter in the universe. He immediately set about the study of homœopathy in the office of Dr. Matthews, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. He afterwards was associated with C. M. Dake, M. D., Genesee, N. Y. The disease of Dr. Knapp's father called him to Gasport, and, finding his presence necessary to his family, he established himself at once in the practice of the new school. This was in 1846, since which time he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Knapp is an earnest worker in his profession, not alone for the remuneration it gives, but from love for the cause of right and truth. He has ever been found ready to endure privation and exposure, when his services were required by the sick.

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My full name is Franklin L. Knapp
I graduated at Geneva Medical College, in the year 45
My present address is Gasport county of Niagara Co
State of New York where I have resided since 46
Previous to that time I practised in Geneva
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 45 at Geneva

Gasport Niagara Co

HENRY D. SMITH M.D.
MAY
31
1867
NEW YORK.

Depot Mar 29 67

I heard I should
[illegible] Reports on
[illegible] Statistics
Franklin L. Knapp
Depot
Niagara Co
Ny.

I am in hopes that I
will find out and publish
to the world the first and
[illegible] that is a Specific
for Strengthening and growing
a healthy Love is a [illegible]
Pelvis and Abdominal
[illegible] of the Female

A recent act of the legislature of Massachusetts is entittled—"An act to aid in the suppression of contagious diseases among animals," which provides that any one knowing of the existence of such contagious diseases shall report them to the proper city or town officers, under a heavy penalty. Thus we have another recognition of the advantage of isolation in infectious diseases, even among animals, the ravages of which, of late years, have occasioned serious loss. Such an act is not only wise in principle, but timely, in view of the advent of warm weather and the late rapid spread of glanders in Montreal, which has occasioned no little alarm in that city and district, and prompted vigorous measures to stamp it out. One man has died of this horrible disease in that city, and the authorities have decided to kill all the infected animals they can discover. Such facts and examples it is to be hoped will not be lost on other cities and districts, in which everything sense and science directs should be done to preserve the health and lives of both men and animals.

PROSPER BENDER, M. D.

A PLEASANT UNION.

Many friends of Dr. H. Knapp, for some years a resident of Adrian, Mich., but now of Lathrop, Cal., will be interested in the following, which we take from the Daily Evening Post, of San Francisco, of the 17th inst.:

The forty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. H. Knapp and wife, of Lathrop, (who were married at Detroit, Michigan, in 1837), was celebrated, last Thursday evening, at the residence of their son-in-law, H. A. Wastell, in Oakland, by a family reunion. The children, grandchildren and relations of the happy couple were present, and a most enjoyable time was spent. During the evening Dr. Knapp read the following poem:

Our days and months and years, like far off mountains,
Grow dim and distant as old age draws nigh,
But memory oft unlocks its pent up fountains,
Disclosing scenes and visions long gone by.

Once more we live among the new-mown meadows,
The apple blossoms, clover-scented air;
Again we revel, midst the fleeting shadows
Of early days, when free from worldly care.

Again the light of other days shines o'er us;
Once more the scenes of long ago appear;
Our youthful loves and friendships rise before us;
To memory sacred, to affection dear.

Anon, we're gliding o'er a lively river,
Two hearts in one, just wed for weal or woe,
Contented thus to sail along forever,
Ignoring winds or waves or storms that blow.

The tableau changes, children round us cluster,
And merry voices cheer the livelong day;
A loving mother sheds a golden luster,
And lends a charm that drives dull care away.

Through many scenes of good and ill we've wandered;
Joined hand in hand, have labored hard and long,
And few the moments we have basely squandered,
Cheered on our way by children's love and song.

But, one by one, like unfledged birds they left us,
To try their pinions 'midst this world of strife;
Of one has death "a shining mark" bereft us,
Not lost, but plumed her wings for higher life.

And now, dear wife, another year has ended;
We reach another anniversary day;
With joy we greet our friends and children blended
To wish us well—God speed us on our way.

Just forty-five, the years we've wrought together,
And yet the time seems but as yesterday,
Since we were floating on that peaceful river,
Our honeymoon excursion, blithe and gay.

What glorious visions then arose before us,
What gorgeous fancies filled our little world;
Alas! how soon did real life restore us,
And show that "all that glitters is not gold."

And yet not all of that bright scene has perished,
The love that lives and born not to decay,
In spite of age is yet as fondly cherished,
As on that bright and far-off summer day.

live among the new-mown meadows,
ssoms, clover-scented air;
. midst the fleeting shadows
s. when free from worldly care.

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that bright scene has perished,
es and born not to decay,
et as fondly cherished,
and far-off summer day.

And now we all are floating on together,
O, may we reach our golden wedding day;
If not permitted, may we meet each other
Where friends and children never say good-by.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 621.

use the higher attenuations who are the slip-shod practitioners in our ranks, who find it necessary to give Morphine in gastralgia or collitis, Cathartics in constipation, etc. Give us more Hahnemanns, Herings and Dunhams.

PIONEER HOMŒOPATHY IN MICHIGAN.

H. KNAPP, M. D., Lathrop, Cal.

I am much interested in the reports of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Detroit, and particularly well pleased with the "Synopsis of Proceedings of Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society," held at Detroit, May 20, 1884. I was intimately acquainted with Rev. J. D. Perry, to whom Dr. House refers in his annual address. He was a most estimable man, a noble pioneer.

I pitched my tent in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Michigan, in Oct. 1839, where for ten years I practiced medicine under the old school banner. During my residence in Brooklyn I heard of Dr. Adams, living West of Clinton, and Dr. Mosher of Cambridge practicing Homœopathy occasionally, but the first homœopathic physician with whom I came in contact was Dr. Amos Walker. We were allopathic competitors a few years in Brooklyn. During the prevalence of a severe epidemic of typhoid pneumonia we were both very unsuccessful. We were in the habit of bleeding, blistering and giving antimonials and mercurials in the old style heroic doses. After losing several important cases—some heads of families—as we were returning from a post mortem on one of my failures, I told him that in future I would neither bleed nor follow the antiphlogistic plan, but would give Quinine and Opium, as I dreaded the congestion and prostration more than the inflammation and was determined to change my tactics. He said he was afraid of the Quinine and would not dare use it.

Soon after this he went East to Rochester, N. Y., I think, and having studied with some one there, returned in a few months a full-fledged Homœopathist. As he was an official in the Baptist Church the minister and deacons "went in for him." It soon happened that a son of one of the deacons, a very promising young man, was attacked with the dreaded disease. Dr. Walker attended him assiduously, but to no avail; the young man died. Then the deacon became prostrated, the family and neighborhood were alarmed, and as a consequence dismissed Dr. Walker and sent for me. I carried out my programme, combatted the congestion and prostration with Quinine and Opium, dared the inflammatory bugbear and came out victorious. The deacon recovered. Several similar cases occurred in quick succession. The people took the alarm. My partizans shouted *humbug*. I made all the capital I could out of his failures and my successes, so it was not long before the doctor left the field to me and went to Pontiac.

Just about this time it became my duty to deliver an essay before the Jackson Co. Medical Society of which I was President, in which I paid particular attention to *humbugs*, claiming Homœopathy to be the chief and explaining it away according to my philosophy. I have preserved that essay as a curiosity. After Dr. Walker had left, I felt it a duty I owed to the friends, who had so valiantly stood by me, to prove to them that what I had claimed was true. So I sent to Drs. Ellis & Thayer, of Detroit, then the principal Homœopaths of Michigan, for some remedies, and a book of instructions for using them. I was determined to prove experimentally, that in practice Homœopathy was a *humbug*. They sent me *Jahr's ten remedies*, and ten of the principal medicines, Aconite, Arnica, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, &c. To make a long story short, after trying those remedies for nearly a year I was convinced there was something in the system, sent for more books and medicines and was soundly converted to Homœopathy. This I afterward ac-

knowledged to Dr. Walker; and said that it was in opposing him I became converted (not the first instance of the kind).

Twenty years of my homœopathic experience was in your neighboring city of Adrian, in which I located as a Homœopath in October, 1849. During the first ten years of my practice in Adrian, my business was very large and my practice very successful. At first I had ten old school competitors, but after some four years only five remained, as I had taken their best families. [This is verified by a letter in Dr. Kirby's *American Journal of Homœopathy*, dated March, 1854. H. C. A.] When I first went to Adrian I was associated with Dr. Lewis Dodge, who subsequently removed to Cleveland, being appointed Professor in the Homœopathic College established there about that time.

I never knew Dr. Blackwood, but often heard Rev. J. D. Perry speak of him. I was well acquainted with Rollin R. Gregg. His father's family lived in Adrian and I was their physician for many years. I always thought Rollin given to theoretical speculations; but he has proved to be a very skillful practitioner. I knew Dr. E. M. Hale and was occasionally called in consultation with him when he first commenced practice at Jonesville. Was well acquainted with Dr. Bissel, of Toledo, with whom I frequently consulted, also Dr. Powers, of Coldwater. After I left Brooklyn Dr. L. M. Jones occupied that field, which I believe he still cultivates. The above were among the Pioneers of Homœopathy in Michigan, and those who still survive can point with pride to its present prosperous condition—its "chair" in the University for which they strove for years being now an accomplished fact, with its ringing watchword, "Higher Medical Education for men and women." "Would that I were a boy again," instead of a Septegenarian, that I might avail myself of its advantages. My brother now practicing at Saginaw, studied with me and graduated at the University before the "Chair" was established, practiced with an old school physician a year or

two, then entered the army and served in the field hospital during the Peninsular campaign. He was then detailed for service in the Annapolis General Hospital where he served until the end of the war, when he settled at South Saginaw and began the practice of Homœopathy as I had taught him, preferring it over all his allopathic teaching in the University and his experience in the field or hospital.

I removed in 1869 to Virginia City, Nevada, where I practiced eight years, and seven years ago I came to this state. My present field of practice contains but a few hundred inhabitants, mostly Railroad people, as this is the junction of the Central and Southern Pacific Roads. Good farming country all about, good roads at all times of the year, no other physician nearer than Stockton, ten miles, and only eighty miles from San Francisco. We get a pleasant breeze from the bay every day which modifies the summer heat, so that if the temperature be one hundred it is not so oppressive as eighty used to be in the East. Chief complaints are catarrhal, gastric and bilious fevers, an occasional typho-malarial, rheumatic troubles, plenty of obstetric cases, railroad accidents, &c. &c.

I occasionally indulge a rhyming propensity with which I have long been afflicted, and for which I have no other remedy than to "let it rhyme." At the risk of over-loading you with rubbish I enclose "Why I became a Doctor." It is not to be compared with Dr. Helmuth's, "How I became a Surgeon," for I think his is genuine poetry, while mine is mere doggerel. I have enough for quite a large volume of "Scratches" of a doctor. This shows in a simple way how the impressions of youth will influence after life, illustrating too, somewhat the law of Similia, for my youthful mania to be a doctor has been cured by a dose of doctor.

WHY I BECAME A DOCTOR.

Long years ago while I was yet a boy,
My father used old Dr. Beers t' employ;
I well remember his spare, wrinkled face,

His horse, "Old Captain," with his steady pace,
The only doctor in that region found,
His ride extended far and near around.
He owned some farms, well cleared, well stocked and tilled,
Fine dwelling house, and many barns well filled;
He built a meeting house, and preached therein,
And of a Sunday talked of Death and Sin,
In figurative Swedenborgian style,
The doctrine he believed and taught meanwhile.
His the first preaching that I ever heard
And catechism to explain the "word."
But catechism, preaching or "New Church"
Excited nor impressed my mind so much
As when he came to see my mother ill.
Examine tongue and pulse and then with skill,
Most marvellous with herb or simple pill,
Relieve her suffering, and restore her health,
To me more wonderful than all his wealth.
Though but a lad, ambition was my theme,
To be a doctor, this was all my scheme,
To feel the pulse, look at the tongue and cure
Like Dr. Beers; this would be glory sure.
So after this till I was twenty one,
This keen desire was constant as the sun.
My father could not help me to the goal,
So helped myself by teaching district school.
No easy task to study morn and night,
And daily teach the "young idea" aright,
To "board around" as was the custom then,
And try to please the women, girls and men;
In winter freeze, in summer roast alive,
The school house mostly like a Chinese hive.
But nothing daunted, I was firmly bound
To be a doctor, spite of trials found;
And persevering industry at last
Prevailed o'er all the hardships of the past,
Secured my "Sheepskin" eighteen thirty-nine,
Rejoicing that at last success was mine.
Now, though I've "practiced" over forty years,
I still revere the name of Dr. Beers.
And though I've never realized his wealth,
I've children, grand children and health,

Domestic peace, a cheerful, loving wife,
Past forty-five our years of married life;
And, though I've never reached the heights of fame,
Or with high titles glorified my name,
Yet I've a consciousness of doing good,
To others as I'd wish to me they would.
Now as I've given my history mundane,
Why I became a doctor t'will explain,

Med.Adv.V.15.P 201.

SURGERY.

HEPATOTOMY.

PHIL PORTER, M. D., Detroit.

Four years ago I was consulted by a woman who stated she had a tumor, pronounced by her attending physician—an allopath—ovarian, and she desired an examination and opinion from me.

She presented the appearance of a person suffering from some hepatic complication, and on further examination I found a well defined line of dullness from the hepatic region to the margin of the growth, which extended to the pelvis.

I prescribed such remedies as I thought indicated, at the time, and finally, a year later, I turned her over to another practitioner who kept up the therapeutical treatment until I was called. In the meantime the patient's health had gradually, but surely, been breaking down, and she suffered from many obscure symptoms, which I could not account for. It was with difficulty that she walked any distance. Micturition was frequent, and at times, painful. During July she had a severe inflammatory attack, due to a kick in the abdomen, and she was constantly suffering from "bilious attacks" and indigestion. No relief came from remedies, and she became anxious to have the growth removed.

Believing that in all diseased conditions of the abdo-

KNAPP, JAMES CHESTER

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. KNAPP, DEC. 11, 1909.

Superintendent of Hygienic Institute Had Been Sufferer From Bright's Disease for Some Time, However.

Dr. James C. Knapp, 56 years of age, superintendent of the Hygienic Institute, died at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the institution. The cause of death was Bright's disease, from which the deceased had suffered since March 9, 1908. For a year after the acute attack of the disease, Dr. Knapp was unable to take active charge of the institution. Gradually since last spring he had resumed his former work at the head of the sanitarium. During the last few months he had been doing his full quota of work, until he contracted a cold about Thanksgiving time. This, however, did not prevent him from being out of doors each day. On Saturday afternoon he felt as well as usual and went for a drive along the Lake Road as far as Billsboro. Upon returning he went to his private rooms, which were on the second floor of the building. He sat down to read the morning paper. His wife had occasion to leave the room for a moment, and upon her return she found that he was dead. The physicians state that this is the way that death frequently comes from Bright's disease.

Dr. Knapp was born at Drennon Springs, Ky., on November 25, 1853. His father, James Christi Knapp, a Presbyterian minister, died early in life, leaving a small legacy of $500 to his only son, which he decided to expend upon his education. As this sum was insufficient he borrowed from his grandfather and when he was graduated from medical college he owed $1,200. The first money that he earned through his profession he used in paying back this borrowed money.

After receiving his preparatory education at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, he entered Syracuse University, from which institution he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. Upon leaving the university he decided to study medicine and came to Geneva, where he commenced his studies under the late Dr. A. B. Smith, the founder of the Hygienic Institute. He continued his studies for five years. Two winters of this time was spent by him at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and one at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in New York. The time between his medical courses was spent at the Hygienic Institute with Dr. Smith. In the spring of 1884, having completed his three years' training, he was graduated from New York Homeopathic Medical College. He then returned to Geneva and became an assistant to Dr. Smith. In 1887 he married Miss Alice S. Reynolds, Dr. Smith's niece and foster daughter.

When Dr. Smith died in 1894 Dr. Knapp became the superintendent of the institution. Owing to the fact that Dr. Knapp combined in an unusual degree the qualities of a physician and a business man, the Hygienic Institute has grown and prospered under his administration. As a physician he was especially strong in the treatment of the chronic ills, nervous troubles and the diseases of the digestive tract. He had the opportunity to draw freely from the long and varied experience of the late Dr. Smith, to which he added a thorough modern training. This enabled him to bring to his patients the best in the healing art unhampered by any passing fad.

His skill and judgment as a business man are evidenced in the good financial condition of the institution and by the fact that he added a home atmosphere to his institution which made it an attractive place for those who came under his care.

Outside of the Hygienic Institute his principal interests were in the First Methodist Church, where he was a regular attendant and a member of the Board of Trustees for many years. He also had been a member of Ark Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1889.

He is survived only by his widow and one daughter, Miss Alice Louise Knapp, who is a student in Syracuse University at the present time.

The funeral took place in the parlors of the Hygienic Institute on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Philip H. Riegel, pastor of the First Methodist Church, officiated. Burial was made in Glenwood Cemetery. Chironian Feb 1910

JAMES CHESTER KNAPP, Geneva, New York, born Union Springs, N. Y., November 25, 1853; literary education, Brockport Normal School and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; student Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; since graduation has been connected with Geneva Hygienic Institute.

KNAPP, THEODORE P

Hom Rec Theodore
Dec 1912 ####

Knapp.

Thomas P. Knapp departed this life on September 25, at his home in Union, N. Y. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Class of 1854, and had been in the continued practice of his profession for fifty-three years, or until within a week of his death—a good, old homœopathic doctor.

KNAPP, THEODORE P

Name in full

Theodore P. Knapp

P. O. Address in full

Union Grove Co. Pa.

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

Hom. Med. College of Pennsylvania
Located at Philadelphia

KNEASS, NICHOLAS WILLIAM

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON KNEASS, M.D.,

Of Baltimore, Md., was elected a member of the Institute at its session in Philadelphia in 1871, hence becoming a senior in 1896. He was the son of Horn R. and Sallie Emerson Williamson Kneass, and was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1840. He attended school at Lawrenceville, N. J., and, returning to Philadelphia, began the study of medicine with our late associate, Dr. Walter Williamson. He matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, session of 1860-1, at the close of which he entered the army as Lieutenant of Cavalry, was later promoted to the Captaincy, resigned from the service near the end of the war, went to California, where he remained a few years; then returned to Philadelphia, and, resuming the study of medicine, attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1868. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, session of 1869-70. After practising a short time in Philadelphia, he removed to Baltimore to take the practice of Dr. Charles Heerman, who had taken up his residence in Paris to become the physician of Napoleon III. A short time after settling in Baltimore an old-school patient, suffering from what was pronounced an incurable disease, came under his care, on whom he performed amputation of the thigh. The operation proved successful, and, the patient being a prominent man, it was followed by a number of important and successful operations, thus disproving the statement of the dominant school practitioners, that there were no surgeons in the homœopathic ranks. Dr. Kneass was Professor of Gynecology in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College. He married Miss Laura Punderson, of Baltimore, April 7, 1874, who, with three children, survives him. He died November 26, 1896.

aIH. 1898

Nov 14 1898

Henry M. Smith M.D

NOV 18 1898

Dear Doctor

Your letter of the 14th Inst to hand. The father of Dr Nicholas W Kneass was Horn R. Kneass. My brother married Miss Laura Punderson April 7 1874 She still survives him. He left three children.

Sincerely

Robert K Kneass

NICHOLAS W KNEASS,

Was born in Sept.21 1840. Attended school at Lawrenceville, N.J. returned to Philadelphia; began the study of med., attended lectures at the Hom. Coll.; after attending one course entered the army as Lieutenant of cavalry, near the close of the war resignedas Capt.; went to California a few years returning to Phildgraduated at Hahn Med. Coll. Studied with Walter Williamson. Took Dr. Hermann's practice at Baltimore (Dr.R.K.Kneass' letter June,21'97$)

(From Balt.Sun,Nov.,27'96) Died Nov.26,'96; joined the 8th Penn. Cav. becoming Capt.;took part in 22 battles; Resigned toward close of war; Son of Horn R. Kneass a lawyer of Philadelphia; Soon after graduating went to Baltimore ; married Miss Laura Punderson of Baltimore; member of faculty of South.Hom.Med Coll.(hunt up further record)

Name in full Nicholas W. Kneass.

P. O. Address in full Philadelphia Penn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Hahnemann

Kneass

DR. ROBERT K. KNEASS,
~~220 N. GILMOR STREET.~~
1001 N Lanvale St

BALTIMORE, July 13 1897

JUL 20 1897

Henry M Smith M.D.

Dear Doctor:

In reply to your note of the 6th inst would say, that my late brother's name was Nicholas Williamson Kneass. He was born in Philada. Penna. His mother's name was Sallie Emerson Williamson, daughter of the late Hon Nicholas G. Williamson who was for years Mayor of the city of Wilmington, State of Delaware

Fraternally
Robert K Kneass

DR. ROBERT K. KNEASS,
~~[illegible] N. CHARLES STREET.~~
1001 W Lanvale St,

BALTIMORE, June 14th 18 97

JUN 21 1897

Henry M. Smith M.D
Dear Doctor=

Your letter of
the 9th inst to hand. In reply
would say that my brother
the late Dr Nicholas W. Kneass. He
was born Sept 21st 1840 attended being
School at Lawrenceville N.J. After short
leaving that place he returned
to his home in Philada. and
commenced the study of medicine,
attending lectures at the Hahnemann
Medical College. After attending
one course the war broke out,
He entered the Union Army
as Lieutenant of Cavalry, near
the close of the war, he re-
signed, leaving the service. This
was a source of much mortification

DR.

DR. ROBERT K. KNEASS,
220 N. GILMOR STREET.

BALTIMORE, ... 18.....

as Captain. he then went to California remaining there for a few years. he finally returned to his former home and resumed the study of medicine and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical college of Philada. the late D Walter Williamson being his preceptor. Practicing a short time in Philada he was called to Balt. to succeed D Herman who had gone to Paris.
For sometime before the arrival of my brother in Balt it was the stark of the dominant school that we had no surgeons in our ranks and when capital operations were required we were obliged to call upon them. This was a source of much mortification

DR. ROBERT K. KNEASS,
~~190 N. GILMOR STREET~~.

BALTIMORE,.....18.....

to the followers of our school and was an argument frequently used against us. After my brother had practiced a short time in Balt. a patient from the opposite school came under his care. the patient was suffering from an incurable disease, which necessitated an amputation. which was at the thigh and was eminently successful. The patient being prominent and well known. The case was the talk of the town for sometime. a number of important and successful surgical operations followed this. which had a very salutary effect and was the means of effectually silencing the enemies guns. I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy. of the Balt. Sun. you

.....18.....

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DR. ROB
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DR. ROBERT K. KNEASS,
~~220 N. GILMOR STREET.~~

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BALTIMORE, ... 18.....

will find in its columns matter connected with my brother's life which may be interesting to you.

Thanking you for the interest you are taking in my brother's behalf—

I am fraternally
Yours—
Robert K Kneass

P.S. If you could kindly return the Newspaper after having extracted what you desire. I would be greatly obliged—

KNERR, BAYARD

HER MUSICAL CAREER CAUSES DIVORCE SUIT

Discord Created by Love for Opera and Its Devotees, Says Doctor.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE

MRS. MARGARET ROSS KNERR

She is the wife of Dr. Bayard Knerr, a well-known tennis player, yachtsman and automobilist, who asks a divorce because he says she has grown more fond of music than of him.

Because his pretty young wife took more interest in the world of music, its people, and the career it offered her as a singer, than she did in her husband, Dr. Bayard Knerr, of 1137 Spruce street, a physician, has asked a divorce from Margaret Ross Knerr, whom he married six years ago under romantic circumstances.

In the papers filed last week is told another story of the old clash between the practical and the artistic temperaments—of a wife who dreamed of the triumphs of the opera and absorbed herself in her music while the husband thought of his profession.

Trouble began two years ago, but an open breach was avoided until last fall when the wife left her home for a six months' tour as a concert singer, during which her fine contralto voice brought her much success.

On this desertion of his hearth and home, as well as on charges of general incompatibility, the physician found his plea for separation. Pending the trial of the case Mrs. Knerr, who is a member of a well-known Canadian family, will return to her home in Montreal.

It was there in 1901 that Dr. Knerr first met the woman who became his wife. She had just completed a course of study under Philip Dalmas, of the Paris Conservatory of Music. The following year she came to Philadelphia to continue her musical work.

She aided the physician in a case by singing to one of his patients, and though not a professional nurse, helped him materially in a difficult cure. They were married soon after.

Dr. Knerr is the son of Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, of Primos, Delaware county. He comes of a long line of well-known physicians.

Upon placing his suit for divorce in the hands of a lawyer he left for Atlantic City for a few weeks.

ago.

Married less than four years ago, Mrs. Ethel Bransome Kneer obtained a divorce yesterday from Dr. Bayard Kneer, a physician. Doctor Kneer obtained a divorce in 1909 from his first wife, who was Miss Margaret Ross, a Canadian singer.

1917

29 1909 Mar 29 1909

WIFE WANTED MUSIC; DOCTOR GETS DIVORCE

Dr. Bayard Knerr Gives Up Struggle to Win Her Love and Court Acts.

THEY MET IN CANADA

Husband, Who Brought $50,000 Alienation Suit, Now Asks Separation Document.

Defeated by the allurements of music to win his wife's love, Dr. Bayard Knerr, who sued his pretty young wife, Margaret Ross Knerr, for divorce a year ago, has been granted a decree within the last few days.

Thus ends a romance which began most happily in the forests of Canada, and which resulted in the marriage of the pair more than six years ago.

Mrs. Knerr was Miss Margaret S. Ross, of Woodstock, Canada. She met the young Philadelphia physician while the latter was on a camping trip in Canada. Later she came to this city, and the acquaintance was renewed.

The pair lived happily together until 1906, but about that time the love of the young wife for music began to assert itself. Possessor of a fine contralto voice, she wished to sing.

In the fall of 1907 she left her home for a six months' concert tour. A short time afterward the suit for divorce was brought. Dr. Knerr is a son of Dr. Calvin Knerr, of Primos, Delaware county, and comes of a long line of physicians.

CALVIN B. KNERR, M. D.

Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, son-in-law of Dr. Constantine Hering, was born on Pennsylvania soil, December 27th, 1847, in the village of Claussville, in the county of Lehigh. His great grandfather, who came from Germany about the year 1847, settled upon a tract of land named Pleasant View, in the foot-hills of the Blue Mountains, not far from the valley of the Lehigh. Successive generations of the family have lived upon this ground for a hundred and fifty years, and the parents of Dr. Knerr still reside there in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age. On his grandmother's side Dr. Knerr is a descendant of the Helfrichs, of ancient Burgundian stock, whose genealogy is traced to the middle of the fifth century. The Rev. John Helfrich, who was a descendant of this line, was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in this country, he being made acquainted with the principles, by Dr. Wesselhoeft, as early as 1830. A few years later, he, with Wesselhoeft, Detwiler, Romig and others, founded the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, at Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh, with Dr. Hering as president and principal instructor.

Helfrich, the great uncle of Dr. Knerr, was indefatigable in introducing the principles of Hahnemann to his friends and parishioners, whom he treated in sickness according to the true Hahnemannian way. He likewise made valuable provings of remedies, and through his services to homœopathy, his agreeable personality, and his love for all things German, there was formed a deep and lasting friendship between him and Dr. Hering. The latter had the satisfaction of seeing no less than seven of Helfrich's descendants, including the sub-

ject of this sketch, join the ranks of homœopathy. When, therefore, Dr. Knerr came to Philadelphia to attend medical college, he was received with open arms by Hering, and welcomed in his heart and home as "a descendant of his dear old friend."

After graduating from the Hahnemann College in 1869, Dr. Knerr became associated with Dr. Hering, whom he assisted in his practice and literary labors for nearly twelve years. A year and three months of this period were spent abroad in study and travel. He visited the University of Berlin, where he took a course of lectures on physiology under Du Bois Reymond, and one on physics by Helmholtz. He afterwards visited Vienna, and spent seven months in taking a special course in the hospitals, devoted to diseases of the heart and respiratory organs, under Schroeder and Stoerck.

After traveling on the continent for some time, during which he visited Drs. Aegidi, Hartlaub and Ruckert, celebrities and veterans in homœopathy, also the birthplace of Hahnemann, where he interviewed Madame Moosdorf, the daughter of Hahnemann (an account of this visit is published in the *Homœopathic Physician*, 1897), he settled in Edinboro for a period of three months to finish a course of reading, after which he returned home, and later, in 1874, was married to Melitta, second daughter of Dr. Hering.

Dr. Knerr is the author of several papers, among which may be mentioned a Monograph on Sunstroke, published by Duncan Bros., Chicago. In 1881 he assisted in editing the *Hering Memorial*, a volume of 364 pages, containing biographical notes, addresses, eulogies, etc., pertaining to the life of Hering. He wrote for this volume the sketch "Literary Life of Dr. Hering," in which are reviewed, in chronological order, the greater and lesser writings of Hering, covering a period of over fifty years.

After Dr. Hering's death Dr. Knerr, who, in association with Drs. Raue and Mohr, was appointed literary executor, devoted much time to the completion of "Hering's Guiding Symptoms." He took up the work where the master's hand had left it, near the beginning of the third volume, in 1880, and assisted by Drs. Raue and Mohr, the tenth and final volume was completed in 1891.

Soon after he commenced what must be considered his life work, so stupendous was the task before him, the compilation of a repertory to the ten volumes of "Guiding Symptoms." In this work, comprising twelve hundred and thirty-two pages of closely printed matter, arranged in double columns, the whole in forty-eight chapters, representing the anatomical division of the body, its vital organs, integument and tissues, with its innumerable symptoms and their conditions, and times of amelioration and aggravation, together with thousands of cross-references pointing to related symptoms, diseases and modalities, degree marks of relative value affixed to the names of remedies, the whole in strictly alphabetical grouping to the smallest subdivision, Dr. Knerr has given to the profession a token of his diligence, faithfulness and patience, a labor of love, a contribution to homœopathic literature, for which the profession has accorded him the warmest praise and appreciation.

Hahn. Institute. May '97

Dear Dodd Bradford

I am glad you are feeling
first-rate — Keep it up old
man — No time for sick-
ness for you or me.
Hew Year, new energy &c.
Will you lot of Power, as
the Irishman says?
Yours very Cordially,

Calvin B. Knerr.

1/3/97

N. E. COR. SPRUCE AND 12TH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 1894

Dear Dr Bradford

The Clinical Society
consisting of circa nine of
us "medical nurses" will
meet, (in their customary
dispersed social way) at my
house next Wednesday
evening 8.30. Will
you not join us & thus
evening? You will be
among friends and
warmly welcome.

Fraternally Yours
C B. Shurr.

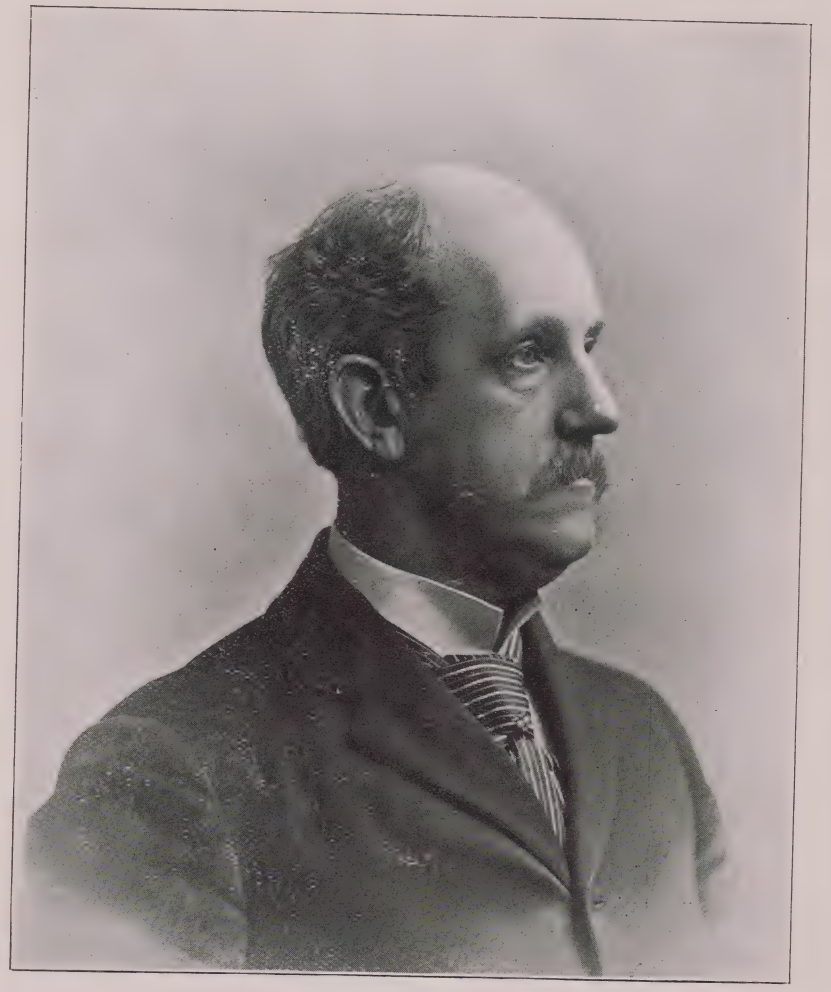
1831 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, 10/14 1899

Dear Bradford:—

Can you tell me where
was published Dr Henry's
account of Frenchmen's
Prowess?—
Was it in British Journal
Vol IX p 681 ?—
Can you convey to me
in my new den — called
"The Crow's Nest"?—

Always faithfully
Yours
Keen—



CALVIN B. KNERR, M. D.

N. E. COR. SPRUCE AND 12TH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, 2/25 1896

Edward Bradford Esq

On Dec 31. " You wrote me a very flattering letter upon my Repertory a copy of which had been sent you by Wm. Davis & Co.

I thank you heartily for your kind words which I appreciate particularly since they were among the very first received & now ask will you object if Davis states

to make use of them
in advancing the sale
of the book.—
Don't trouble to write
more than a word on
a Card—

Sam. Are lovely.

Your friends

A B. Kneass

Philadelphia, October 21, 1901

As a precautionary measure against Smallpox, now prevalent in epidemic form, **DR. KNERR** recommends to all, children and adults, who would escape the rather severe and painful process of ordinary vaccination, which, to say the least, is inconvenient and sometimes dangerous, the more safe, pleasant and equally reliable method of taking internally a preparation of **PURE VACCINE VIRUS**, carefully made and selected for this purpose. The prophylactic is obtainable at the price of the usual vaccination fee with directions for use by mail, or during Office Hours, 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 5 to 6.30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL BUILDING,
1831 Chestnut Street.
Rooms 808-810.

1831 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, 3/19 1907

Dear Dr.

Will you please
get me a pamphlet
issued by Dr Herring about
1867, under the title
"Heaven for Homoeopathy"
do you know it — the
thing from Acta Sanctorum —
I have a Catholic friend
an old lover. Phys. who wants
a copy badly — I have
myself but a duplicate in the
library —

Sincerely yours
C. B. Knerr

N. E. COR. SPRUCE AND 12TH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, 4/15 1894

Dear Dr Bradford

I have found (my notes of Costa, quite voluminous, a dozen pages solid, and in German. Must there be time? for how much would you have use? — and how soon must you have them? Would it be better to get the Hem. Physician to print the article under his title

"A Visit to Hahnemann's
Daughter"?

The rather curious
remarks upon Madame
Hahnemann open or
confirm a Chapter in
history not complimen-
tary to that individual
when Herring read
it as "Dragon."
and it is so styled in
the annunciation by
Madame Noverraz—
Shall you like to stop in
at my office 9 to 1. 5 to 7
and examine the notes?—
Anything to please Yours

Yours faithfully
C. B. Knerr

KNICKERBOCKER, SIMEON C

Name in full

Simeon C. Knickerbocker M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Watertown Jeff. Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homeopathic College O.

Name, S. C. Knickerbocker M.D.

Address, Watertown

Jeff Co N.Y.

Med Visitor July 1886

Biographical Sketches of Deceased Physicians.

BY D. A. COLTON, M. D., CHICAGO.

DR. ERNST KNIEPKE.

Dr. Ernst Kniepke died August 3, 1876, of hydatids of the liver. He was sick about eight months. He graduated at Rostock, in the Province of Mechlenburg Schwerin in Germany, about the year 1858. He was for nearly two years in the institution of the noted Dr. Lutze, located in Koeten near Berlin. He came to America in the year 1862 and located permanently in Chicago in 1864. He had previously been at La Crosse, Wis., and for a while with Dr. Küchler, in Springfield, Ills. Dr. K. had been married twice. In his first marriage he had no issue. In his second he was wedded to an estimable woman by whom he had three children. The widow and one child—a promising daughter—are now living. Dr. Kniepke was a man of fine qualities of head and heart. He was conscientious in his practice, and each patient was sure to receive the best services he could render. And as to his mental efforts he was what we call "a born student," consequently he brought rare qualities of thought to bear upon each case. The success which attended him in his profession was at least circumstantial proof of this. He, like some others from the continent of Europe, was opposed to vaccination, and this at times rendered him liable to censure from the authorities. But Dr. K. has left a fine record behind him. A man can have no better than he. He did nothing to be seen or to be notorious, but quietly did his duty.

KNIGHT, E. B.

Dr. E. B. Knight, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868, studied medicine with Dr. William von Gottschalk of Providence, and is now in good practice. He is Assistant Physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

(W. Conv.)

KNIGHT, EDWIN A

My full name is Edwin A. Knight
I graduated at University Medical College, in the year 1866
My present address is Lebanon county of Grafton
State of New Hampshire where I have resided since Aug '67
Previous to that time I practised in Boston Mass
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1866 at Boston.

KNIGHT, E. C.

Was practising at Slatersville, R. I. in 1852, but removed to Waterbury, Conn. (W.Conv.)

DR. E. C. KNIGHT, formerly of Waterbury, but this last year a resident of Woodbury, Conn., died suddenly on Wednesday, March 21, of paralysis, and was buried at Riverside, Waterbury, Friday, March 23. He had been suffering from kidney-trouble for more than a year. There had been of late a marked improvement in his condition. On Jan. 10, 1854, Dr. Knight became a member of the old Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, and two years later joined the State Society, then in the first year of its existence.

N.E.Med Gaz.V.23.p240

ELAM C. KNIGHT, M.D.,

WOODBURY, CONN.

Dr. E. C. Knight, a highly esteemed physician and member of this Institute since 1867, died suddenly of paralysis, March 21st, 1888, at Woodbury, Conn. He formerly practiced in Waterbury, in the same State, but for a year or more previous to his death had resided in Woodbury. He had suffered for some time with an affection of the kidneys, and, it is understood, had to a large extent retired from active practice. For a few months before the fatal attack there appeared to be a marked improvement in his condition.

He was a member of the old Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity in 1854, which preceded the State Society. He was a practitioner of age and experience, deserving of a more extended record, the materials for which, however, though hoped for, have not been furnished.

A. I. H. 1888

My full name is Elam Clark Knight
I graduated at Berkshire Medical College, in the year 1845
My present address is Waterbury county of New Haven
State of Connecticut where I have resided since June 1st 1860
Previous to that time I practised in Middleborough Mass. & two years in Dairy Ill.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1852 at Slatersville R.I.

Committee of Arrangements of A. I. H.

Gentlemen,

I acknowledge receipt of Circular and expect to attend the meeting of the Institute the coming session and hope to become member of the same. I am very lame from the accident which happened to me a year and a half ago, therefore should like to be near the place of meeting. Perhaps a room at the Everett House would be as well as I could do. — I should like also to avoid as many flights of stairs as possible.

Very Respectfully yours
Edam C. Knight M.D.

Waterbury Ct. May 27th 1867.

180

Waterbury Feb. 25 – 1870

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir,

I have received the following information since I wrote you. E. C. Lucas is finally located in Thompsonville.

N. W. Holcomb's P.O. address is Farmers Village, instead of North Canton, although I believe it is all the same.

Respectfully Yours

E. C. Knight

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Waterbury C

1870

Waterbury Ct. Feb. 5–1870

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir

Yours of the
30th duly received, In regard to your in-
quiries for facts, from which to compile
a history of Hom. in Connecticut, I have
to say that, I have no facts at my com-
-mand that would do you.
Dr. Eliel T. Foote, has given some atten-
tion to the matter and can probably
give you more information than
any other one. Next to him I would
refer to Dr Chas H. Skiff, both of
New Haven.
I will send you the only copy I have
of an address by Dr. Foote, which con-
tains some of the information you
ask for and all I can give just now.
I can correct for you the list of Physicians
and give the names of those who belong
to our state Society.

having an Obstetric case to
attend to — have not time to
write more now, but can send
you a short personal Sketch of my
Connection with Homoeopathy in
a few days.

Yours truly
E. C. Kingsley

15-1870

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FEB 15 1870

Waterbury Feb. 15-1870

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir,

I promised the other day to send you a sketch of my personal connection with the Homoepathic School. After all, on reflection, I don't think I have much worth saying. My attention was called to homoepathic practice during the last year of my medical studies by being in contact with two homoepathic Students in the same class with myself. But I gave no serious attention to the subject till 1852.

About this time the Old School Medical Journals were constantly ridiculing the new System of practice. I thought to myself if there was no better arguments against homoepathy that mear ridicule, (and silly at that) that there must be something in it. and I would examine for myself.

Accordingly I applied to Dr. Amory Gale, then of Woonsocket R.I. and asked his advice and assistance, which he readily did, by lending me books and otherwise. After about a year's study and experimental practice, I removed to Middleborough Mass. early in 1853. There I was the first one to locate and successfully introduce homoeopathy. Then I formed a few families who had been treated homoeopathically by Dr. J.T. Harris of East Bridgewater and Dr. Barrows of Taunton. - They formed a nucleus around which I soon built up a good practice.

In 1857, having a little more of the "Western Fever" than was for my good, I moved to Racine Wis. But not finding everything to my satisfaction returned again to New England after about two years & a half.

In 1860, Dr. W.W. Bodman left Waterbury for New Haven, and

The June following I took his place here where I still remain.
I was done here till after the severe injuries I received in Nov 1865.
In 1867 Dr. Tripp came here and remained a little less than a year.
He was followed by Dr. H. R. Brown, who remained something over two years when he left. At the present time, homoeopathy is represented here by myself and Dr. Charles Redman.
I am sorry to say I have done nothing in the profession worthy of note. I have simply attended faithfully to the routine of my business. In addition to that I did considerable work as Secretary of the Connecticut Hom. Med. Society, in securing its incorporation, and have acted in that capacity most of the time since.
If there is anything in the above

sketch of my career that wo
aid you, at your servic

Yours Truly,

E. C. Knight

GEORGE R. KNIGHT, M.D., OF COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Dr. Knight was born near Somerton, Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, July 22d, 1848. He received a liberal academic education, which he completed at Millersville Normal School, Pa. For a few years after the completion of his education, he was engaged in teaching, but, having chosen medicine as his profession, he pursued the regular course of study, under the direction of Dr. John K. Reading, of Somerton, and entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with honor in 1873. He immediately located at Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa. His advent to that place was the signal that aroused marked opposition from the enemies of homœopathy; but by affable and gentlemanly demeanor and care in the study of his cases, with a thorough confidence in the potency of the treatment under the law of *similia similibus curantur*, he inspired confidence in those who sought his professional services. It was not long before the manifest superiority of the "new school" treatment started homœopathy upon a successful course in Collegeville, and a brilliant future was opening before the young physician, when failing health called him to a halt. The exposures and labors of an increasing practice soon told upon his frail constitution, and in the spring of 1877 he was obliged to relinquish his practice and return to the home of his childhood, doomed by pulmonary consumption to an early grave. There, under the medical care of his former preceptor and friend, Dr. Reading, and amid the unremitting attentions of loving friends, he passed serenely to the better life, July 20, 1877, aged 29 years. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1875.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881

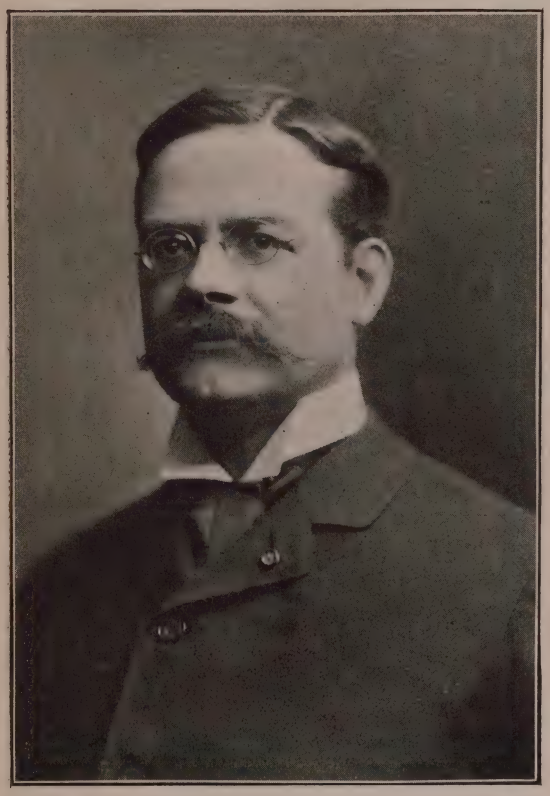
KNIGHT, GEORGE R

In Collegeville Dr. George R. Knight located in 1873, where, he says, "Homœopathy started on a successful career the next day after my arrival, and, notwithstanding the surrounding cloudy atmosphere of allopathy, it now appears as a bright star of the first magnitude." Dr. Knight graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, having Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton, for preceptor. In his treatment he endeavors to carry out the doctrines of the great Hahnemann. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has written articles published in the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica.*

KNIGHT, ~~S. H~~ STEPHEN HERRICK

STEPHEN HERRICK KNIGHT, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 21, 1862, son of Edward Hale and Mary Meek (Russell) Knight. He is a graduate of the high school at Salem, Massachusetts, of the class of 1879, and of Harvard University, B. A., 1883. Detroit College conferred on him the M. A. degree in 1895. He attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College from 1883 until 1886, thus gaining his professional degree, and also matriculated in Bellevue Hospital College in New York, completing two years' work there, but because of his homœopathic antecedents, a diploma was denied him. He has done post-graduate work in New York, Chicago and Boston. He practiced in New York city until November, 1888, and since that time has engaged in general practice in Detroit, with surgery as his specialty. He filled an appointment in Hahnemann Hospital, New York, from April to November, 1886; was in Dr. William Tod Helmuth's Private Hospital, New York, from 1886 until the summer of 1888, and was first house surgeon of Grace Hospital, Detroit, serving until 1889. He is visiting surgeon and gynecologist to Grace Hospital; surgeon to Grace Hospital Dispensary; chief surgeon to the Detroit Homœopathic College Dispensary; professor of surgery and lecturer on electro-therapeutics in the Detroit Homœopathic College, and also is secretary and member of the board of trustees of that institution. He was formerly president of the staff of Grace Hospital and president of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society. He is vice-president and ex-secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of Michigan, and is editor-in-chief of the "Medical Counselor." He married Elizabeth Gifford, of Salem, Mass., October 16, 1890, and has two sons, Hale Gifford and Rufus Hayward Knight.

King Vol IV



STEPHEN H. KNIGHT, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery, Detroit Homeopathic College,
Editor of the "Medical Counselor,"
Detroit, Mich.

THE MEDICAL COUNSELOR
A monthly Medical Publication of 20 years standing.

* * *

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
The Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society.

* * *

S. H. KNIGHT, A. M., M. D., EDITOR.

The Medical Counselor.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:
18 WEST WILLIS AVE.

Detroit,

S. H. Knight

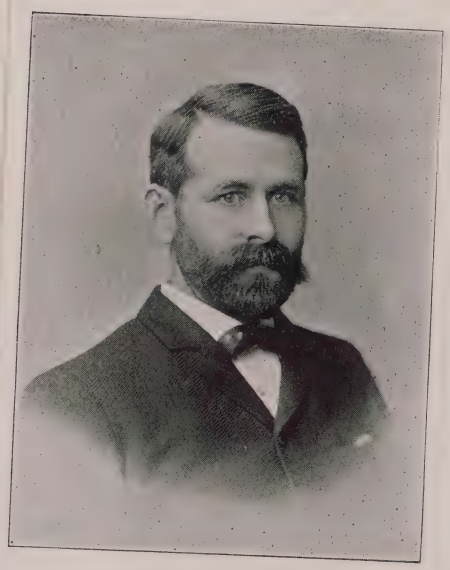
KNIGHT, WALTER BENNETT

WALTER BENNETT KNIGHT, Cincinnati, Ohio, born Janesville, Wis., February 3, 1867; literary education, Chickering Academy; graduated M. D. Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1888.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM

William Knight, M.D., of Marlboro', Mass., died of pneumonia, on Sunday, May 23d, 1869, aged fifty years. He had been in active practice twenty-five years, thirteen of which were devoted to homœopathy. A member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, he was an earnest believer in this system, commanded a large and very successful practice, and to the last day of his life protested against the allopathic use of drugs. A skilful and reliable surgeon, for the last ten years he performed most of the surgery in a community of 15,000 inhabitants. With hereditary tendencies to pulmonary disease, he frequently said, "I have lived longer than I had a right to expect," and at the commencement of his last sickness felt that it would prove fatal. His death will be a serious loss to the profession and the community in which he lived. N N E Med Gaz June 1869

KNOLL, WALTER F., M.D., was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, Aug. 24, 1851. He received a good elementary education in the common schools, and then received preparatory training at the Freeport Academy, the Illinois State Normal University, working on the farm and teaching school to support himself. His Normal course



DR. W. F. KNOLL.

was equivalent to those which carry with them the degree of A.M. He then entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1877, graduating two years afterward as valedictorian of his class. Two years later he went to New York, where he spent one year in the colleges and hospitals, giving special attention to physicial diagnosis, surgery, and diseases of women. Five years ago he went to Europe and devoted a school year to perfecting himself in surgery, and in the treatment of diseases of women, at Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. In 1891 he went abroad again, visiting the same centers of medical learning in order to learn what was new and practical. Dr. Knoll first came to Chicago to make it his home and his field of usefulness in June, 1882. He was then appointed to the chair of physiology and histology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, which chair he held for five years. He was then appointed to that of pathology and minor surgery. Three years ago he was promoted to the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the same college. In 1889 he was appointed surgeon to Cook County Hospital, a position he continues to fill. He has lectured the last two years to the Illinois Training School for nurses. Dr. Knoll is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and several state and local societes. His specialty is the practice of surgery and the treatment of diseases of women, both in and out of the city.

DR. WALTER F. KNOLL.

The sudden and untimely death of Dr. Walter F. Knoll will bring pain and regret to the hearts of the profession of which he was a member. It is not for us to question the wisdom of Divine Providence, nor can we with human vision penetrate the mystery or solve the problem of why one so useful, so skillful and so accustomed to bear the responsibilities and burdens not only of many friends but also of physicians' families should be cut off in the very prime of life and the fulness of his service.

Dr. Knoll died on the twenty-third of November at noon, after an illness of about three weeks, brought on by long-continued and arduous duties, from which he never shrank. Typhoid fever with the complication of hermorrhage and perforation wrought his end.

Dr. Knoll was in the best sense of the term a self-made man. By his own industry and frugality he pushed through the common and normal schools of his home and then through medical college. He was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, August 24, 1851, where he received his early education. He entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1877, from which he graduated with the highest honors of the class, being class valedictorian in 1879. He then went to New York, where he spent a year in hospital observation and study, returning to his old home to enter in practice. After three years of experience there and in Waterloo, Iowa, he came to Chicago, where he has practiced ever since.

As class valedictorian Dr. Knoll took such a broad view of the field of usefulness of the physician that a member of the faculty was led to say to him at the time, "Dr. Knoll, the faculty will need you some day." The time soon came, for in 1882 he was elected to the chair of physiology and histology, which he filled for five years. He was then selected as one of the professors of surgery and this chair he filled up to the time of his death. In 1888 he spent the year in Europe at the leading hospitals of Germany and Austria, returning well equipped in all that goes to make up the successful and enthusiastic surgeon. In 1889 he was appointed on the staff of Cook County Hospital, which position he also filled up to the date of his death.

Dr. Knoll was president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine for the current year, and was president of the Columbian Homeopathic Headquarters and Hospital last summer, following the late Dr. George A. Hall in the latter position. For the last three years

he has delivered lectures to the Illinois Training School for Nurses. He had also his own private surgical hospital with its full corps of nurses and attendants, to which he gave largely of his best thought and efforts.

Dr. Knoll had but few equals as an operator in our school. He was dextrous, bold, radical. His knowledge of the history and literature of surgery was most thorough. He was an enthusiastic teacher, an enthusiastic operator, an enthusiastic man. Dr. Knoll worked himself to death, his large and exacting practice, his college and hospital duties, with which he was in most thorough rapport, and his close attention to his library combining to wear his young life out at a time when he will be most missed, at a time when he can be least spared. He enjoyed the confidence of one of the largest and most select clienteles in Chicago, and his circle of acquaintances and warm friends was practically unlimited. The professsion all admired his many good qualities and his untiring zeal and devotion to his work, and as one man will mourn his untimely taking off.

The funeral services were held at his late residence, 720 Washington Boulevard, on the afternoon of Friday, November 24, and his remains were taken to Freeport, Illinois, for interment on Saturday morning following.

The death of Dr. Knoll brings a severe blow upon the college in which he was a professor and upon the profession of which he was an honored member. Men like Dr. Knoll are few, and it seems a hard dispensation of Providence that wrests him from family, home, profession and friends thus early in his useful career. Truly the ways of Providence are inscrutable

CURTIS M. BEEBE.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1893.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College held on Friday, the 24th inst., the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our College Faculty has again been touched by the ruthless hand of death, and Prof. W. F. Knoll, one of our most cherished associates has been taken from us; and,

WHEREAS, We desire affectionately to testify to his worth and to express our profound sorrow at our loss; and,

WHEREAS, Prof. Knoll was bound to us as a college by the double tie of Alumnus and Professor, therefore be it

Resolved: That as a medical student, an alumnus and a professsor he was in each relationship deserving of our highest honor and our fondest pride.

Resolved: That we especially feel our loss because he was eminently progressive in his studies, able and respected as a teacher, successful both in his Hospial and private practice, broad and liberal in his culture, warm hearted and trustful in his friendships and generous and open-handed in his dealings with the world.

Med Century Dec 1893

Resolved: That it is our firm belief that had he been permitted to live out the alloted space of life he would have stood high up among the list of great American surgeons.

Resolved: That his name shall be cherished by us so long as our college exists.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased, together with our sincere sympathy, and that copies be also sent to all the prominent medical journals of our school.

J. W. STREETER,
J. S. MITCHELL. } Committee.
R. N. TOOKER.

Med Cent'y Dec 1893

WALTER F. KNOLL, M. D.

Dr. Walter F. Knoll, of Chicago, is dead. His untimely demise occurred from typhoid fever Nov. 23d, 1893, at the age of 42 years.

He was born in Stephenson county, Illinois. His early life was spent in the rural districts of that locality where his early education was received. In 1877 he entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1879. He practiced for a short time in Waterloo, Iowa, after which he removed to Chicago. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Histology by his Alma-Mater, which position he occupied for five years; he was then elected to the chair of surgery, which he held to the time of his death.

Dr. Knoll was a man of rare attainments, a skillful surgeon, a successful practitioner of medicine and a conscientious elegant gentleman. During his life he occupied positions of high honor and enjoyed the confidence of a large clientele.

This large-hearted generous man gave his whole time and skill to the fulfillment of his ambitious desire to help the sick. His last illness was due to this long continued and arduous duty. The medical profession has lost one of its brightest lights, and we can but wonder to what end does Providence take from our midst such an associate.

JOHN F. BEAUMONT, M. D.

Minna Hom Mag Dec 1893

WALTER F. KNOLL, M.D.,

Was born in Stephenson county, Ill., August 24, 1851. His elementary education was in the public schools, and, after a preparatory training at the Freeport Academy, he attended the Illinois State Normal University. He supported himself while working on a farm and teaching school. In 1877 he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College, a student of Dr. R. F. Hayes. He graduated therefrom in 1879, and in 1881 spent a year in the hospitals in New York. In 1883 he spent a year studying at Vienna, Paris, and London, giving particular attention to surgery and gynæcology. He went over the same ground in 1891. He settled in Chicago in 1882, and the same year was appointed Professor of Physiology and Histology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, which position he held for five years, and afterwards was Professor of Minor Surgery, then Principles and Practice of Surgery for seven years, up to the time of his death. He was elected a member of the Institute, in 1889, at Minnetonka. His principal contribution to the TRANSACTIONS was a paper on "Pulmonary Surgery," at the World's Congress, in 1893. He died November 23, 1893.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. WALTER F. KNOLL.

When the telegram announcing the death of Dr. Walter F. Knoll was received my heart was indeed sad. For twenty years we had been intimate friends: schoolmates, classmates and boon companions, both at the Illinois State Normal University and the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. At the latter we were roommates and the ties of friendship then formed have increased with the years. Dr. Knoll, like most of the Normal students, came from the farm. He inherited a strong constitution, a clear brain and a generous nature. During all these years it has been a source of great satisfaction to me to watch the marvelous development of his powers. Possessed with a laudable ambition to succeed he ever strove to reach his ideal—and a noble ideal it was; he was determined to reach the highest possible point of excellence in his profession, and right royally did he succeed. At the time of his death he was without a doubt the peer of any man in America in the field of general surgery. No better evidence of his ability is needed than the special

consideration shown him by such world-renowned surgeons as Alberti, Bergmann and Esmarch of Germany, and Billroth of Vienna.

Just before starting on his second foreign trip he wrote to Billroth, giving the date of his intended visit. When he reached Vienna he found that Billroth had reserved for him the seat nearest the operating table. This honor at the hands of the most famous surgeon the world has ever produced is one of which any man might well feel proud, and goes to show how highly our friend was regarded by those competent to judge.

Dr. Knoll was, perhaps, not as elegant as some, but his thorough mastery of the subject in hand, whatever that might be, his enthusiasm and his irresistible logic carried conviction to his hearers. These facts account for his wonderful success as a teacher. He also wielded a facile and vigorous pen. Hundreds of the younger, yes and the older men, too, of the profession have been partakers of the fruits of his labors.

Whether in the laboratory of the chemist, of the histologist, of the biologist, of the physiologist, or of the pathologist, or whether in original research in the domain of surgery, he was always fully equipped for the work in hand—was ever ready to impart his knowledge to others. In trying to reach the highest summit he was always glad to carry others along with him. Many a man owes his success in life to Dr. Knoll. His private life was absolutely unassailable. His mind and heart were ever bent on making the world better and happier. Measured by the good work done, rather than by years, his labors have reached a fruition given to but few men to attain. Thousands, formerly afflicted, but now in the enjoyment of good health, live to testify to his skill and kindness of heart. It may, indeed, be truly said that he made the pains and burdens of humanity lighter; that "he hath fought a good fight and that henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of life."

C. B. KINYON, M.D.

Rock Island, Illinois.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions upon the death of Dr. Walter F. Knoll, were passed by the Homeopathic staff of Cook County Hospital:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the all-ruling Providence to remove by death our associate and colaborer of the surgical staff of Cook County Hospital, Walter F. Knoll, M,D., and,

Whereas, his services, covering a period of five years, in the capacity of attending surgeon, having been exceptionally able and efficient, therefore be it

Resolved, that we his colleagues of the Hospital staff, deploring our loss, desire hereby to recognize the deeper affliction of his surviving family in this event, to extend to the bereaved wife assurance of our tenderest sympathy, and to put on record for his children a testimony of truest appreciation and sincere regret.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the family of our lamented colleague and given to the medical press for publication.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.,
WM. G. WILLARD, M.D.,
Committee.

CHICAGO.

Med Century
Jan 1 94

DRS. HOBART AND KNOLL.—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, at Clinton, Iowa, January 4, 1894, C. B. Kinyon, M.D., in the chair, the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death of Drs. H. M. Hobart and W. F. Knoll, therefore be it

Resolved, That in their decease this Institute recognizes a great blow to our profession, both from their ability as practitioners and position as teachers of the principles and practices of Homeopathy and progressive medicine.

Resolved, That as being known to most of us personally we feel more keenly their loss, and would express to their families our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Institute, copies sent to the families and to the MEDICAL CENTURY.

J. C. BURBANK, M.D.,
A. W. BLUNT, M.D.,
Committee.

Clinton, Ia.

Med Cent'y Feb 1 1894

Professor Walter F. Knoll.

Dr. Walter F. Knoll's death occurred November 2d, at his residence, 720 Washington boulevard. Dr. Knoll had been sick three weeks with typhoid fever, and, although his death had not been anticipated, complications appeared the last few days which rapidly reduced his strength and hastened his death. Dr. Knoll was one of the foremost surgeons of the homœopathic profession and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was born August 24, 1851, in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he received his early education. In 1877 he entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1879. After spending a year in the hospitals of New York and three years of practice at his old home in Waterloo, Iowa, he located in Chicago. Dr. Knoll was elected in 1882 to the chair of physiology and histology in the Chicago Homœopathic College, which he filled for five years. He was then appointed professor of surgery and continued as such up to the present time. Since 1889 he had been attending surgeon to Cook county hospital and has, at different times, occupied positions of honor within the gift of the profession. His travels abroad and his studies in foreign hospitals well qualified him to take high rank in the profession. He was one of the organizers and president of the Columbian Homeopathic Hospital and Headquarters, and was at the time of death the president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, besides being a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and other local and state organizations. For the past three years he lectured at the Illinois Training School for Nurses. He was a member of the Illinois and Ashland Clubs. Dr. Knoll enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons, who will feel his loss most keenly. He was a large-hearted, generous man, loyal to his patients and zealous in the performance of his labors. His associates considered him a most skillful surgeon, conscientious and indefatigable. He gave of time and skill to his brother practitioners, and as consulting surgeon often assumed for them great responsibilities and carried critical cases to a successful termination. His last illness was induced by his long continued and arduous duties, from which he never shrank. The doctor's biography can be found in the Biographical Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, issued in 1893.

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KNOLL, WALTER F

DR. WALTER F. KNOLL.

When Dr. Walter F. Knoll laid down the burden of life there was lost to Homeopathy and the medical profession one of its really able and honorable members, a member whose place it will be more than usually difficult to fill, and when the announcement of his death shall come to the profession there will be many a pang of real regret experienced, many a sorrow felt in hearts not accustomed to take more than passing note of the loss of even the good men among us. For Dr. Knoll was more than an ordinary man. He was a genius. As a teacher of surgery he had few superiors. As an operator he was deft, skillful, bold. As a practitioner he was successful. As a man he was upright, honorable, noble. As a friend he was true as steel, and as a husband and parent he was truly lovable. He will be missed in every circle in which he moved and his memory will remain green in the hearts of his legion of friends for many a long year.

Dr. Knoll was best known as a surgeon and in this field he had won many bright laurels. His contribution to the World's Congress of last summer on lung surgery stamped him as one of the deep and original thinkers of the profession. In fact, all his writings bore evidence of deep research and marked originality. If he had lived there is no telling just how high on the ladder of fame he might have climbed.

But he is dead. It seems cruel to have to record it, but 'tis true. Struck down in the very prime of life his work was but half done. Homed as are few physicians in Chicago, beloved of the entire profession, a teacher whose earnestness and fidelity took deep hold on his classes, possessed of a clientele of which any physician might well feel proud, he is struck down and thousands of hearts are made to mourn.

When Walter Knoll died a good man was called home. Century Dec 1893

DR. WALTER F. KNOLL.

Died Nov. 23d, 1893.

Chicago, Oct 10 1893

dear Doctor Fisher

Your favor duly received
At your very urgent request
I shall write several articles
upon brain & thoracic Surgery
for the Century the Coming Winter
No one is more interested in
the progress of medicine in
Chicago than myself & if I
fail to accomplish all that
you may expect of me it will
be due to physical inability
& not to moral support.

Respt Walter F Kuall

HIS DEATH OUR LOSS.

KNOTT, HARRIET A

HARRIET A. KNOTT, Saginaw, Michigan, is a native of Utah, born April 5, 1867; literary education acquired in public schools and Lansingburgh Academy; graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1894; member American Institute of Homœopathy; secretary of Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-secretary Montgomery County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society; practiced in Gloversville, N. Y., 1896-1900, and since in Saginaw.

KNOWLES, J. H.

Woodville.—Dr. J. H. Knowles, an old-school practitioner for thirty years, became a homœopath in 1850, and has practiced it successfully ever since. He is an old man now, but full of life for the good work. (R.I) W.Conv.)

KNOWLES, WILLIAM Kelley

Dr. William K. Knowles (Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1871) died at Boston, Massachusetts, on January 7th, aged fifty-six years. Dr. Knowles was a student of Dr. James B. Bell and passed the greater portion of his professional life in Massachusetts. He was for several years chairman of the board of health, and of late years the business manager of the *New England Medical Gazette*. For some years his health had been seriously impaired by recurrent attacks of duodenal ulcers, death occurring from perforation of one of these ulcers.

Pac C.J1
Hom Feb
1907

KNOWLES, MISS.

Located in 1869 at Richmond. Ind., where she remained but a short time going to Kansas. She was a graduate of the Cleveland Homoeopathic College. (W. C.)

KNOWLTON, J G

OBITUARY — J. G. KNOWLTON, M. D.

The faculty and students of Hahnemann Medical College were greatly shocked last week to learn of the sudden death of Dr. J. G. Knowlton, H. M. C., '07, who had just begun his interne service at this hospital.

Dr. Knowlton was born in Lebanon, Indiana, October 20, 1880, and was graduated from the Lebanon high school, after which he spent one year at Butler University, following which he completed a four-year course at Hahnemann.

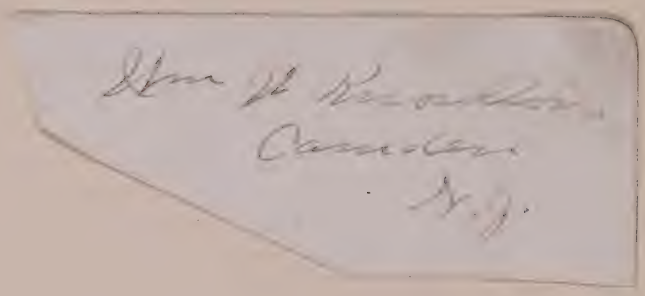
His death was due to meningitis following a sinus operation and was wholly unexpected, throwing into gloom the entire school and hospital where he was very popular.

He belonged to the Ustion Fraternity, of which Drs. Beeson, Yoder, Bloomer, Manning and Stone accompanied the body of Dr. Knowlton to Lebanon for burial April 20th.

Dr. Knowlton was engaged to Miss Grace Neal, of Lebanon, Ind., and was to have been married at the completion of his service in the hospital.

The CLINIQUE extends its deepest sympathy to the father, brother and fiancée, who mourn his loss.

Clinique May 1908



Harry A. Webb
1024 ARCH ST
PHILADELPH

KNOWLTON, WILLIAM W

DEATH OF DR. KNOWLTON

Camden Physician and Member of Health Board Succumbs to Long Illness

Dr. W. W. Knowlton, forty-four years old, died to-day at his residence, Chambers ave. and Benson st., Camden. He had been ill for some time with kidney trouble and hardening of the arteries. Several months ago he went to Minneapolis for treatment, but received no benefit from it.

Dr. Knowlton was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1893. After his graduation he went abroad for a year to study skin diseases, in which he became a specialist. He was a member of the Camden Board of Health, the Camden Lodge of Elks, No. 293, Ionic Lodge of Masons, Excelsior Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, and Cyrene Commander, Knights Templars. He was also a member of the Fourth Ward Republican Club. He had a summer cottage in Pitman. He is survived by a wife, son and daughter.

Evening Bulletin
Jan 23, 1915

KNOX, FRANKLIN TIMOTHY

FRANKLIN TIMOTHY KNOX, St. Louis, Missouri, born St. Louis, January 20, 1847; graduated M. D., Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1873; ex-secretary and ex-treasurer St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.

OFFICE OF
J. H. KNOX, M. D.,
11 COLLEGE AVE.

Waterville, Me., Feb 10 1898

T. L. Brockway, M.D.

Dear Doctor

Yours received with Appointment and I think you for kindness, I think I have the thing complete business but this winter has not been my good winter but been sick most of the time had lots of snow and cold weather but now we are shoveling a little yet and I hope it will continue until Spring

Yours Truly
J. H. Knox

KOCH, AUGUST W.

In 1930

August W. Koch, M. D., was born March 27, 1805, in Würtemburg, Germany. He attended a classical institution until his fourteenth year, when he entered a pharmacy. Here he remained four and a half years, and then was enabled to pass an examination and duly qualified as a druggist's assistant. He afterwards entered the University of Tübingen in Würtemburg. Four years later, he passed both the University examination for the degree of M. D., and that required by the State for his license to practice medicine.

In 1831, he began his practice as an allopathic physician in the town of Ebingen. Later, his attention was directed to homœopathy, and in 1834–5, becoming convinced of its truth from his own personal investigations, he began its practice. In 1836, in pursuance of a call from some of the most influential homœopathic laymen of Stuttgart, the capital city of Würtemburg, he moved thither, and was soon in enjoyment of a lucrative practice there, besides being instrumental in firmly establishing homœopathy in that city. During his eleven years' residence there, he received from the South German Homœopathic Medical Society their prize for the proving of Calcarea Carbonicum and Calc. Caust. He was the first to introduce Iodine to the profession in the treatment of croup, and published in 1846 a book on homœopathy, besides being a faithful contributor to the medical journals of the new school. He was made honorary member of the Homœopathic Institute of Paris shortly before leaving Europe.

In 1847 he came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to practice with success to within two years of his death, which occurred on May 4th, 1886. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a member of the Philadelphia County Society, and of this society.

At the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1883 the following communication was presented:

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1882.

J. F. Cooper, M. D.;

Dear Doctor:—Please have my name taken off the list of members of the State Society. My increasing age prevents me from enjoying any of the advantages of membership, and I therefore wish to withdraw. I have wished to take this step for a couple of years past, but it has always escaped my memory until the year was too far advanced. Yours fraternally,

August W. Koch, M. D.

The society, by vote, unanimously declined to accept this resignation, and the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics was instructed to prepare an amendment to the By-Laws which will allow the society to retain its veteran members free from all pecuniary or other obligations.

The following was then on motion adopted as an addition to Article IV., Section 1.:

"Any member who shall be unable to comply with the requirements of this section may be continued as an active member without payment of dues, by vote of the society."

This action is simply repeated three years afterwards to show in what high esteem we held the valued and venerated member whose necrological report is now presented to you. Constantine Hering departed in his eighty-first year, August W. Koch in his eighty-second. Few of the elders now remain, let us cherish them while they live and revere their memories when they depart.

KOCH, AUGUSTUS W.

Dr Koch was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, March 27, 1805 and died in Phila., where he had resided and practised nearly forty years, May 4, 1886, in the 82d year of his age. He received a classical education and after the four and a half years additional study, paseed the required examination in pharmacy. After further study of the languages and natural sciences, he entered the University of Tubingen, from which he graduated as doctor of medicine at the end of four years. He then passed the Staats Examen for his license to practice, and in 1831 began the exercise of his profession as an allopathic physician in the small town of Ebingen.

While courageously contending with the difficulties that beset a young physician in a country town, his attention was directed to the controversy concerning homoe pathy which wasthen agitating the medical world of Germany Having given the subject due consideration, studied the evidence on both sides and made personal investigations he became satisfied as to the ~~personal advantages~~ scientific value of the new system. In about two years he began the practice of homoeopathy. This was in 1834. He remained in Ebingen not long after his change of practice, for in 1836 he received an invitation from a number of the most influential families of Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, to remove to that city. He remained in Stuttgart about 11 years, not only in the employment of a lucrative practice, but also by his zeal and influence establishing homoeopathy in that city. It was not alone by the successful exercise of his new art that he labored in behalf of the new school of practice. He was a regular contributor to the homoeopathic journals and the author of several essays of practical character and permanent value. He was the first to introduce Iodine to the profession in the treatment of croup in an exhaustive monograph on influenza. (Die Grippe. Stuttgart. 1837)

He received the prize offered by the South German Homoeopathic Society for his proving of Calcarea carb and of Calcarea caust. In 1846 he published the valuable and interesting work on homoeopathy under the title: "Die Homoopathie, Physiologisch-Pathologisch und P- Begrundet oder des Gesetz des Lebens in gesunden und kranken Zustande." Kerlsruhe. 1846.

In 1847 he came to this country and settled in Phila where he continued to practice with success till within two months of his death, which, as before stated, occurred May 4th of the present year.

He became a member of the Institute the year following his arrival in Phila. and was one of the original members of the Seniors' Association. He was also a member of both the Penna State and Phila Co. Hom. Societies. Before leaving Europe he was made an honorary member of the Homoeopathic Institure of Paris. The Homoeopathic Medical Society of Phila at its regular meeting, May 13th 1886, un unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of grateful regognition of his valuable services to the cause of Homoeopathy, sorrow for his decease and heartfelt sympathy for his bereaved family. (Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1886.)

ANOTHER PIONEER.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER: Will you please insert this biography in your journal. It should have found a place in my History of Pioneers, but through an oversight was omitted. If you will publish it in the RECORDER it can be inserted in the book by the subscribers to it, and it is an act of simple justice that Dr. Koch's name should be writ among the pioneers.

Yours truly

T. L. BRADFORD, M. D.

* * * *

Koch, August W., born March 27, 1805, in Würtemburg, Germany. He attended a classical institution until his fourteenth year, when he entered a pharmacy. Here he remained four and a half years, and then was enabled to pass an examination and qualified as a druggist's assistant. He afterwards entered the University of Tübingen, in Würtemburg. Four years later he passed both the University examination for the degree of M. D. and that required by the State for his license to practice medicine. In 1831 he began his practice as an allopathic physician in the town of Ebingen. Later, his attention was directed to Homœopathy, and in 1834–'5, becoming convinced of its truth from his own personal investigations, he began its practice. In 1836, in pursuance of a call from some of the most influential laymen of Stuttgart, the capital city of Würtemburg, he moved thither, and was soon in enjoyment of a lucrative practice, besides being instrumental in firmly establishing Homœopathy in that city. During his eleven years residence there he received from the South German Homœopathic Medical Society their prize for the proving of Calcarea carbonicum and Calc. caust. He was the first to introduce Iodine to the profession in the treatment of croup, and published in 1846 a book on Homœopathy, besides being a faithful contributor to the medical journals of the new school. This book was published in Mannheim, and a second edition was issued in 1852. He was made honorary member of the Homœopathic Institute of Paris shortly before leaving Europe. In 1847 he came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to practice with success to within two years of his death, which occurred on May 4, 1886. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a member of the Philadelphia County and of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1883, the following communication was presented:

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is August Wilhelm Koch

I graduated at the University of Tübingen, Germany ~~Medical College~~, in the year 1830.

My present address is Aug. W. Koch ~~county of~~ Philadelphia

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1847

Previous to that time I practised in Stuttgardt,

Würtemberg, Germany

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1834 at Stuttgardt

Germany.

Name in full

Koch

August Wilhelm Koch

P. O. Address in full

No. 118 North 12th Street Philadelphia

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of the University of

Tübingen, Würtemberg

anno 1830-31. Germany

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 18, 1882.

J. F. COOPER, M. D.:

Dear Doctor—Please have my name taken off the list of members of the State Society. My increasing age prevents me from enjoying any of the advantages of membership, and I therefore wish to withdraw. I have wished to take this step for a couple of years past, but it has always escaped my memory until the year was too far advanced.

Yours Fraternally,

AUGUST W. KOCH, M. D.

The Society, by vote, unanimously declined to accept this resignation, and the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics was instructed to prepare an amendment to the By-Laws which will allow the Society to retain its veteran members free from all pecuniary or other obligations.

Dr. Koch was intimately associated with Dr. Hering. Dr. Hering died in his eighty-first year, Dr. Koch in his eighty-second.—(*Trans. Penna. Hom. Med. Soc.*, 1886. *Bibliotheca Homœopathica. Kleinert. Baumgartner's Buchhandlung: Leipzig.* 1862. P. 80.) Hom Recorder May 1898

OBITUARY.

Dr. Augustus W. Koch was born March 27th, 1805, in Würtemberg, Germany. After attending a classical institute from his sixth to his fourteenth year he entered a pharmacy. His studies during a service of four and a half years here enabled him to pass an examination in pharmacy, and to be duly qualified as a druggist's assistant. After some time spent in further study of the languages and natural sciences, he entered the University of Tübingen, in Würtemberg. After a four years' course of study here, he successfully passed both the University examination for the degree of M.D. and that required by the State for his license to practice medicine. In 1831 he began his practice as an allopathic physician in the small town of Ebingen. A couple of years later his attention was directed to homœopathy, and in 1834-35, becoming convinced of its truth from his own personal investigations, he began its practice.

In the year 1836, in pursuance of a call from some of the most influential homœopathic laymen of Stuttgart, the capital city of Würtemberg, he moved thither, and was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice there, besides being instrumental in firmly establishing homœopathy in that city.

During his eleven years residence there he received from the South German Homœopathic Society their prize for his proving of *Calc. carb.* and *Calc. caust.;* was the first to introduce Iodine to the profession in the treatment of croup; and published (1846) a work on homœopathy, besides being a faithful contributor to the medical journals of the new school. He was made Honorary Member of the Homœopathic Institute of Paris shortly before leaving Europe.

In 1847 he came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to practice with success to within two years of his death, which occurred on May 4th, 1886.

He was here a Senior Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a member of both the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, held on Thursday evening, May 13th, 1886, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed, by death, an honorary member of this Society, Augustus W. Koch, M.D., one of the pioneers of homœopathy, whose many provings of drugs have enriched our Materia Medica; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize his eminent labors in the early years of homœopathy, and hence deplore his loss.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Society, and that the Secretary forward a copy of same to the family.

Daniel Karsner, M.D.,
Charles Mohr, M.D.,
G. W. Smith, M.D.
Committee.

Hahn Mo June 1886

KOCH, J. W., M. D., of Quincy, Ills., was born on the French border of the Rhine river, April 6th, 1828. His father—Karl Koch—served under the first Napoleon with distinction. At the age of sixteen he left home with his worldly possessions tied in a handkerchief and about two dollars in his pocket. On foot he journeyed the long distance to Frankford-on-the-Main, and by earnest exertion obtained admission to the Senkerberger Stift, a free academical institute. Here he found a home in the family of the distinguished Jacob Berthing, M. D., an army surgeon under the first Napoleon. For his usefulness he received his board, also one thaler per month. His application and success were so manifest while here that he was admitted at the academy as a private pupil, and was also entrusted with a share of private as well as hospital surgery.

In this capacity he continued his studies from 1846 to 1851, and was then drafted into the army for six years' service. He escaped from the army, and within less than a year emigrated to America. He located in Minnesota, then a newly settled country, and there practised for fourteen years. Through his life of labor and exposure his health became so much impaired as to compel him to relinquish his practice and remove farther south, where he engaged in other business, although he still devoted much time to medical reading. Upon the recovery of his health his attention was drawn to homœopathy, and, much impressed by the Hahnemann system of practice, he concluded to adopt its study, and, in 1865, left home, wife and family in pursuit of further knowledge. At Chicago he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, and after the usual curriculum, graduated with distinction. He then returned home to Minnesota, and soon gained a large practice. In 1868, he removed to Quincy, Ills., and although obliged to contend against the strong opposition and prejudice of the profession and community, he has nevertheless succeeded in gaining extended confidence, and enjoys a fine practice.

Name in full John Wm Koch

P. O. Address in full Quincy Ill

Graduate [redacted] of Hahnemann M. College Chicago Ill

KOCH, RICHARD.—Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He became a homœoprthic physician. When the Hahnemann Medical College was organized in 1867 Dr. Koch took the chair of Physiology, General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy. He was also Registrar of the Faculty. He continued in these positions through the life of this college and after the union of the colleges until 1873, when he ceased to have any connection with the institution.

Copy

Baltimore April 7th 1867

Dr H. N. Guernsey

Dean of the Hom Med. College

Dear Sir,

Having been permanently elected Demonstrator of Anatomy by the faculty of your College as it existed in Sept 1866, and not wishing to create any disappointment in my services for the ensuing year, I hereby notify you, whom it may concern, that, in consideration of the changes proposed in forming a faculty for the next session, I feel disinclined to continue my connection with the College as it is proposed to be conducted, and therefore tender my resignation as Demonstrator of Anatomy and remain

~~Yours~~ respectfully

(Signed) Rudolph Koch

No 118 North 12th

New York, June, 1870.

ne in full

Richard Koch

O. Address in full

33 North 12th st Philadelphia Pa

duate (or Licentiate) of

University of Pennsylva

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Richard Koch

I graduated at Univ. of Pa Medical ~~College~~, in the year 1863 Sept

My present address is Philada county of Philada

State of Penna where I have resided since 1865

Previous to that time I practised in Harrisburg at the State Lunatic Hospital

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1863 at Harrisburg outside of the Hospital

ng a correct list of Homœopathic
filling up and returning to me,
have not already filled up a simi-

u for any information relative to
in your neighborhood, together
nection therewith.

M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

---

rd Koch

f Pa

~~Medical College~~, in the year 1863

a county of Philad

where I have resided since 1866

Harrisburg Pa. at the

Hospital

year 1863 at Philadelphia

of Physiology and

Hahnemann Med.

R. Koch.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Richard Koch

I graduated at University of Pa ~~Medical College~~, in the year 1863

My present address is Philad^a county of Philad^a

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1866

Previous to that time I practised in Harrisburg, Pa. at the State Lunatic Hospital

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1863 at Philadelphia

at present Prof. of Physiology and Registrar at the Hahnemann Med. College of Philad^a

R. Koch.

KŒNIG, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, M.D., of Jersey Shore, Pa., was born November 1st, 1829, in Danstedt, near Halberstadt, in the Prussian province of north Saxony. His grandfather, Heinrich August Kœnig, was Pastor and Superintendent in Muhlhausen, in Thuringia. His father, Carl Bernhard Kœnig, died in Auderbeck, near Halberstadt, March 23d, 1846. He was pastor in that place, and, during the ten years preceding his death, was a leading writer in favor of popular liberty, at the time of the religious and political difficulties between the government and people. His father and party demanded religion independent of the State, and schools independent of the church.

Maximilian was educated at home by a private teacher from 1838 to 1840; attended the Gymnasium at Halberstadt from 1841 to 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. During the first four years of his residence here, he studied medicine with his uncle, C. G. Reinhold, then in Boalsburg, Centre county, Penna. In 1855, while in Louisville, Ky., he formed the acquaintance of Dr. E. Caspari, a homœopathist and hydropathist, with whom he acted as assistant during three summers, attending regular lectures during the winter. In 1858, he served as clerk in a drug store in New Orleans, and in the following year commenced homœopathic practice in Newark, N. J. During the war he was assistant army surgeon in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places, and in 1864 went to Memphis with the intention of practising; but finding the profession well represented, as soon as he could earn the means, he returned to New York. There he received an invitation to Williamsport, Penna. He remained in charge of the office vacated by the death of his old preceptor, until his cousin had graduated, and then settled in Jersey Shore, where he has now the second best practice among seven physicians. He was married January 4th, 1872.

KOENIG, M J

M. J. Kœnig, M.D., came to Williamsport in the autumn of 1865. He had practiced allopathy in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army during the Rebellion. He practiced successfully in Williamsport several years, then removed to Warrensville, Lycoming County; next he removed to Salladesburg, where he controlled an immense country practice for three years, and then located at Jersey Shore, this county. He now has the largest practice of any physician in the town, and is the only homœopathic doctor, while there are six allopaths.

KOHLER, FREDERICK W

DR. FREDERICK W. KOHLER

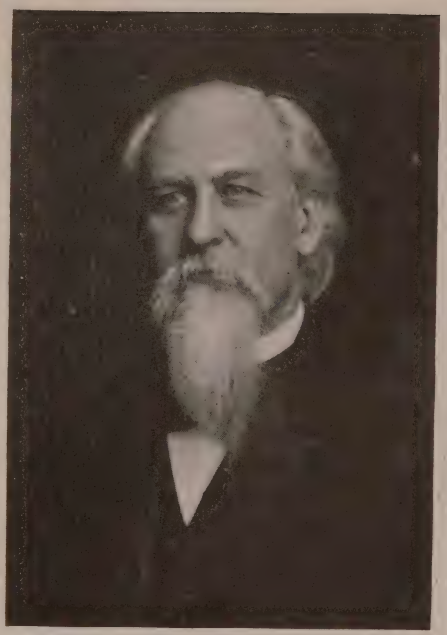
Dr. Frederick W. Kohler, 58 years old, widely known in this city as a homeopathist, died today at the German Hospital after a long illness from Bright's disease. Doctor Kohler was graduated from the Jefferson College and was resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital. He studied for several years in the universities of France and Germany. For many years he had offices at 8th and Cumberland streets. Two sisters, Mrs. James B. Finley, of Wyndmoor, and Mrs. John B. Mulford, widow of the late Rev. John B. Mulford, survive. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon, from the apartments of John H. Wetzel, 2328 Germantown avenue.

Ledger Nov 28 1914

KOHLER.—On November 27, 1914, Dr. FREDERICK W. KOHLER. Funeral on Monday, at 2 p. m., from the chapel of John H. Wetzel, 2328 Germantown avenue. Interment private.

KORNDOERFER, AUGUSTUS.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1843. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city. From early boyhood he had in view the study of medicine, and in 1866 he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1868. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, making a specialty of diseases of the chest and throat. He became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia in 1868, and was its president in 1890; member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1872, and president in 1890. Since 1875 a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also one of the founders of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, serving as its president in 1889. Dr. Korndoerfer is a noted writer in the homœopathic school of practice. He is also a fluent and forcible speaker. Together with Dr. E. A. Farrington he edited Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica." He also translated from the German and published in this country Bœnninghausen's "Homœopathic Therapeia of Intermittent and other Fevers." Dr. Korndoerfer held the position in Hahnemann College of Professor of Clinical Medicine from 1876 to 1879. In 1879 the chair was made that of Institutes and Clinical Medicine. He continued to occupy this chair until 1881, when he resigned. Dr. Korndoerfer is still in active practice in Philadelphia. He is also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. August Korndoerfer.



Augustus Korndoerfer, Sr., M. D.

AUGUSTUS KORNDOERFER, Sr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former professor of Clinical Medicine, and institutes of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and one of the older homœopathic practitioners in Philadelphia, is a native of that city, born October 27, 1843, son of Augustus and Catherine (Jones) Korndoerfer. On his father's side he inherits German blood; his mother was an American of English parentage. Her grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Jones of the American navy, was killed in a naval engagement during the Revolution. Dr. Korndoerfer acquired his early education in the Philadelphia public and high schools, and his medical education in the old mother institution, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866-67, and its successor, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1867-68, from the latter of which he graduated in March, 1868. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in Philadelphia, and in connection therewith has served in various capacities in his alma mater and other institutions: professor of clinical medicine, 1876-1877; professor of institutes of medicine and clinical medicine, 1877-1881; consultant to Hahnemann Hospital, consultant to the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, visiting physician and chairman of the medical staff Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, member and for six years president of the medical examining and licensing board of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member and ex-president (1891) of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, member and ex-president (1890) of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia.

King Vol IV

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Philadelphia Sep 17th 96

My dear Dr Bradford

I guess you think "K" is
Either "Lost Stolen or Strayed away"
I have wanted to see you and
would have come up only that I?
Every minute of my time has
been occupied since my return — as
You no doubt have heard that
circumstances beyond my control
prevented my going to Paris —

I cannot Express my regret
at this — as Hahnemann's grave was
to me one of the most important

from

hall

is the

may n

ts of interest – In fact I

not feel satisfied, I fear, except

hope of again crossing that I

take a pilgrimage to

This I understand is also to be the fate of the Meissen property –
While in Leipzig I saw Schwabe = He assured me that he
would look after the grave on his next visit to Paris which
he said would be shortly –

With the kindest regards and hoping we may together
yet stand by the grave of our Immortal Hahnemann

I am Fraternally Yours

Kondorjew

Hope to see you soon

K

Hahn

toon a

nemann house is about to be

down, giving way to improvements

- ts of interest - In fact I
hom not feel satisfied, I fear, except
hall hope of again crossing that I
is the ake a pilgrimage to that
nay n - spot -
aved
ached Meissen and Cöthen
as Leipzig and Dresden -
hich attended the meeting
Central Verein at Nurnberg -
glad to report that the old
er Cöthen is in excellent
house c ion - The woman in attendance
condi ns that it is just a Hahnemann
affirm id it - in fact the paper
occup wall has not been changed -
on the
house in Leipzig said to be the
The nemann house is about to be
Hahn down, giving way to improvements
toon a

Joshia 5/20/99

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will find
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Wednesday

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on

1728 Green Street.

Philadelphia 5/20/99

My dear Dr Bradford

I re-enclose list which you kindly sent me — You will find eight words "ticked off" — Which I should be pleased to possess —

I shall be out of town Wednesday next 2nd inst — therefore do not send them that day —

With best wishes

Yours truly

Rowland

1728 Green Street.

April 27th 1899

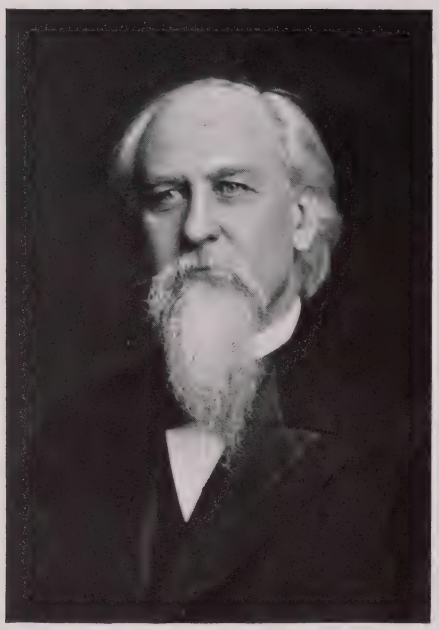
My dear Dr Dudley -

Has the Am. Inst. of Homœopathy ever adopted a Standard of preliminary Education for Students of medicine who may matriculate in colleges connected with the Intercollegiate Com. of the Inst? If so where can I find record of the same? The question has been asked of me, and as no better authority exists than yourself I must trouble you for the information -

With thanks in advance, I remain

Fraternally Yours

Kennedy



2-24-94 1899

Dear Doctor

When you have the Mss
ready let me know & I
will be glad to see you any
evening after 8 o'clk — or
will set a time that will
be convenient to you

Fraternally Yours
Kondert

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

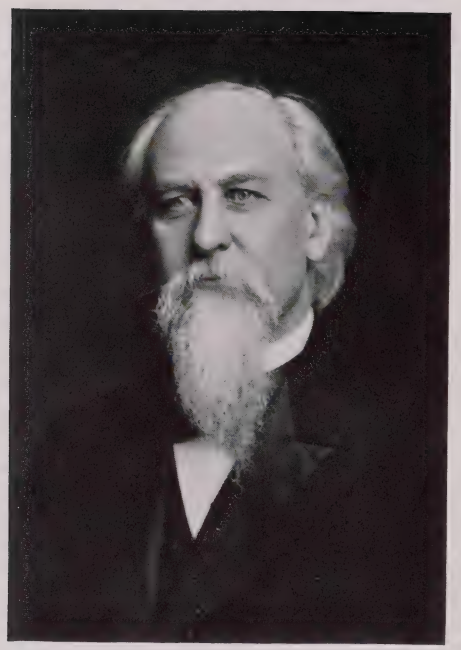
Sept 29th 1899

My dear Dr Bradford

Have been away on a short vacation = which will account for delay in answering your note —

In reply to your query — Dr Cooper received his appointment with the first Board, under the law — March first 1894 ——

Fraternally
Kenderdine



Mr. and Mrs. William S. Jones

announce the marriage of their sister

Mary Miller Jones

to

Dr. Augustus Korndœrfer

on Wednesday the first of February

nineteen hundred and five

4813 Springfield Avenue

Philadelphia

PHYSICIAN WOOS AND WEDS PATIENT'S SISTER

By the marriage of Dr. Augustus Korndoerfer, 62 years old, one of the organizers of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital, and Miss Mary M. Jones, 47 years old, of 4813 Springfield avenue, Wednesday night, a courtship, which began when the physician made professional visits to the house was happily culminated.

The pair became acquainted about a year ago, when Dr. Korndoerfer attended Miss Jones' brother. Friendship ripened into love, in spite of the disparity in age.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, rector of an Episcopal church of Staten Island, and a son-in-law of Dr. Korndoerfer, performed the ceremony.

Dr. Korndoerfer is considered one of the ablest practitioners in the city. The pair are now at Lakewood.

DR. AUGUSTUS KORNDOERFER, of Philadelphia, was married to Miss Mary Miller Jones on February 1. The bride and groom will receive at their home 1728 Green street on Wednesdays during March. 1905 — N. Am. J. Hom. Feb 1905

BORNDORFER, AUGUSTUS, JR

1435 Spruce Street
Philadelphia

3-11-08-

Hubert L. Northey -
Dear Hahnemann Medical College -
Dear Sir =
In consideration of facts which have developed in the course of the last fortnight, I beg to submit my resignation as Professor of Obstetrics to take effect at once -

Yours very truly
Augustus Kinsley Gay =

The American Physician

AUGUST, 1908

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Engraved from the latest photograph of Dr. Kraft.

FRANK KRAFT.

What a pity! For fifty-seven years there lived in this great and glorious world of ours a man. He was a quiet man. Very few heard him speak by word of mouth. He was a man who lived in his own circle doing his full duty there as best he could, and no one can say otherwise. *But*

while he was quiet, yet he was heard. From his pen poured forth for a quarter of a century words that *meant* something. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." That was his pillar of fire by night and his cloud by day. His whole aim was the upbuilding on the right lines of his beloved school of medicine. In all he did, in all he wrote, in all his teaching, that purpose shone out brightly. But he was taken away. And we say, *What a pity!*

And yet, and yet, is it? No one can question the wisdom of the Good and Loving Father, whose tender love for his children is shown everywhere and always. We who knew (and how that past tense hurts!) we who knew him closest during these two years, have been wondering within our hearts whether he might not have been taken away for a purpose and that purpose to save him suffering, mental and physical, which it seems might possibly have been his during this next twelve-month. Then, too, we think, he was just at the zenith of his work. All were heaping praise, well-merited praise upon him for his successful conduct of his office; and his going was really in a blaze of glory, leaving behind all of brightness around his name. And this will always be our remembrance of Dr. Frank Kraft.

Dr. Kraft was emphatically a self-made man. He never had education beyond that gotten of the common school. He had to build up his own fortunes without the help of either a college education or a wealthy father. At an early age, he went to work, and by the time he was a man he had a man's responsible position as Court Stenographer in the St. Louis courts. What followed? Just what you would expect. He was an official in court, hence, in order to be in a position to do his best, he *studied law*. Here showed a distinctive trait in his character. He always fitted himself to do the best possible wherever his duties might place him. It is the strongest element we find in him.

Then he entered the Railway Mail Service as private secretary to the superintendent of the southern division. Here he showed his mental capacity in making suggestions for the betterment of the methods of work in numerous ways and many of these suggestions led to changes which are still in use.

But he wanted a wider field of opportunity, and his mind turning to the professions, medicine appealed to him. In 1886,

he graduated from the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College. Even early as this, his active mind flowed out by way of his pen. He, for some little time, while yet a student, edited the Periscope and made a name for both it and himself. It is very interesting to note that nowhere has he more firm, personal friends than right here in the city where he had his education and made his first cast into the editorial sea. And it is a troublous sea, at times engulfing both writer and reader.

He stayed in St. Louis for a few months but he was wanted. Fisher wanted him in Texas for his Southern Journal of Homeopathy, Chatterton wanted him in New York for his American Homeopathist and H. C. Allen wanted him in Ann Arbor for his Medical Advance. He went to Allen. This place lasted only a few months and he went to Sylvania, Ohio, to go into practice. Again he was wanted. College interests were the loadstone which drew him to Cleveland, where he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica in the then Homeopathic Hospital College, now the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Here he was in his element. He had a style in teaching that could not be copied. It was absolutely his own—a part of him. He was, probably one of the greatest teachers of Materia Medica we have ever had. His methods were unique and left a lasting impress on the mind of the student. This field was to him a joy. He was in love with his subject and believed most thoroughly in the principles he taught.

While yet he was living in Sylvania, in 1888, he was called to the editorial chair of the then American Homeopathist, now the AMERICAN PHYSICIAN. During these twenty years, there has not been a number of that journal issued which has not been full of Kraft. To describe his style in writing is impossible. It was his own and inimitable, recognizable wherever it might appear. How many took the AMERICAN PHYSICIAN just to read his sayings, will never be known, but we venture that they were not a few. What these sayings were like, we shall not attempt to say. It would be useless to try. Most of us know, for we think there has not been a writer in the homeopathic school in many years who has had as many readers as had this man. And the AMERICAN PHYSICIAN was his. It was Kraft's journal. Almost his last message was one to his publisher, that "copy for August is nearly ready

and my Institute letter will go in in a few days." Alas! Alas, it was not to be.

Two years ago, at Atlantic City, in spite of his absence from the meeting, he was elected Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Such a thing had never occurred in the history of the Secretaryship; it showed an abiding faith in the man, and he *made good*. He brought the work of the office up to date in its methods and made such a record that he was elected again at Jamestown and again last month at Kansas City. His plans for the coming year were far-reaching, always looking towards an improvement in methods and simplifying of details. The future looked so bright to him. BUT——

Dr. Kraft was essentially a medical society man. He joined the Institute in 1886 and during all these years he missed only two meetings. He was an active man in the Institute, whether in office or not. He held the recording secretaryship for five years and for a number of years was official stenographer.

His membership in the Ohio State Society began with his removal to the state and here, too, he was active, contributing a number of papers to the programmes.

He was a member of three International Homeopathic Medical Congresses: those at Atlantic City in 1891, at London in 1896 and in Paris in 1900. He was ill during the congress at Atlantic City in 1906 or he would have been there, also.

He was abroad four times; the first in 1880, when he went to build up a broken-down health; twice at the congresses, when he conducted two large parties on a tour through Europe; the last time in 1903, when he had as his companions his two daughters. After the Chicago meeting in 1905, he took an extended trip throughout the West and the Northwest. Just recently he told the writer of the good times he had had among the brethren there and of the great hospitality shown him everywhere on the coast. It was a happy epoch in his life's history.

Ernest himself, he was an active member of that most earnest of all organizations, the Masons. He here, as everywhere, took the highest place, he being also a Shriner. When the end was come, it was to his beloved associates in the lodge and commandery that his frame was given for the last sad obsequies.

I--A

Dr. Kraft left Kansas City after the adjournment of the Institute a broken man physically, but with the fire in his soul still alight. He went to the home of his brother in St. Louis, where he was surrounded with every care and attended with all the skill of his professional friends there. With a courage unfaltering and a trust unswerving, he fought the fight, never cast down, never surrendering, in all his suffering cheerful and hopeful. But it was to no avail. In the early morning of the blessed Sabbath day, July 19th, his soul passed from the mortal to the immortal, into the hands of his loving Father.

And so he left us, his friends, sorrowing in our loss but with the comforting knowledge that at last he was at rest, free from toil and pain, a soldier dead in the line of battle, with his face steadfast to the front, fighting for victory.

The funeral services conducted by the Masons were most beautiful and impressive and as we sat there and saw him surrounded by his comrades, in the midst of quantities of beautiful flowers sent by friends, professional and family, from all over the country, we thought it a most fitting scene to end the home-life of this most loving and lovable of husbands, fathers and brothers. Up in God's green acre, where his baby and his sainted mother had long been sleeping their last sleep, we left him, with the echo of "Taps" still ringing in our ears—a soldier at rest after a life of consistent fighting for the great principles in which he so truly believed. Truly it may well be said of him, "Here was a Man."

J. Richey Horner, M.D.

◆ ◆ ◆

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS MADE AT THE OBSEQUIES OF DR. FRANK KRAFT, ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 22, 1908.

BY JAMES A. CAMPBELL, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

[In reviewing all the facts connected with the illness and death of Dr. Kraft, none stood out more prominently than the fact that when he once made a friend, he held him. Among his patients, he was idolized and trusted fully. Among his friends in the business world, he was looked upon as a man

whose word was as good as his bond. Among his friends in his chosen profession, he was known to be strong and fearless in his expressions of what he believed to be true. Here, as everywhere, when he once had made a friend, he held him even unto death. The words penned by Dr. Campbell came from the heart, and but voiced the thoughts of his many colleagues in St. Louis. Eight of them acted as honorary pallbearers and with his associates of the Commandery, guarded him to the portals of the tomb. It was a sight which impressed all of us as indicative of the hold this man who had passed on had upon the hearts of his fellows.—J. RICHEY HORNER.]

Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute of love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn, and grieve with those who grieve, over the passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was so full of work, so full of promise, so full of success in the directions he labored so manfully and so strenuously. We may indeed, with truth, say, that here lies another victim of the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who *can* and *will*. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days, can bear testimony to this.

When, three years ago, he met with the accident which resulted in the paralysis of his lower limbs, it was thought by some that his days of usefulness were gone. In physical helplessness, in constant pain and in mental anguish, dreading a possible interference with his plans and work, he fought on, seemingly, with added zeal. And the amount of work he accomplished since then, in spite of this terrible calamity, has been simply phenomenal. For the last two years, he has been secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, editing and arranging the annual issue of its proceedings, which last year alone, was a book of 1175 pages. Think of the enormous work, the correspondence and interviews with the many interested in it. There it stands, a splendid monument to his industry and genius.

But this was not all; at the same time and for many years, he was Editor of the AMERICAN PHYSICIAN, one of the best of our medical journals; and Dr. Kraft's editorials were always

unique, brilliant, spicy and unequaled in their way. More than this, wonderful to relate, it was only three days ago that I received notice from the publishers of a new book, on a most interesting topic, by Dr. Kraft. Think of these remarkable evidences of intellect, industry and toil, under the most adverse circumstances.

That he has worn his poor body into dissolution and destruction, who can doubt? But after all, is it not better to fall on the ramparts, in the fore-front, with flag in hand and with the shout of victory in the air, than to rust out in oblivion. Oh, my friends, what an example for emulation, for us to do our best while yet we can; surely

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sand of time."

The sadness of such an event lies largely in the breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, feel saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand nor hear his cheery voice. But it is the snapping of those nearer and dearer ties, that makes the saddest and most discordant notes; and our hearts go out in sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly and for whom he labored so willingly. And, yet, friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they or we not truly rejoice to know that to him has at last come peace and rest, which was the only relief and solution of the problem for him. A few days after his return from Kansis City, I saw him, prostrated and helpless, in pain, and unable to sleep and exhausted; yet not a word of complaint came from his lips. He was cheery and bright, full of his old-time wit. And when I last saw him, only a few hours before his fretted spirit left his tortured frame, he could not speak, but as I took his hand, his lips moved, but without sound; and, gasping for a few more breaths of earth's pure air, he looked up at me through trembling lids, not with eyes of fear, but with the brave, soft glance of friendship; and as he pressed my hand, I knew that his battle was nearly over, and that peace and rest would soon be his: Brave to the last.

There is no death: what seems so, is transition:

This life of mortal breath,
Is but a surburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death;
One less at home.

A sense of loss that meets us at the gate,
Within, a place unfilled and desolate;
And far away, our coming to await,
One more in Heaven,
One more at home.
That home where separation cannot be,
That home where none is missed eternally.

FRANK KRAFT, Cleveland, Ohio, former professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Cleveland Homœopathic College, general medical practitioner, editor of "American Physician," and one of the most graceful and forceful writers now in the field of homœopathic journalism, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born January 8, 1851, and is of French descent. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools, and his medical education in the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, where he came to the degree in 1887. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice, and in connection therewith served as professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and also has devoted considerable attention to editorial work. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

Aug 1908 [redacted] 1908

IN MEMORIAM.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., editor of the *American Physician*, and secretary of the American Institute, died in St. Louis, Mo., July 19th. For the last two sessions of the American Institute, Jamestown and Kansas City, he has appeared in an invalid's chair, accompanied by his wife or daughters, suffering from paraplegia, the result of an unfortunate fall three years ago. yet, notwithstanding his disabilities, as cheerful and witty and as hard a worker as ever, one of the most active and useful members of the Institute.

At Kansas City he appeared as well as usual, although his duties seemed to be more difficult, not so easily managed; but at the close of the meeting, when the members had gone and the work really finished, his daughter observed that he began to be very tired and showed signs of rapidly breaking down. With his oldest daughter he intended to spend a month with his brother in St. Louis. When he reached that city he was quite ill, but it was supposed to be from the excitement and overwork of the session and that a few days rest and quiet would soon restore his wonted vigor. Yet, notwithstanding all the care that could be bestowed on him, his persistent optimism was so pronounced, that no one realized that it was his last sickness; that he was nearing the end of his active professional career.

Dr. Kraft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1851; obtained his education in the public schools and went into general business. In 1876 he began the study of law, but did not complete his course. In 1886 he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, practiced a short time in St. Louis, and then removed to Ann Harbor, Michigan, where he was associate editor of the *Medical Advance* for some time. An earnest call for a physician in Sylvania, Ohio, severed his editorial connection, and he removed to that town in 1880, being called to Cleveland soon after to assume the professorship of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homeopathic College. He held this position

until 1896, in the meantime becoming editor of the American Physician.

He was one of the most energetic writers in the homeopathic school; in fact, the American Physician, under his editorial management, was more nearly a one man journal than any other homeopathic publication, and that one man one of the most aggressive and persistent defenders of Homeopathy. In his death the American Institute has lost one of its most efficient officers, and the homeopathic profession one of its virile, energetic wideawake and ablest men. Every member of the American Institute or of the homeopathic profession, whoever met him, admired and loved him, for his was a charming personality. Farewell, Kraft, thy labors are ended.

He was buried under Masonic rites, conducted by the Occidental Blue Lodge of St. Louis, escorted by the Ascalon Commandery, K. T. The following tribute was paid him by his life-long friend and teacher, Dr. James A. Campbell, of St. Louis:

Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute of love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve, over the passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was full of work: so full o promise, so full of success in the directions in which he labored so manfully and so strenuously.

We may indeed, with truth, say, that here lies another victim of the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who CAN and WILL. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days, can bear testimony to this.

When three years ago, he met with the accident which resulted in paralysis of his lower limbs, it was thought by some, that his days of usefulness were gone. In physical helplessness, in constant pain and in mental anguish, dreading a possible interference with his plans and his work, he fought on, seemingly, with added zeal. And the amount of work he accomplished since then, in spite of this terrible calamity, has been simply phenomenal. For the last two years, he has been secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, editing and arranging the annual issue of its proceedings, which last year alone, was a book of 1175 pages. Think of the enormous work, the correspondence and interviews with the many interested in it. There it stands, a splendid monument to his industry and his genius.

edition contains a memorial sketch by a student and co- league, Dr. Aug. Korndorfer of Philadelphia. Hering him- self was very proud of Dr. Farrington's attainments and appreciated his great ability as a teacher and writer, for he frequently said, "When I am gone Farrington must finish my Materia Medica." This memorial sketch adds very much to the interest of the work, for it enables the student to become better acquainted with one of the

But this was not all; at the same time and for many years, he was Editor of the "American Physician," one of our best medical journals; and, Dr. Kraft's editorials were always unique, brilliant, spicy and unequalled in their way. More than this, wonderful to relate, it was only three days ago that I received notice from the publishers, of a new book, on a most interesting topic, by Dr. Kraft. Think of these remarkable evidences of intellect, industry and toil, under the most adverse circumstances.

That he has worn his poor body into dissolution and destruction, who can doubt; but, after all, is it not better to fall on the ramparts, in the fore-front, with flag in hand and with the shout of victory in the air, than to be a forgotten, contempted skulker in the rear; to wear out in good works, than to rust out in oblivion. Oh, my friends, what an example for emulation, for us to do our best while we can; surely,

The lives of all great men remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departiug, leave behind us,
Foot prints on the sands of time.

The sadness of such an event lies largely in the sudden breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, feel saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand or hear his cheery voice. But it is the snapping of those nearer and dearer ties, that make the saddest and most discordant notes; and, our hearts go out in deep sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly and for whom he labored so willingly. And yet, friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they, or we, not truly, rejoice to know that to him has at last come peace and rest, which was the only relief and solution of the problem for him. A few days after his return from Kansas City I saw him prostrated and helpless, in pain, unable to sleep and exhausted, and yet, not a word of complaint fell from his lips. He was cheery and bright, full of his old time wit. And when I last saw him, only a few hours before his fretted spirit left his tortured frame, he could not speak; but as I took his hand, his lips moved, but without sound; and gasping for a few more breaths of earth's pure air, he looked at me through trembling lids, not with eyes of fear, but with a brave, soft glance of friendship; and, as he pressed my hand, I knew that his battle was nearly over, and that peace and rest would soon be his: Brave to the last.

There is no death: what seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath,
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.
One less at home:

A sense of loss that meets us at the gate,
Within, a place unfilled and desolate;
And far away, our coming to await,
One more in Heaven,
One more at home,
That home where separation cannot be,
That home where none is missed, eternally.

FRANK KRAFT.

Dr. Kraft was born at Cincinnati in 1851 and his was an early start in life from the age when he left school at ten to become a bell boy and, later, a hotel clerk.* Studying shorthand, he became a stenographer in the St. Louis courts and later entered the mail service. Yearning for a profession, he decided upon medicine, and in 1886 was graduated from the old St. Louis Homœopathic Medical. He located first in Ohio, and in 1890 finally moved to Cleveland, accepting the position of professor of materia medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic. Early in his career he was the assistant editor of the Medical Advance, and, finally, in 1888, became editor

*We are indebted to the editor of the *Clinique* for the facts of this notice; these are taken from his splendid account of the life of Dr. Kraft, who was an intimate friend.

of the American Physician. He was an active and ardent member of the American Institute and was its recording secretary from 1895 to 1900, and, finally, became secretary in 1906, and this office he held up to the day of his death. Onerous duties of his work, as secretary, made heavy enroads upon his health. For the last two years he had suffered from a paraplegia and had no control of his limbs, so that he had to depend either on crutches or an invalid's chair. His death was sudden, and he died at his brother's home in St. Louis, on July 19th, from acute uremia.

He was a contributor to the Chironian. He brought to this journal more than the literal meaning of his writings, for he gave to our pages that wondrous fulness of expression and that stirring inspiration which were the product of his exuberant personality. His own journal, the American Physician, was mostly Kraft; his was an intelligence, and soul so full that they filled all that his pen touched. His style was clean cut and his language boisterously picturesque.

His loss is a heavy one for the school and his death a sad misfortune for the A. I. H., for he had, as it were, dedicated himself to both. We mourn him as a great hearted man, in whose soul was a sweetness, and in his intellect was a richness, and in whose personality was a vigor which will live long after him. Truly he had builded a great monument, and, like Horace, could say:

> And now 'tis done; more durable than brass
> My monument shall be, and raise its head
> O'er royal pyramids.

Chironian Sept 1908

In Memoriam.

✠ ✠ ✠

DR. FRANK KRAFT.

Clinical Reporter July 1908

Dr. Frank Kraft of Cleveland, O., died at the home of his brother August, 4163 Cleveland Avenue, this city, July 19, 1908.

Dr. Kraft injured his spine three years ago and since that time has had to use a wheel chair but he attended the Meeting of the American Institute in Kansas City, seemingly in good health and spirits; at its close however he became ill and came to St. Louis hoping that rest and the attention of his old friend Dr. Harris would soon restore him to his usual condition.

Although quite ill he was not considered to be dangerous until a short time before his death which was the final result of the injury already referred to above. His wife and one daughter were with him when the end came but the son, Leo, and another daughter did not reach St. Louis until later.

Dr. Kraft was a Scottish Rites Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar and his funeral was conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, Occidental Lodge and Ascalon Commandery of this city taking charge of the remains.

In accordance with his oft expressed wish the body was cremated.

The medical profession of St. Louis honored Dr. Kraft in death as it did during his lifetime, Dr. James A. Campbell delivering a short funeral eulogy which we print elsewhere and the representatives of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society attended the funeral in a body; the following were the honorary pall bearers: Drs. W. John Harris, Carl J. Luyties, L. Claude McElwee, A. H. Schott, James A. Campbell and D. M. Gibson.

Dr. Kraft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1851, and received his early education in the public schools there. He came to St. Louis when a young man and was court stenographer for some time. He also engaged in the newspaper business and was connected with the *Globe-Democrat* for a while. He received his degree of medicine at the Homeopathic Medical College in St. Louis in 1886. He practiced for several years at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Ella Debolt of Richmond, Ind., and in 1890 he went from Ann Arbor to Cleveland, where he engaged in general practice. He also served as professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cleveland Homeopathic College. Dr. Kraft wrote several treatises on medicine, and for the past twenty years had been editor of the American Physician.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he was secretary at the time of his death. He is survived by a wife, two daughters and one son.

REMARKS MADE AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. FRANK KRAFT.

BY DR. JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute of love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve, over the passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was so full of work, so full of promise, so full of success in the directions he labored so manfully and so strenuously.

We may indeed, with truth, say, that here lies another victim for the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who CAN and WILL. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days, can bear testimony to this.

When three years ago, he met with the accident which resulted in paralysis of his lower limbs, it was thought by some, that his days of usefulness were gone. In physical helplessness, in constant pain and in mental anguish, dreading a possible interference with his plans and his work, he fought on, seemingly, with added zeal. And the amount of work he accomplished since then, in spite of this terrible calamity has been simply phenomenal. For the last two years he has been secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, editing and arranging the annual issue of its proceedings, which last year alone, was a book of 1175 pages. Think of the enormous work, the correspondence and interviews with the many interested in it. There it stands, a splendid monument to his industry and his genius.

But this was not all; at the same time and for many years, he was Editor of the "American Physician," one of our best medical journals; and Dr. Kraft's editorials were always unique, brilliant, spicy and unequalled, in their way. More than this, wonderful to relate, it was only three days ago that I received notice from the publishers, of a new book, on a most interesting topic, by Dr. Kraft. Think of these remarkable evidences of intellect, industry and toil, under the most adverse circumstances.

That he has worn his poor body into dissolution and destruction, who can doubt; but after all, is it not better to fall on the ramparts, in the forefront, with flag in hand and with the shout of victory in the air, than to be a forgotten contemned sulker in the rear; to wear out in good works, than to rust out in oblivion. Oh my friends, what an example for emulation, for us to do our best while we can. Surely,

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing; leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

The sadness of such an event lies largely in the sudden breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, feel saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand or hear his cheery voice. But it is the snapping of those nearer and dearer ties, that make the saddest and most discordant notes; and, our hearts go out in deep sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly and for whom he labored so willingly. And yet friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they, or we, not truly, rejoice to know, that to him has at last come that peace and rest, which was the only relief and solution of the problem for him. A few days after his return from Kansas City, I saw him prostrated and helpless in pain, unable to sleep and exhausted; and yet, not a word of complaint came from his lips. He was cheery and bright, full of his old time wit. And when I last saw him, only a few hours before his fretted spirit left his tortured frame, he could not speak, but, as I took his hand, his lips moved, but without sound; and, gasping for a few more breaths of earth's pure air, he looked at me through trembling lids, not with eyes of fear, but with a brave soft glance of friendship; and, as he pressed my hand, I knew that his battle was nearly over and that peace and rest would soon be his: Brave to the last.

There is no death:
What seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath,
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death
One less at home!

A sense of loss that meets us at the gate,
Within, a place unfilled and desolate;
And far away, our coming to await,
One more in Heaven,
One more at home.
That home where separation cannot be,
That home where none is missed, eternally.

Silence and whirling worlds afar
Through all encircling skies.
What floods come o'er the spirit's bar,
What wondrous thoughts arise.

The Earth, a mantle falls away,
And winged we leave the sod;
Where shines in its eternal sway
The majesty of God. —*Dunbar.*

DR. FRANK KRAFT (St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College, 1886), of Cleveland, Ohio, died at St. Louis, Mo., on July 19th, aged fifty-nine years. Almost immediately after graduating, he assumed editorial duties, at first taking charge of a St. Louis journal, then connecting himself with the *Medical Advance,* and soon taking charge of the *American Homœopathist,* which journal a few years ago became the *American Physician.* For several years Dr. Kraft was one of the professors of materia medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and at the time of his death he was the Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an office which he had held for three years. His death, it is supposed, was connected with injuries from a fall he had two years ago.

DR. FRANK, KRAFT,

57 BELL AVE. TEL. 3021.

℞ 10.19.95

Dear Dr Bradford—

I return the list herewith. It is too long for my small journal: we have only a limited space in our semi-monthly issues. I fancy this will be an interesting item of news when it is complete & published. What an old bibliophile you must be! How do you get the time to dig up all these things?

Kindest regards

Sincerely yours

J. Kraft

C. E. RENNECKAR, Pharmacist.
2267 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.
TELEPHONE 2550.

KRAFT, FRANK

Homeopathic College Students Would See Dr. Frank Kraft.

LECTURES ON MATERIA MEDICA.

SENIORS WANT A FORMER PROFESSOR TO DELIVER THEM.

FACULTY REFUSE THE REQUEST

BUT ARRANGE FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION IN ANOTHER WAY.

STUDENTS ARE DISAPPOINTED

BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO OBTAIN ALL THEY ASKED.

Dr. Kraft Tells Why He Resigned His Position in the Faculty of the Institution—Says Things Were Made Unpleasant for Him.

A request made by the students of the senior class of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College to the faculty of that institution asking that Dr. Frank Kraft be restored to his old position of professor of materia medica, and which request was refused, has been the cause of much discussion and feeling in the college.

Dr. Frank Kraft is one of the most prominent physicians in the city, and he has a wide reputation as an able and progressive doctor. He is editor of a medical journal published in the East, and he left a professorship of materia medica in the medical department of the University of Michigan several years ago to accept a similar chair in the old Cleveland Medical College. When that college was consolidated with the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, into the Cleveland Homeopathic College, Dr. Kraft was appointed to the chair of materia medica in

THE UNITED INSTITUTION.

Dr. Kraft resigned his connection with the institution last summer. Dr. H. H. Baxter was then appointed to the chair of materia medica, which he still holds.

Dr. Kraft was personally very popular with the students as well as with a number of members of the faculty. Recently the seniors decided that they wanted Dr. Kraft to lecture to them on materia medica as well as Dr. Baxter, so they held a meeting and appointed a committee to wait on the faculty and request that one hour a week be added to instruction on this branch, and that Dr. Kraft be appointed to take care of it. The faculty considered the request presented by the committee, which consisted of H. J. Austin, A. J. Brainard, and A. W. Mercer, but refused it. It is claimed that Dr. Woods and Dr. Baxter, who are said to be leaders of the old Cleveland Medical College party in the faculty, opposed the request, and that it was turned down despite the fact that a number of faculty members of both factions favored it. However, the faculty to soothe the seniors, added the additional hour to the curriculum, and selected Dr. Justin E. Rowland, junior professor of materia medica, to take charge of it.

Dr. Kraft bears the reputation of being one of the ablest and most advanced lecturers in that branch of medical science in the country. The seniors say they recognized this fact, and without any disparagement of the ability of Dr. Baxter, deemed it to their interest to get

THE TEACHINGS OF BOTH.

H. J. Austin, who was chairman of the seniors' committee, was visited last evening. He refused to discuss the matter in any manner beyond saying that Dr. Kraft would not be taken back into the faculty as long as it was made up of its present elements. The above facts were learned from a number of the seniors familiar with the matter, and from members of the faculty.

Efforts were made to find Dr. W. E. Phillips and Dr. G. J. Jones, dean and vice dean respectively of the college, last night, but without success. Dr. Kraft was visited, and was told the situation. He expressed great surprise, and said it was all news to him.

"Things were made so unpleasant for me," said the doctor, "that last summer I was forced to resign from the faculty. Dr. Woods was the leader of the opposition to me. That is all I care to say about the matter."

It is said that Dr. Kraft's editorials in the medical journal of which he is editor, advocating purer teachings of homeopathic medicine, aroused considerable enmity toward him on the part of the older physicians on the faculty. Another cause for opposition to Dr. Kraft, it is said, was his reading of a paper before the National Association of Physicians this year, advocating his advanced method of teaching homeopathy by the aid of blackboard, charts, and pictures. Some of the editorials were construed by the dissatisfied ones to reflect on the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

Dr. Kraft denied this last evening. He declared he had always referred to homeopathic colleges in general.

THE NEWS AND HERALD,
NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

What a pity! For fifty-seven years there lived in this great and glorious world of ours a man. He was a quiet man. Very few heard him speak by word of mouth. He was a man who lived in his own circle doing his full duty there as best he could, and no one can say otherwise. *But* while he was quiet, yet he was heard. From his pen poured forth for a quarter of a century words that *meant* something. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." That was his pillar of fire by night and his cloud by day. His whole aim was the upbuilding on the right lines of his beloved school of medicine. In all he did, in all he wrote, in all his teaching, that purpose shone out brightly. But he was taken away. And we say, *What a pity!*

And yet, and yet, is it? No one can question the wisdom of the Good and Loving Father, whose tender love for his children is shown everywhere and always. We who knew (and how that past tense hurts!), we who knew him closest during these two years have been wondering within our hearts whether he might not have been taken away for a purpose, and that purpose to save his suffering, mental and physical, which it seems might possibly have been his during this next twelve-month. Then, too, we think, he was just at the zenith of his work. All were heaping praise, well-merited praise, upon him for his successful conduct of his office; and his going was really in a blaze of glory, leaving behind all of brightness around his name. And this will always be our remembrance of Dr. Frank Kraft.

Dr. Kraft was emphatically a self-made man. He never had education beyond that gotten of the common school. He had to build up his own fortunes without the help of either a college education or a wealthy father. At an early age, he went to work, and by the time he was a man he had a man's responsible position as court stenographer in the St. Louis courts. What followed? Just what you would expect. He was an official in court, hence, in order to be in a position to do his best, he *studied law.* Here showed a distinctive trait in his character. He always fitted himself to do the best possible wherever his duties might place him. It is the strongest element we find in him.

Then he entered the railway mail service as private secretary to the superintendent of the southern division. Here he showed his mental capacity in making suggestions for the betterment of the methods of work in numerous ways, and many of these suggestions led to changes which are still in use.

But he wanted a wider field of opportunity, and his mind turning to the professions, medicine appealed to him. In 1886, he graduated from the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College Even early as this, his active mind flowed out by way of his pen. He, for some little time, while yet a student, edited the *Periscope,* and made a name for both it and himself. It is very interesting to note that nowhere has he more firm, personal friends than right

here in the city where he had his education and made his first cast into the editorial sea. And it is a troublesome sea, at times engulfing both writer and reader.

He stayed in St. Louis for a few months, but he was wanted. Fisher wanted him in Texas for his *Southern Journal of Homœopathy,* Chatterton wanted him in New York for his *American Homœopathist,* and H. C. Allen wanted him in Ann Arbor for his *Medical Advance.* He went to Allen. This place lasted only a few months, and he went to Sylvania, Ohio, to go into practice. Again he was wanted. College interests were the loadstone which drew him to Cleveland, where he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica in the then Homœopathic Hospital College, now the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. Here he was in his element. He had a style in teaching that could not be copied. It was absolutely his own—a part of him. He was, probably, one of the greatest teachers of materia medica we have ever had. His methods were unique and left a lasting impress on the mind of the student. This field was to him a joy. He was in love with his subject, and believed most thoroughly in the principles he taught.

While yet he was living in Sylvania, in 1888, he was called to the editorial chair of the then *American Homœopathist,* now the *American Physician.* During these twenty years, there has not been a number of that journal issued which has not been full of Kraft. To describe his style in writing is impossible. It was his own and inimitable, recognizable wherever it might appear. How many took the *American Physician* just to read his sayings will never be known, but we venture that they were not a few. What these sayings were like, we shall not attempt to say. It would be useless to try. Most of us know, for we think there has not been a writer in the homœopathic school in many years who has had as many readers as had this man. And the *American Physician* was his. It was Kraft's journal. Almost his last message was one to his publisher, that "copy for August is nearly ready, and my Institute letter will go in in a few days." Alas! Alas, it was not to be.

Two years ago, at Atlantic City, in spite of his absence from the meeting, he was elected Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Such a thing had never occurred in the history of the secretaryship; it showed an abiding faith in the man, and he *made good.* He brought the work of the office up to date in its methods, and made such a record that he was elected again at Jamestown and again last month at Kansas City. His plans for the coming year were far-reaching, always looking towards an improvement in methods and simplifying of details. The future looked so bright to him. BUT——

Dr. Kraft was essentially a medical society man. He joined the Institute in 1886, and during all these years he missed only two meetings. He was an active man in the Institute, whether

in office or not. He held the recording secretaryship for five years, and for a number of years was official stenographer.

His membership in the Ohio State Society began with his removal to the State, and here, too, he was active, contributing a number of papers to the programs.

He was a member of three International Homœopathic Medical Congresses; those at Atlantic City, in 1891; at London, in 1896, and in Paris, in 1900. He was ill during the congress at Atlantic City in 1906, or he would have been there also.

He was abroad four times; the first in 1880, when he went to build up a broken-down health; twice at the congresses, when he conducted two large parties on a tour through Europe; the last time in 1903, when he had as his companions his two daughters. After the Chicago meeting in 1905, he took an extended trip throughout the West and the Northwest. Just recently he told the writer of the good times he had had among the brethren there, and of the great hospitality shown him everywhere on the coast. It was a happy epoch in his life's history.

Earnest himself, he was an active member of that most earnest of all organizations, the Masons. He here, as everywhere, took the highest place, he being also a Shriner. When the end was come, it was to his beloved associates in the lodge and commandery that his frame was given for the last sad obsequies.

Dr. Kraft left Kansas City after the adjournment of the Institute a broken man physically, but with the fire in his soul still alight. He went to the home of his brother in St. Louis, where he was surrounded with every care and attended with all the skill of his professional friends there. With a courage unfaltering and a trust unswerving, he fought the fight, never cast down, never surrendering, in all his suffering cheerful and hopeful. But it was to no avail. In the early morning of the blessed Sabbath day, July 19th, his soul passed from the mortal to the immortal, into the hands of his loving Father.

And so he left us, his friends, sorrowing in our loss but with the comforting knowledge that at last he was at rest, free from toil and pain, a soldier dead in the line of battle, with his face steadfast to the front, fighting for victory.

The funeral services conducted by the Masons were most beautiful and impressive, and as we sat there and saw him surrounded by his comrades, in the midst of quantities of beautiful flowers sent by friends, professional and family, from all over the country, we thought it a most fitting scene to end the home-life of this most loving and lovable of husbands, fathers and bothers. Up in God's green acre, where his baby and his sainted mother had long been sleeping their last sleep, we left him, with the echo of "Taps" still ringing in our ears—a soldier at rest after a life of consistent fighting for the great principles in which he so truly believed. Truly it may well be said of him, "Here was a Man."

Am Inst Hom 1910

—*J. Richey Horner.*

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
June 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.,

PROFESSOR FRANK KRAFT.

Dr. Frank Kraft, the indefatigable editor of the *American Physician,* well known in homeopathic circles here and abroad, Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and author of medical text-books, died at the home of his brother in St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, July 19. For the past three years Dr. Kraft has been afflicted with paraplegia, the result of a fall on the ice. Compelled to give up a large general practice he devoted himself to his journal and to the work of the A. I. H., doing such office practice as he was able, and lecturing once a week at his home to the senior class of the Cleveland College.

Dr. Kraft came to Cleveland in 1890 and lectured two years in the old Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, then two years in the Cleveland Medical College, then for many years was out of college work entirely, returning last year at the earnest solicitation of the faculty of the college. As a materia medica teacher he had but few equals, his style of teaching being peculiarly his own. He was a student and traveler, having visited Europe many times. Languages were his especial delight and he was never to be found without a text-book of some foreign tongue at his elbow. We shall miss him, Homeopathy will miss him, for friend or foe he was a good fighter, and his loyalty was never questioned. The faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College met in special session to draft resolutions expressing their sorrow and loss in his death, and their sympathy for his wife and family. The Executive Committee of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, of which Dr. Kraft was one of the organizers fourteen years ago, also met to express their loss and sorrow.

Med Surg Rep Aug 1908

The American Homoeopathist,

A Semi-Monthly Medical Journal.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS.
78 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR,
57 BELL AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

April 10 95

Dear Dr Bradford

May I have your paper for publication in this journal? I mean the one you have contributed to the conjoint Ala. & Tenn. Societies which I exom to meet. I will be glad to reciprocate the courtesy as demand

Yours truly

Frank Kraft MD

DR. FRANK KRAFT.

The new secretary of the American Institute is a good one. He is certainly fitted for this business, and we need the service of such a man. It is certainly a high honor to be elected unanimously without being present. That is the honor bestowed upon our genial secretary in this instance. The doctor was unfortunately detained at home by illness and was not able to attend the session, but he had friends and admirers there and they did the work.

If you don't know Frank Kraft you ought to; nearly everyone does know him and he is popular with all,—even his enemies. Those who never met him have certainly heard of him or read his written words at least. He is a product of Ohio, where he still lives. Dr. Kraft is in every way a self-made man; he has worked his way up from the bottom and his experience has been varied. At first he tried law, and that is perhaps where he gained much of the acumen which he is known to possess. His mind, however, inclined to medicine and he graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College in 1886. Kraft soon got to work in the societies and professionally, he joined the American Institute immediately after graduation and began practice in St. Louis, later at Ann Arbor, Mich., and finally landed at Cleveland, where he has been located for some time. He attended the International Homeopathic Congress in London in 1896 and at Paris in 1900.

For several years he has been recording secretary of the American Institute. For a time he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Cleveland Homeopathic College. In 1887 he became the editor of the *American Physician* (formerly the *American Homeopath*) and it is in the columns of this journal that we see the best of Kraft; he is a writer who always hits the nail on the head, and if he speaks out in meeting every one knows what he means. But Kraft is fair even if severe; he is open always to correction and he aims for the best in the profession as he sees it. Some of the cleverest and brightest editorials have come from his pen, and they have been read and digested too; the man cannot help being earnest for he is built on the broad plan, and who ever knows Kraft appreciates him to the fullest extent.

Clinique Oct 1906

The American Homeopathist
57 BELL AVE.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO
—::—
FRANK KRAFT, M.D., EDITOR

KRAFT'S EUROPEAN TOUR IN 1900

WHEN

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Kraft will conduct a select club of ladies and gentlemen to London and Paris, reaching the latter city in time for the physicians of the party to be in attendance upon the International Homeopathic Congress, July 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. The whole time of the trip will be **50 DAYS, MORE OR LESS.**

COMFORT

The club will contain experienced European travellers, speaking French, German and English; and as its members, with their baggage, are taken care of, and all necessary travel expenses provided for in advance, the traveller will be free of all care and anxiety, and relieved of the confusion and trouble attending a lone tourist, or those never before in Europe.

POINTS TO BE VISITED

In Paris, and in London, there will be free carriage rides to local points of interest, art galleries, churches, etc.; ample opportunity will be given for private visiting, sight-seeing, shopping, and so forth. (The completed itinerary—to be issued later—when the steamship companies have agreed upon their 1900 rates—will give in detail the other cities and localities to be visited.)

EXPOSITION YEAR

As this will be the great Exposition year, many people will visit Paris. It will be wise, therefore, to make application **AT ONCE** to this club for berths on ocean steamers and hotel accommodations in Europe. Every American traveller knows the annoyance and inconvenience of ordinary excursion trips as to hotels, restaurants, and carriages; and to reach either Paris or London next year, without definite contracts, will be a costly mistake.

A SELECT CLUB

This being a select club of ladies and gentlemen, many of them in professional walks in life, it will be a good company in which to send a son or daughter, a father or mother, or other member of the family, a convalescent or ex-patient (in charge of the family physician), to Europe for a holiday or health tour; while teachers and students will appreciate the opportunity to change the annual vacation into an educational tour.

HOW MUCH

From port of sailing, including first cabin on ocean; railway, hotel and channel expenses, the round-trip ticket, it is now believed, will not exceed **$300 PER PERSON**—which is less than $10 a day for 50 days' bed and board and over 6000 miles of ocean and several hundred miles of railway travel, besides seeing intelligently and without fatigue the two principal European cities and many other historical cities and localities.

RETURN TICKET

Members are not obliged to return with the club as the return ticket will be dated to accommodate those who so desire remain longer.

Write *at once* to Dr. Frank Kraft, 57 Bell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, for later particulars, etc.

Dr. Frank Kraft, the well-known editor of the *American Homeopathist*, was until recently the professor of materia medica at the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, and being a thorough-going believer in materia medica and its paramount importance in homeopathy, his lectures were extremely popular with the students. It appears that his journalistic outspokenness gave umbrage to some of his colleagues, who contrived to make things so unpleasant for him that he resigned his chair. The students petitioned the authorities to ask him to return. Here are extracts from the *Herald*'s account of the affair.

"A request made by the students of the senior class of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College to the faculty of that institution asking that Dr. Frank Kraft be restored to his old position of professor of materia medica, and which request was refused, has been the cause of much discussion and feeling in the college.

"Dr. Frank Kraft is one of the most prominent physicians in the city, and he has a wide reputation as an able and progressive doctor. He is editor of a medical journal published in the East, and he left a professorship of materia medica in the medical department of the University of Michigan several years ago to accept a similar chair in the old Cleveland Medical College. When that college was consolidated with the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, into the Cleveland Homeopathic College, Dr. Kraft was appointed to the chair of materia medica in the United Institution.

"H. J. Austin, who was chairman of the seniors' committee, was visited last evening. He refused to discuss the matter in any manner beyond saying that Dr. Kraft would not be taken back into the faculty as long as it was made up of its present elements. Efforts were made to find Dr. W. E. Phillips and Dr. G. J. Jones, dean and vice-dean respectively of the college, last night, but without success. Dr. Kraft was visited, and was told the situation. He expressed great surprise, and said it was all news to him.

"'Things were made so unpleasant for me,' said the doctor, 'that last summer I was forced to resign from the faculty. Dr. Woods was the leader of the opposition to me. That is all I care to say about the matter.'

"It is said that Dr. Kraft's editorials in the medical journal of which he is editor, advocating purer teachings of homeopathic medicine, aroused considerable enmity toward him on the part of the older physicians on the faculty. Another cause for opposition to Dr. Kraft, it is said, was his reading of a paper before the National Association of Physicians this year, advocating his advanced method of teaching homeopathy by the aid of blackboard, charts, and pictures. Some of the editorials were construed by the dissatisfied ones to reflect on the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

"Dr. Kraft denied this last evening. He declared he had always referred to homeopathic colleges in general."

Homeopathic World.
Jan. 2, 1899.

The American Physician

A Monthly Medical Journal

(A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS)
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

EDITOR: FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

Cable Address: Homokraft, Cleveland

57 Bell Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio,

DEAR FRIEND:

I am arranging to take another party of people to Europe next year—1903—to sail the last week in June from New York for Naples, then travel north, ultimately sailing for home from Liverpool. Among the principal places in this tour will be Naples, (Pompeii and Vesuvius), Rome, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Genoa, Como, the St. Gotthard Tunnel, the Rigi-Kulm, Lucerne, Shaffhausen, (the Falls of the Rhine), through the Black Forest to Strassburg, Heidelberg, Mayence, the Rhine to Cologne, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Paris, (Versailles), London, Shakespeare-district, (coaching-tour), Dublin, Liverpool. We will be gone from 60 to 70 days. The price per person will be $510. This includes eating, drinking and sleeping—in bed **EVERY** night—travel-tickets on ocean, railways, lakes, rivers, channel; carriage drives with intelligent guides; and the handling and care of baggage.

I would like to have **YOU** join this select party. And, also, to send me the names of some of your friends who would enjoy a tour of this kind. I will be accompanied by my two daughters, so that ladies, traveling without escort, will find it pleasant and congenial. There will be no lonesomeness or homesickness; and for other sickness—if there should be any—there will be free medical advice from the manager of the tour.

The itinerary, which will be issued as soon as all the data is in hand, will contain the days of arrival at the various places, the duration of our stay there, the names of our hotels, the general points of interest, the particular items included in the price named, and general instructions concerning clothing, baggage, money, and the like. Meantime, please keep this tour in mind, and let me hear concerning your own going, or the names of those of your acquaintances who might wish to accompany our party.

Everything will be provided for, and **FIRST-CLASS.** We are to be a company of Americans away from home for a two-months' outing, traveling rapidly but comfortably—very, **VERY** little walking—with the maximum of enjoyment for our money, and the minimum of inevitable discomforts.

I will be glad to answer all letters promptly.

Very respectfully,

DR. FRANK KRAFT,
Manager.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO JOIN THE NEXT TOUR TO EUROPE under the personal care and guidance of Dr. Frank Kraft, (Editor of THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN), 57 Bell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Kraft's party sails from New York for Naples first week in July, 1903, visiting Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Rome, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Genoa, the Lake of Como, St. Gotthard tunnel (under the Alps), climbing the Rigi-Kulm, Zurich, Lucerne, Schaffhausen, the Falls of the Rhine, through the Black Forest to Strassburg, Heidelberg, Mayenee, an entire day on the Rhine to Cologne, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Paris, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, London and environs, Shakespeare district, coaching tour to Warwick and Kenilworth, Dublin, Liverpool, New York (Quebec or Montreal).

Time, sixty days, more or less. Price per person, $510-$550. This means three meals daily, in bed every night, no travel on Sunday, first cabin on ocean, railway tickets in Europe, tickets on channel, rivers and lakes, care of baggage, and drives in larger cities.

"THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST,"
FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR,
A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

Sept 22/1892

57 BELL AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr Leonard -

I am greatly obliged to you for your suggestion touching a change of the circular. By all means do so - do that - and everything else to keep the pot hot and boiling. Prof Allen (I am afraid) will try to swamp us - he usually tries to run in something or some remedy proved by a few people which he will furnish in galley proofs × The N.Y. State Society and the Institute have refused to accept such work. However I may be wrong. I hope I am. At any rate, if you will allow me to suggest, encourage him to send in his "other" work, but insist that he (and Hawkes) shall also answer our main bureau questions. Let us keep that before the "people". I have written something for the A.H., but I doubt its appearance until almost dead. I labor under that disadvantage of being several miles from my printing office × May I say editorially that you are completing a book. I am very much indebted to you - for it is doubtless your handiwork - for the warm-blooded editorial to which you refer × It is very nice × By the bye can you give me a couple of pages or some remedy for publication in The Argonaut. Any remedy will do.

Yours truly
Kraft

Prof Wm E Leonard MD
Minneapolis

THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST,"
FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR,
A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

12-29-92

57 BELL AVE.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
U. S. A.

Dear Leonard

I thank you for your suggestions touching the make-up of our Bureau, and shall at once avail myself of your plan. I will myself write the halting ones, and spur them on to greater readiness. Mack's reticence is not difficult to understand; the U. of Mich. is having a triangular fight precipitated by one whom you doubtlessly regard as a "great Light"; so I will not mention names; it will transpire soon enough my way. Mohr is a very busy man, so is Price. Reed is a quite queer party & must be handled with care. I have almost persuaded Kent to come into the Institute; he hesitates, I believe, because of his whilom attacks on it. Have you no report from H. C. Allen or Wilson Smith of Chicago.

Exactly do not know to what you refer in your line concerning the "Minn. M & S. Institute" × My inference however, is that because of my Kelly editorial you have taken up the cudgel and belabored me in your journal. If this be true, don't worry. I have been editor long enough not to take to heart the editorial utterances of my exchanges × You are welcome to "walk into" me, on every occasion, and as hard as you like. I hold no malice. Let her go Gallagher! And Lance for the prose, of course should be took also for his male relative. Perhaps I may answer your editorial. Now spoil a joke (or an editorial) for family reasons

Yours &c. Kraft.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

To the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to those who are familiar with homœopathic literature, and to those who knew him personally, the death of Dr. Frank Kraft will be a matter of deep and sincere regret. For many years Dr. Kraft has been an active and earnest worker in the affairs of the Institute, and at its recent meeting at Kansas City was elected to his third term as Secretary of that body.

Dr. Kraft was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851, and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1886. After his graduation he was associated with Dr. Allen, of Ann Arbor, in conducting the Medical Advance. Later he removed to Sylvania, Ohio, and engaged in general medical practice. In 1888 he became the editor of the American Homœopathist, now known as the American Physician, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Dr. Kraft's connection with the American Institute of Homœopathy has extended over a period of more than twenty years. He associated himself with that body shortly after his graduation in 1886 and became its official stenographer. From 1895 to 1900 he was recording secretary, and in 1906 was elected secretary.

The editorship of a medical journal and the arduous duties connected with the publication of the transactions of the Institute would have been beyond the capabilities of most physicians, but not only did Dr. Kraft fill both of these positions with credit and satisfaction, but in addition he has held the professorship of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College since 1890.

The one great characteristic of Dr. Kraft's career was his industry and perseverance. Even during the last three years of his life, after he had been made an invalid by the onset of paraplegia, resulting from a fall, he accomplished an amount of work that would have taxed the ability of many men in good health.

Although a successful and capable physician it is probably as a writer and editor that Dr. Kraft will be best remembered. His style of writing was unique, direct and abounding in originality and wit. He was a man of firm convictions and wrote fearlessly and without intimidation. Despite the fact that he

did not hesitate to condemn what he thought to be wrong in no uncertain terms, he was a man who had few enemies and many friends. This may be attributed to the fact that his arguments were always free from bitterness and even those who disagreed with his judgment, admired his frankness and fairness.

The death of Dr. Kraft, coming as it does at a time when new and important departures are about to be made, will be a deep loss to the American Institute of Homœopathy. Owing to the fact that it is now proposed to publish the transactions of the Institute in the form of a journal instead of in the usual volume, many complications and problems will arise in the solution of which his extensive experience as secretary and as editor would have been of the utmost value.

It seems entirely in accord with the whole life of Dr. Kraft that he should have died as it were in the harness, working for the cause of homœopathy. Immediately after the Kansas City meeting of the Institute he became very weak and was on the verge of a collapse. He went to the home of his brother at St. Louis with the hope of recovering his strength. He rapidly became worse, however, and in spite of the efforts of his physicians he developed acute uremia and died on July 19th, 1908, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

With the passing of Dr. Kraft homœopathy has lost another warm and earnest supporter. Each year the list of the old heroes of our school who meet with us no more grows larger and larger. Daily the call goes out for volunteers to take their place and to bear aloft the banner to which they have so faithfully clung until their lifeless hands no longer responded to the dictates of the spirit within. Then departing they leave behind us, not only the example of a life well spent, but a solemn obligation to fight as they have fought for the uplifting of humanity and for the victory of truth in the realm of medicine.

Hahn Monthly Sept 1908

with his numerous friends with the same friendly spirit that always made him a good loser as well as a winner; bright and apt in every utterance he was as popular in the social sense as he was accurate in the business requirements of his office.

Dr. Kraft was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. He obtained a common school education and at the age of ten he went to work, being the sole support of his father's family. At first he was a hotel bellboy, later a hotel clerk and then entered an insurance office where he gained his first knowledge of shorthand and before long he was a stenographer in the St. Louis courts. Later he was for some time private secretary to the superintendent of the seventh division of the railway mail service. In 1886 he graduated in medicine from the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College. He was early associated with Dr. H. C. Allen at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the editorship of the Medical Advance; he remained there for six months and then began the general practice of medicine at Sylvania, Ohio. He began his own editorship in 1888 when he became editor of the *American Homeopathist*, which finally became the *American Physician;* this he edited until the time of his death. In 1890 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and was made professor of Materia Medica in the Homeopathic Hospital College which is now known as the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Cleveland then became his permanent home and he was connected with this college up to a few years before his death.

Dr. Kraft was always an ardent member of the American Institute. He joined this as early as 1886 and he missed but two meetings; most of this time he was official stenographer and one of the hardest and most loyal workers in the organization. From 1895 to 1900 he was its recording secretary and from 1906 to 1908 he was secretary, having been elected the first time while detained at home by illness. He was a member of the International Homeopathic Medical Congress of 1891, 1896 and 1900, his illness not allowing his attendance during the session of 1906. Besides these he was a member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society; he was also a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

Dr. Kraft always enjoyed a good general practice, but he was known best as an editor; no one could use the King's English with more telling effect, and while his pen was pointed he was always fair; he could give a thrust keenly, but he always took one with good nature; while he stuck firmly for his view of things, he was ever open to conviction; his diction was charming and he was a natural reporter of events; his editorials were always read and they were frequently quo-

ted; he would criticise a friend and still retain a friend, but he never dodged; wit with him was natural and it sparkled in his writings; he always had convictions and he stood for them at all times. These factors often made him a target but he would always play fair even when he had to fight.

The editor of THE CLINIQUE and Kraft became close friends during the later years of his life. While we did not always agree with him we appreciated his friendship just the same. His mentality and his honor were always to be admired, and no one knew the metal of the man better than we did. We knew of his sufferings in later years and we knew how he looked at the inevitable without a qualm or a whimper; he realized what was before him, but he accepted his fate without a tear; he kept putting the best foot forward until it would no longer move; he held his head high and he struggled on with patience and hope as everlasting attributes. No one will ever understand how deep his physical pain was, and no one can tell of the deeper pain at heart when he began to foresee that his hand would soon be unable to direct the pen which his keen mind once had supplied with words that came like magic. He did not put these thoughts into print, but he told them to us in private correspondence. And at last his end also came, and we look back and think over the past and say these few words in his memory, which is all that a friend can do. Poor Kraft has ended his work. He filled his place in life the best he knew how and he has passed on. We shall miss him and we shall remember him. So many of the wheel horses in homeopathy have gone! We wonder who will fill their places! Who will edit our journals,—who will do the teaching,—who will bear the burden? Where are the young men?

H. V. H.

Clinique Aug [redacted] 1908

The Deadliness of People. — Among the side-splitting jests of antiquity is the justly celebrated retort of somebody who, when asked, "is life worth living?" quickly replied, "that depends upon the liver."

But funnier by far even than this liver story is the grave consideration of it to be found in the well-known book on Uric Acid, published in England in 1892. We read as follows: "'Is life worth living?' That depends upon uric acid. The orthodox answer is 'that depends upon the liver,' but as the liver is only one of the sources of uric acid I cannot regard the answer as sufficient." The truly English sense of humor exhibited unconsciously in the above quotation makes us wish we could have the author present at one of our annual dinners in order

Frank Kraft, M. D. — It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the sudden death of Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, Ohio. It followed closely the adjournment of the last meeting of the American Institute at Kansas City in June. He died at St. Louis at his brother's home, where he had gone after the Institute had adjourned. The cause of his death was acute uremia following a paraplegia which was the result of a fall two and one-half years ago. The date of his death was Sunday, July 19, 1908. For the past two years Dr. Kraft had been a sufferer from a slight paraplegia and for the last year or more he had lost the perfect control of his limbs, which compelled him to use crutches, and much of the time he was wheeled about in an invalid's chair. It was pitiful to see him in such an unfortunate condition, but he never showed the slightest trace of rebellion at his misfortune; in fact during a long personal visit with him at Kansas City we found him full of hope relative to his eventual recovery, and his enthusiasm for his professional and Institute work was as great as ever. He was unable to walk, but he did his work with the thoroughness and perfectness which characterized the man whenever he had anything to do. He courted no sympathy, but only sought the fighting chance, which was all he ever asked for; the genial smile was still conspicuous and he mingled

KRAFT, FRANK

CONTRIBUTED

By Members of the Editorial Staff

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—Inasmuch as I have been unable to secure any direct information concerning the death of Dr. Frank Kraft, I have considered it proper to print the two following tributes from the pen and tongue of two distinguished members of the profession, friends of Dr. Kraft. The first article is an editorial in August issue of **The Clinique**, from the pen of its most capable editor, Dr. H. V. Halbert; the second article is a funeral eulogy by Dr. James A. Campbell of St. Louis, Missouri, which was delivered at the exercises held in that city, and for which we are indebted to **The Clinical Reporter**, St. Louis. According to the latter authority, "in accordance with his oft-expressed wish, the body was cremated."]

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* * *

Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute of love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve, over the passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was so full of work, so full of promise, so full of success in the direc tions he labored so manfully and so strenuously.

We may indeed, with truth, say, that here lies another victim for the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who CAN and WILL. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days, can bear testimony to this.

When three years ago, he met with the accident which resulted in paralysis of his lower limbs, it was thought by some, that his days of usefulness were gone. In physical helplessness, in constant pain and in mental anguish, dreading a possible interference with his plans and his work, he fought on, seemingly, with added zeal. And the amount of work he accomplished since then, in spite of this terrible calamity has been simply phenomenal.

For the last two years he has been secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, editing and arranging the annual issue of its proceedings, which last year alone, was a book of 1,175 pages. Think of the enormous work, the correspondence and interviews with the many interested in it. There it stands, a splendid monument to his industry and his genius.

But this was not all; at the same time and for many years, he was editor of the "American Physician," one of our best medical journals; and Dr. Kraft's editorials were always unique, brilliant, spicy and unequalled, in their way. More than this, wonderful to relate, it was only three days ago that I received notice from the publishers, of a new book, on a most interesting topic, by Dr. Kraft. Think of these remarkable evidences of intellect, industry and toil, under the most adverse circumstances.

That he has worn his poor body into dissolution and destruction, who can doubt; but after all, is it not better to fall on the ramparts, in the forefront, with flag in hand and with the shout of victory in the air, than to be a forgotten contemned sulker in the rear; to wear out in good works, than to rust out in oblivion. Oh my friends, what an example for emulation, for us to do our best while we can.

The sadness of such an event lies largely in the sudden breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, feel saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand or hear his cheery voice. But it is the snapping of those nearer and dearer ties, that make the saddest and most discordant notes; and, our hearts go out in deep sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly and for whom he labored so willingly. And yet friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they, or we, not truly, rejoice to know, that to him has at last come that peace and rest, which was the only relief and solution of the problem for him. A few days after his return from Kansas City, I saw him prostrated and helpless in pain, unable to sleep and exhausted; and yet, not a word of complaint came from his lips. He was cheery and bright, full of his old time wit. And when I last saw him, only a few hours before his fretted spirit left his tortured frame, he could not speak, but, as I took his hand, his lips moved, but without sound; and, gasping for a few more breaths of earth's pure air, he looked at me through trembling lids, not with eyes of fear, but with a brave soft glance of friendship; and, as he pressed my hand, I knew that his battle was nearly over and that peace and rest would soon be his: Brave to the last.—*The Clinical Reporter.*

Critique Sept 1908

Dr. Frank Kraft—As briefly announced in the last NORTH AMERICAN, Dr. Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, editor of *The American Physician*, Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College and Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, died at the home of his brother, August Kraft, in St. Louis on the 19th of July.

Dr. Kraft went to his brother's after the meeting of the Institute in the hope of gaining a needed rest. As is well known, he has suffered for the past two years with paraplegia, the result of a fall. He was improving from this affection, but when in St. Louis he was a victim of uremic poisoning, and although attended by such able physicians as Drs. W. John Harris, Gibson and Luyties, his system was too weakened to stand the added burden, and he died from its effects.

Before studying medicine he held the position of court stenographer in St. Louis, and later was in the railroad mail service. He completed his course of medicine in the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College in 1886. He was always prominent in literature, having been the editor of the *Periscope*, the student publication of his medical college while a student, and going immediately to Ann Arbor after his graduation, where he assisted Dr. H. C. Allen in the editorship of the *Medical Advance*.

Soon after leaving here, in 1888, he took charge of the *American Physician*, or the *American Homœopathist*, as it was then known. In 1890 he was called to the chair of Materia Medica in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, which chair he still occupied at the time of his death. His manner of teaching was unique, but very impressive, so that the points he made were likely to be held by the hearer.

Dr. Kraft was an ardent and loyal homœopath, practising and preaching from a thorough belief in the tents of his school. He joined the American Institute in the year of his graduation, 1886, and was for nearly the entire length of his membership its official stenographer. From 1895 to 1900 he was recording secretary, and was elected secretary in 1906 at the Atlantic City meeting, being re-elected at each of the two succeeding meetings. He was a member of the International Homœopathic Congresses of 1891, 1896 and 1900, and was only kept from the session of 1906 through illness.

Dr. Kraft was born in Cincinnati on January 8, 1851, and received his early education there. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He was buried with full Masonic honors, the ceremony at St. Louis being in charge of the Masons. At the funeral Dr. James A. Campbell, a life-long friend, paid the following tribute to him, which we quote from the *Medical Century:*

"Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute to love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve over the

passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was so full of work, so full of promise, so full of success in the directions he labored, so manfully and so strenuously. We may indeed, with truth say that here lies another victim of the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who can and will. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days can bear testimony to this.

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"The sadness of such an event as this lies largely in the sudden breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand nor hear his cheery voice. But it is the

snapping of those nearer and dearer ties that makes the saddest and most discordant notes; and our hearts go out in sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly, and for whom he labored so willingly. And yet, friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they, or we, not truly rejoice to know that to him has at last come that peace and rest which was the only solution of the problem for him?

"A few days after his return from Kansas City I saw him prostrated and helpless, in pain, unable to sleep, exhausted, and yet not a word of complaint came from his lips. He was cheery and bright, full of his old-time wit. And when I last saw him, only a few hours before his fretted spirit left his tortured frame, he could not speak, but as I took his hand his lips moved, but without sound, and, gasping for a few more breaths of earth's pure air, he looked at me through his trembling lids, not with eyes of fear, but with a brave, soft glance of friendship; and as he pressed my hand I knew that his battle was nearly over, and that peace and rest would soon be his—brave to the last."

N Amer J1 Hom Sept 1908

N Am. J. Hom Nov 1908

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, August 17th, 1908, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved Secretary, Frank Kraft, M.D., has entered into the great transition from his earthly labors into his eternal rest, therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy would place on record the very great loss we have sustained. His hearty belief in the principles of homœopathy combined with his clear cut ability to express those beliefs made him, at all times a fearless and uncompromising antagonist. His genial and lovable nature made him the lasting friend of all who came to really know him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a copy be sent to the family of Dr. Kraft and also published in the medical journals.

It is better treatment, in any system of medicine, to remove the cause of disease than to ignore it while trying to overcome its results. The gouty diathesis is the generic cause of many so-called separate diseases. Alkalithia is the indicated remedy in all gouty states, as gouty bronchitis, with or without asthma, gouty eczema. gouty nephritis migraine and rheumatism.

Med & Surg Re[redacted] Reporter Aug 1908

PROFESSOR FRANK KRAFT.

Dr. Frank Kraft, the indefatigable editor of the *American Physician,* well known in homeopathic circles here and abroad, Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and author of medical text-books, died at the home of his brother in St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, July 19. For the past three years Dr. Kraft has been afflicted with paraplegia, the result of a fall on the ice. Compelled to give up a large general practice he devoted himself to his journal and to the work of the A. I. H., doing such office practice as he was able, and lecturing once a week at his home to the senior class of the Cleveland College.

Dr. Kraft came to Cleveland in 1890 and lectured two years in the old Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, then two years in the Cleveland Medical College, then for many years was out of college work entirely, returning last year at the earnest solicitation of the faculty of the college. As a materia medica teacher he had but few equals, his style of teaching being peculiarly his own. He was a student and traveler, having visited Europe many times. Languages were his especial delight and he was never to be found without a text-book of some foreign tongue at his elbow. We shall miss him, Homeopathy will miss him, for friend or foe he was a good fighter, and his loyalty was never questioned. The faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College met in special session to draft resolutions expressing their sorrow and loss in his death, and their sympathy for his wife and family. The Executive Committee of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, of which Dr. Kraft was one of the organizers fourteen years ago, also met to express their loss and sorrow.

"THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST,"
FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR,
A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

Kennard 2

57 BELL AVE.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
U. S. A.

what I have no doubt you also saw, that the Primer was simply an abridged Handbook, as a Fifth Reader would be by cutting out of each reading article a verse here and a verse there; and that the ~~student~~ medical student could no more study Allens "Primer," than an a.b.c. student could read the emasculated Fifth Reader. So I went back to my "vomit" and plodded along, wearily seeking for the whilom Enthusiasm and Enterprise but barely finding it. I had, however, determined to Christian my work The Primer of Homoeopathy. Now Comes yourself with the same idea Exactly as I had covering all the ground I had plowed up, and I again, gladly, pigeon hole my ms. for I recognize your ability to handle the subject, your position as a University man, and your general favoritism with the Institute & press. No one but yourself and my wife knows of my intentions. I did not propose to publish it until I had assured myself of its necessity as well as its value. But there is room for but one such book, and as my hands are full of many other more engrossing topics I bid you God speed and ask you to keep my secret.

I will write you again in a few days.

Yours truly

Kraft

P.S. I did not understand that we would have anything to do with the Chicago '93 meet. That their m.m. bureau will be an entirely ~~the~~ Institute.

"THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST,"
FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR,
A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

July 24/92

57 BELL AVE.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
U. S. A.

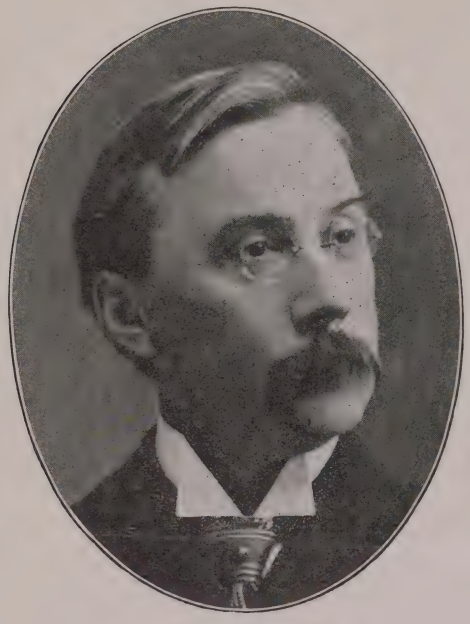
dear Leonard—

Thanks for your assistance. Wonderful how great minds run in the same channel. Under a date shortly after my return from W. I wrote H. C. Allen for his ideas concerning an effective bureau work, and proposed four propositions to him: the first being Exactly what you proposed. that is to say, to Enlist Every teacher of m.m. to disclose his ways of teaching men.; and also his ideas of what a preceptor should teach in the way of m.m. tc. Your proposed drug-proving was my third proposition. No. 2 and 4 I will Communicate to you in a later epistle. So you see we can work together with brawn & brain & Keep the materia medica bureau "dam" in your Minn. Hom. Mag. Keep it before the "people" abuse it sometimes in order to draw fire, tc. Now as to your Primer again I am led to exclaim how great minds tc— Five years ago there or thereabouts I began a primer of mat. med. with doubtlessly the same idea that you now have, of simplifying the beginning of mat med. for the beginners & After I had incubated and incubated about two years, I learned from T. F. Allen that he had a Primer Of M.M in hand. That disheartened me at once. & knew at once that Allen's name would carry his book, and mine would not — being at that time only a "hay seed". So I awaited the appearance of the Primer. When it came, I saw

KRAFT, FRANK

work if the secretaries of all our societies, both great and small, would send to the secretary of the Council, programmes, schedules, times of meeting, places, etc., of their respective societies. Indeed, the secretary would be very glad to have a list of the names of every member of every homœopathic society of the United States.

The Council expects to do energetic work for colleges and for societies and it can accomplish far better results if aided heartily by the profession.



FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

It is with the utmost regret that we announce to our readers the death of Dr. Frank Kraft, editor of the American Physician, Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy and Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

After the meeting in Kansas City of the Institute, of which he had just been elected secretary, this being his third election to the office, Dr. Kraft went to the home of his brother in St. Louis, hoping to gain a much needed rest and fit himself for the arduous duties connected with the editing of the proceedings. It was found when he reached there that he had a high temperature, and was on the verge of a collapse. In spite of the strenuous efforts of his physicians there, Drs. W. John Harris, Gibson and Luyties, his condition became gradually worse and he failed to rally, dying on the early morning of the 19th of July.

His untimely end will be mourned by a host of friends who are scattered over the entire world. He was only fifty-seven years old, but had been a partial invalid for over two years in consequence of a fall which was followed by a paraplegia. It was thought that he was gradually recovering from this however, as he was better able to walk recently than he had been, but his long illness had sapped his vitality and he had no reserve strength with which to fight disease. His final condition was one of uræmic poisoning.

For nearly twenty-five years Dr. Kraft had been a prominent figure in homœopathic circles. Before he studied medicine he had been court stenographer for the St. Louis courts, but later was connected with the railway mail service, in both positions showing exceptional ability. He began the study of medicine while still holding his place with the government, and completed his course at the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical College in 1886.

While yet a student, he found his place in the editorial field, having been in charge of the Periscope, a journal issued at that time by his Alma Mater. Following his graduation he went to Ann Arbor to assist Dr. H. C. Allen with the Medical Advance. Following his engagement there, he settled at Sylvania, Ohio, building up a large general practice. While here he was engaged by A. L. Chatterton to edit the then American Homœopathist, now the American Physician. This was in 1888, and for these twenty years there has not been a number of that journal which has not been full of his writings.

In 1890 he was called to the chair of materia medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and, with the exception of a few sessions, was on the faculty in that college up to the time of his death.

From 1895 to 1900 he was recording secretary of the Institute, and was elected secretary at the Atlantic City meeting in 1906, despite his absence from the meeting. He was re-elected at Jamestown and at Kansas City. He joined the Institute in 1886, the year of his graduation, and was its official stenographer during almost his entire membership. Few were better acquainted with its history, its members and its policies than he.

He was a member of the International Homœopatic Congresses of 1891, 1896 and 1900, and would have been at the Congress of 1906 had not his illness prevented.

Dr. Kraft was a man of retiring personality. It was seldom that he was heard to make a speech. His forte was with the pen. Few men were read by so many pepole as he. His journal was literally his own, so far as the reading matter went. Hundreds subscribed for it simply because they wanted to read what he wrote. His style of writing was unique, absolutely unlike that of any other medical writer. He was fearless and unswerving in his attacks upon that which he believed wrong. His motto at the head of his editorial page was one to which he strictly adhered: "Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

As a teacher of materia medica, he was decidedly original, using his own peculiar methods which served to impress the hearer not alone with the abstract facts which he was demonstrating, but with a belief in the earnestness and faith of the teacher and his own thorough belief in those facts. So he impressed his hearers with his strong conviction that in the law of the similars there is a scientific reason for the prescription of remedies. And he practiced what he preached. One of his colleagues in his home city told the writer that he often called him in consultation in medical cases, and his prescriptions were at once unusual and unerring. He seemed to

have the faculty of sifting out the chaff and saving the grain.

It is almost customary to say of a man who has passed away that he will be missed and his place will be hard to fill. We say it of Dr. Kraft with more than ordinary meaning and emphasis. His place *will* be hard to fill. He was a man of many parts, and to each part he brought a strong determination to do well his duty and to leave his task not only accomplished but a guide for his successor.

His funeral services occurred from the home of his brother, being in charge of the Masons, of which organization he had been a member for many years and one of the highest rank. At these services Dr. James A. Campbell, a life-long friend, made an address, which we consider a privilege to present to our readers.

Friends, we are assembled here to pay tribute of love and respect to our friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Kraft. To mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve over the passing of this lovable and brilliant man, whose whole life was so full of work, so full of promise, so full of success in the directions he labored, so manfully and so strenuously. We may, indeed, with truth, say, that here lies another victim of the insatiable demands made by the world upon those who can and will. Surely, no better example of ability, ceaseless, unrelenting industry has ever come before us. We who have known him from his boyhood days can bear testimony to this.

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> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us,
> Footprints on the sands of time"

The sadness of such an event as this lies largely in the sudden breaking of the loving and friendly ties of near association. All of us feel this, saddened over the thought that never again shall we take his friendly hand nor hear his cheery voice. But it is the snapping of those nearer and dearer ties that makes the saddest and most discordant notes; and our hearts go out in sympathy for the dear ones whom he loved so fondly, and for whom he labored so willingly. And, yet, friends, when we think of his trials, his pain and anguish, which could not be ended in any other way, can they, or we, not truly rejoice to know that to him has at last come that peace and rest which was the only solution of the problem for him?

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There is no death; what seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death, one less at home.

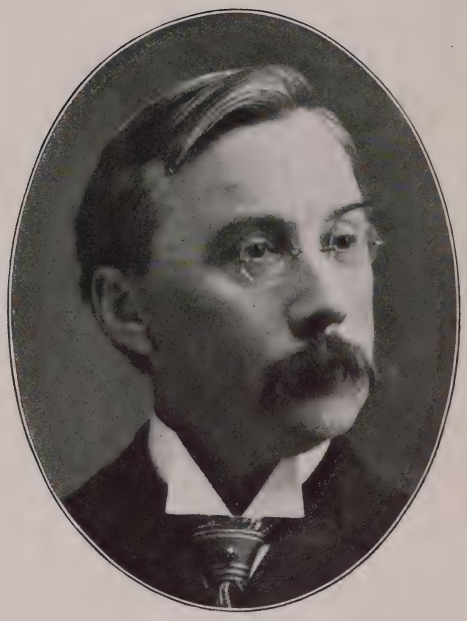
A sense of loss that meets us at the gate,
Within, a place unfilled and desolate;
And far away, our coming to await,
One more in Heaven,
One more at home,
That home where separation cannot be;
That home where none is missed, eternally.

Med Century Aug 1908 H.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Controversy on Homœopathy.

The kind of treatment an honest Homœopath may expect from the American Medical Association is exampled in the leading article in this issue. Dr. Orme's reply to Editor Simmons' letter refusing his article is to the point. There is apparently no honest desire on the part of the allopathic school to hear of the facts of Homœopathy, and Podsnap Simmons has waved the whole thing aside as settled long ago. Dr. Orme nails his mendacious statements with such sound arguments that they clinch themselves in the minds of all fair minded



DR. FRANK KRAFT, MANAGER

57 Bell Avenue

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

John Car
died Ma
aged 54
Frank Kraft
died July 19, 1908
aged 57 years.

The American Physician

A Monthly Medical Journal.

(A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., PUBLISHERS. 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.)

Editor: FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

57 Bell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cable Address: Homokraft, Cleveland.

FRANK KRAFT M. D.
OCT 1 1902

Thos L. Bradford md
Phila

DEAR DOCTOR

I'm after you. I want you to join this new Oriental caravan (in at Naples and out at Liverpool) next summer. Will you come? It will do you good. You need a rest. You tell that to your patients every hour of every week-day, don't you? Why not take some of your own medicine? Haven't got the money? Well, borrow some on the installment plan. Can't afford it? Oh, yes, you can—as I hope to show you presently. Life isn't all in money-making. All work and no play raises "hob" with the Doctor as well as the patients. Take your eye off the family 'tater bin. You have lived this long despite of worry and care. You will reach the end all too soon. Get away from the deadly routine of patient-visiting, powder-making, and pill-dealing. Sheathe your knives. Moth-ball and camphor-rag your instruments. Lock up the bottles and the pocket-case and break away.

No you won't lose your practice. I have been in Europe a number of times, and have NEVER lost a family: on the contrary, I have gained entrance into houses which before were closed to me. People like to "carry coals to Newcastle." It adds to one's social and professional standing to go abroad once in a while.

You can't rest in the United States. You are too well known everywhere. You have to "visit." You have tried it. The week or ten days you spent at the seashore or in the mountains always sent you home more tired and more digusted than when you went. You were glad to get back where you didn't have to "look pleasant," or say "please" or "thank you;" where you could wear your carpet-slippers, be comfortable once more, and not have to live in your trunk or your silk hat, and wear company-manners and company-clothes all the day and half the night long. Isn't that so? But going to Europe is different—vastly different. Here you will be in company of people out for a jolly, good time; without care or responsibility; to see and

not be seen ; wearing just ordinary, every-day, comfortable clothes ; no dress-maker or tailor tyrannizing and worrying the life out of you for a month or two beforehand ; eating with youthful appetite; in bed every night ; travelling rapidly, but intelligently and interestedly; enthusiastic, as you have not been since "Birdie had the measles ;" yet doing it all "perfunck," because you have nothing to provide for ; no patients to see to-morrow ; no bills to meet (or dodge); no telephone to answer or indite deadhead-prescriptions into ; no door-bell to say harsh things to at half-past two of a wet morning ; no daily newspapers to read with their base-ball and stock quotations, the trust evil, the New Jersey peach crop, the South Dakota divorce crop, the coal strike, Tom Johnson's presidential boom, Carrie Nation's newest outbreak, the latest bizarre suicide or ghastly murder; nothing to do but "follow your leader" and be moderately good—"rubbering," as the slangy people call it; no trunks to pack or unpack; no baggage to "tote" around except the most necessary, and of that the least quantity that will do ;—say, Doctor, why shouldn't you have a real old-fashioned rest Like Mother Used to Make for you, in which to gather new life and vim and vinegar, and then come back to your stuffy, little 8 x 10 office ready for work, with an ability to think and do, as you haven't felt it in your "blood-veins" these many years past?

Too much money? Well, look at it. Figure it down as close as you like ; there are sixty days for $510 (and a little more for pins and tooth-picks)—less than $10 a day. Meantime it costs you nothing *at home* for board and wash and hard coal and gas bills and car tickets and church offerings. You are travelling thousands of miles on land and sea, seeing people and countries and things you have read about and dreamed about all your life long ; doing it all without bother, without buying a railway ticket, or scrapping with a lordly agent for a lower berth in the Pullman, or rushing around for hotel or restaurant or lunch counter, or chasing a rapidly disappearing train—no responsibility, no nothing, but just behaving yourself, not trying to talk boarding-school French, and keeping out of the donjon-keep.

Don't you see it would be money in your pocket, and make you a better Doctor because of the jaunt? Don't you know that that deep straight up-and-down furrow between your brows (which looks so much like a frown) will get lost in the shuffle, and that look of anxiety fade from your eyes ; to say nothing of the disappearance of That Tired Feeling without the aid of Lydia Pinkham, or Peruna, or those other things which "work while you sleep?" You know they would just as well as I can tell you.

Put your house in order and come along. Don't book any obstetric cases for July, August and September of next year. Warn your patients.

Give your hard-working student, or under-study, or the poor rival around the corner, a chance at your overflow practice. If he doesn't do it as well as you, your patients will be all the more glad for your return. See? Turn yourself loose and be young again. Or, if you have any star patients whom you can't leave, why, bring 'em along for "company"—for the ocean breezes, the change of bed and board and atmosphere will work wonders—plus your medicines.

You are getting older now and much more rapidly so than when you first swung out your scrap-iron shingle, and wished so fervently that you might be gray, or bald, or bay-windowed, in order to deceive the neighborhood as to your extreme age and vast experience—and when you had to go to church and Sunday school and sing in the choir to get acquainted. Don't wait until you are indeed OLD, or have made your "pile." Pleasure doesn't taste so good when old age is on deck, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans everything —but the price!

Now is the accepted time. Come along, will you? Let's hear from you, anyhow and soon.

Yours for Health,

Jas R Kraft M D

P. S.—The names of probable patrons among your clientele, for an European tour, will be thankfully received by me and the courtesy promptly reciprocated.

KRAMER, C M

NECROLOGICAL.

Kramer.—C. M. Kramer M. D., of Xenia O., died on the 26th of September. The Dr. located in Xenia some 18 years ago when homœopathy was comparatively unknown in Green Co.; through bitter opposition he carried the banner of *Similia"* and planted it firmly. As a physician he commanded the respect of the profession and the community, and was reaping the reward of his perseverance and skill when death closed his earthly career. Am Hom Obs Jan '71

FAMILIAR FIGURES

WALLACE KRATZ

Mr. Kratz is one of the men who is finding an extra burden on his shoulders as a result of the campaign for $2,000,000 now under way.

He has been connected with the Medical College for over 20 years. He is better known to every student than any member of the faculty, and probably knows more about each student than all the faculty combined.

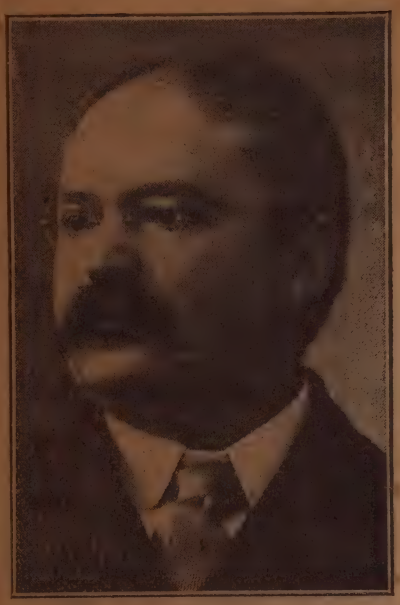
He has what is known as a "card-index" mind, and knows the name and address of practically every living alumnus—and, perhaps, as the Dean says, the address of most of those who have passed on.

Mr. Kratz is never too busy to run out some special letters, or take care of any of the thousand and one details which are constantly demanding attention.

One of the first questions asked by alumni, when a faculty member travels out of town, is, "How is Wally?"

"Wally" is wonderful, one hundred per cent. loyal, and working harder than ever to make possible the Greater Jahnemann.

KRAUSS, JAMES



DR. JAMES KRAUSS
Boston, Mass., General Secretary of the American Association of Clinical Research

KRAUS, JAMES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL RESEARCH

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY
JAMES KRAUSS, M. D.
419 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Oct. 8, 1915

Dear Doctor Bradford,

Many thanks for letting me have a copy of the 1846 Proceedings of the Institute.

This makes my collection of Institute Transactions complete which fact will go a good long way to make my work for the Institute exact.

Fraternally yours,

James Krauss

KRAUSE, WILLIAM HENRY

Jl A
I N Ma
Mar 1911

William H. Krause, M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, New York City, 1873; consulting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, New York City; a surgeon in the German service during the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars; attending physician to the Bond Street Dispensary and examiner in lunacy, died at his home January 7 from nephritis, aged 69.

WILLIAM HENRY KRAUSE, New York city, is a native of Rheine, Westphalia, Prussia, born June 19, 1841, son of

William H. Krause, M. D.

William Krause and Catherine Schlotman his wife. He was educated in the school at Munster, Westphalia, and graduated as assistant surgeon in the Prussian army in 1864, in which capacity he was engaged in active field and hospital service until his discharge in 1865. He was recalled in 1866 to the field hospital of the Garde Corps of Prussia in the war with Austria, and was discharged in the fall of that year. He then came to America, and in 1873 graduated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been examiner in lunacy, attending physician to the Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary (1873) and surgeon to the Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary until 1877. Dr. Krause is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute, the New York State and New York County Homœopathic Medical societies, and the alumni association of his alma mater. He married, June 5, 1876, Anna Magdalene Meyer, by whom he has one daughter, Marie Helene (Krause) Harnish.

King Vol IV

KRAUSE, WILLIAM H

William H. Krauss was born in Rhine, West Phalia, Germany, June 19, 1841. Attended schools in Munster and Berlin. Served as sergeant in the Danish War of 1864, and the Austrian Prussian War of 1866. Graduated from New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1873. (New York, The Metropolis, page 167.)

KREBS, FRANK HUGO, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Sackish Silesia, Prussia, on December 3d, 1823, and is the youngest son of Weastrel Krebs, proprietor. Losing his mother when only seven years of age, his father sold his estate and moved to Glatz where he attended the town school until his fourteenth year. He then was apprenticed to a furrier, with whom he served three years. In order to perfect himself in his trade, he travelled two years, visiting the principal cities of Germany. When nineteen years of age, he entered the military and served in the artillery in Breslau. He was one of three who where chosen from his company to enter the brigade school to attain a high military education,—an arrangement designed to cultivate an ardor for a military career,—but after an attendance of two years, he took his discharge. During his connection with the military, his father died, and left thus, very much to his own guidance, he spent much of his time in the study of anatomy, visiting the dissecting rooms and attending medical lectures.

Leaving Prussia, he visited Russia, where, during his sojourn, he visited Odessa, the principal cities of southern Russia, and the Caucasus. Arriving at Tiflis, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Von Andrejentsky, Surgeon General, and physician to the Prince Woronzow, Governor of the Caucasian provinces. This acquaintance was probably the means of confirming his interest in medical studies. Dr. Von Andrejentsky entrusted to his care a large estate called Dreux, nearly ten miles from Tiflis. While in charge of this estate, he had frequent opportunities of prescribing for the sick among the peasantry, and, meeting with much success in his treatment of diseases, he made up his mind to devote himself exclusively to the study of medicine. After a residence of eighteen months at Dreux, he resigned his situation and went to Odessa. In February, 1849, he left in the steamer for Constantinople, with the intention of visiting Palestine. In Constantinople he made the acquaintance of Dr. Clark, of Edinburgh, who advised him to sail immediately for America. Travelling with Dr. Clark in Greece and Italy, he reached Palermo, and on the 9th of May, set sail for Boston, where he arrived on the 16th of June. After a journey of six weeks in the West, he returned to Boston, where he commenced the practice of medicine. Meeting frequently with homœopathic physicians,—many of them men of high culture,—he was led into a careful examination of the system as founded by Hahnemann, and at the expiration of one year, adopted the system, and commenced practising upon it exclusively. His knowledge of the idioms of the English tongue was as yet very limited, and as soon as he attained a sufficient acquaintance with these, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1859.

In 1869, he revisited his native place, and devoted himself, in Berlin and Vienna, to the study of gynecology and obstetrics, subjects in which he had always had a very deep interest. Dr. Krebs is recognized as a physician of considerable talents.

DR. R. F. KREBS.

DR. R. F. KREBS died at his home in Reading, Pa., on the evening of April 5, 1890. The deceased was born May 28, 1832, at Glatz, Prussia. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Prague, in Austria, in 1855. Soon thereafter he came to America, and located at Boston, Mass. In 1857, he removed to Hamburg, Pa. He continued there until 1884, when he removed to Reading. An autopsy, made by Drs. W. A. Haman and E. Z. Schucker, showed that the immediate cause of death was hæmorrhage into the left lateral ventricle. Haln Mo May 90

KREEGER, GUSTAVUS H

Name in full Gustavus H. Kreeger

P. O. Address in full No. 927 Vine St, Phila.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Berlin, Prussia.

KRICHBAUM, JAMES WESLEY

JAMES WESLEY KRICHBAUM, Danville, Kentucky, born Green Bay, Wis., March 7, 1862; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1891; practiced in Somerset, Ky., five years, and in Danville eight years; treasurer Kansas City Homœopathic Medical Society, 1894-1903; president same, 1903-1904; member of International Hahnemannian Association.

KRIEGER, C

KROGSTADT, HENRY

The Call. May 28. 189

1895

THE LATE WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

GRESHAM'S DEATH

THE LAST HOURS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREED

Conflicting Opinions as to the Nature of the Trouble and the Method of Treatment.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Otto Gresham, son of the late secretary of state, arrived in Washington this morning from Chicago, and he will direct the arrangements for his father's funeral.

The exact hour of the secretary's death was 1:15 this morning. With Mrs. Gresham at the bedside were Mrs. Andrews of Chicago, Secretary Gresham's married daughter, and her husband.

Nitro-glycerine and strychnine were administered at short intervals by the physicians to stimulate the heart and the secretary was able to converse with his wife until about midnight. He then began to sink rapidly and the end came peacefully.

At 11 o'clock President Cleveland telegraphed from Woodley that he would like, in spite of his indisposition, to come in and say good-by to his secretary of state. Mr. Gresham was at that time in a moment of consciousness, but Dr. Johnston decided that it would be impossible to allow any one to see him.

The doctor telephoned to Woodley informing the President that it would be useless for him to make the trip, as he could not be allowed to see the secretary. The President telephoned back his extreme sorrow at the condition of Mr. Gresham and directed that he be informed at the moment the secretary died.

His Last Moments.

All hope of recovery was abandoned at 6 o'clock. The physicians then administered the most powerful stimulants possible to continue the secretary's life until the arrival of his son, who was speeding to Washington. Shortly before 11 o'clock he began to sink rapidly. The physicians withdrew at midnight, leaving only the members of the family in the sick chamber.

The dying man talked at intervals. His words were full of bravery. He appreciated his condition and spoke hopefully to cheer his stricken family. Sometimes his mind wandered slightly, back to the days of long ago, recalling incidents of love and happiness in the springtime of life.

He spoke of his absent son and Secretary Landis. Just before the physicians left Mrs. Gresham sat beside her husband smoothing his fevered brow, occasionally reading favorite passages he loved from the Bible.

As the end approached his pulse became feeble, and Mrs. Gresham, with noble fortitude, continued to read the Scriptures.

The daughter and son-in-law stood with bowed heads.

At 1:15 a peaceful shadow passed over the secretary's countenance, his pulse flickered, and he was dead. The nurses conveyed the news to the physicians in the next room, who in turn broke it to the watchers in the parlor.

These included Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Assistant Secretary Uhl, Secretary Herbert, Assistant Secretary Adee, Assistant Postmaster General Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, Attorney General Olney, Colonel Corbin of the army, Private Secretary Thurber. In the hotel lobby outside were a hundred of the secretary's friends.

Cause of His Illness.

The immediate cause of Secretary Gresham's fatal illness was, as stated by his physician, pleurisy complicated with pneumonia. Subacute pleurisy, beginning on the right side, is frequently due to inflammation of the liver, and this was the case with Secretary Gresham. His liver and intestinal trouble was undoubtedly due to his manner of living, extending over a long period of years.

He drank the strongest of black coffee, smoked strong black cigars, worked too hard and took very little exercise. This is a terse but exact statement of the causes which finally caused his breakdown.

The reports that he contracted a cold by a drive to the President's suburban cottage at Woodley are declared by Dr. Krogstad to be unfounded. Secretary Gresham was at Woodley Monday, April 29.

While there he lunched on dried salmon, which is extremely difficult of digestion by an enfeebled stomach. The following morning he ate mackerel for breakfast, an imprudent act, as members of his family say that he has not been able to eat mackerel with impunity for thirty years.

Physician Called April 30.

At noon of that day, Tuesday, April 30, Secretary Gresham was taken ill. Dr. Krogstad, the family physician, was called in.

Later in the day the most violent pains set in in the region of the liver, undoubtedly due to the passage of the gall stone. An attempt was made to relieve this by the injection of half a grain of morphine, but even this was insufficient to cause an entire cessation of pain. After that, however, the case progressed favorably until Saturday, May 4, when the pleuritic complications set in.

On that day Mrs. Gresham told Dr. Krogstad that she wished to call another physician in consultation. He acquiesced. She called Dr. W. W. Johnston, who, however, refused to consult with Dr. Krogstad. The case was then turned over to Dr. Johnston. It is definitely learned that Dr. Johnston made no effort to learn from Dr. Krogstad the previous history of the case, although his diagnosis followed Dr. Krogstad's, so far as the pleurisy was concerned.

But the direct issue is raised between the two physicians, Dr. Krogstad holding that Secretary Gresham had no cold; that the pleuritic complication did not develop until Saturday morning, May 4, and that it was due directly to the liver trouble; while Dr. Johnston holds that Mr. Gresham did have a cold; that he caught it going to the President's suburban home on Monday, and that the pleuritic difficulty set in Wednesday, May 1.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREED.

The Family Physician's Statement—The Attending Surgeon's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Dr. Henry Krogstad, one of the leading homeopathic physicians in Washington, who has been Secretary Gresham's family physician for two years past, makes the following signed statement:

"I was called in to see Secretary Gresham Tuesday noon, April 30. He was suffering from an acute attack of gastralgia, with congestion of the liver and the undoubted passing of a gall stone, which conditions were relieved by opiates.

"These conditions continued in a rather severe form till Friday, May 3, when the stomach and bowel troubles were much improved, but the conditions in the liver and a developing into intercostal neuralgia were troublesome factors.

"Saturday morning, May 4, at an early hour, symptoms of pleuritic complications were discovered on the right side, undoubtedly an extension from the inflammation of the liver.

"Up to this time Secretary Gresham had no cold or cough, and these pleuritic conditions were pointed out to Mrs. Gresham and treatment instructed for their relief. My connection with the case terminated at this time, Saturday, May 4, at 7 A. M. I have not seen the secretary since.

"So far as the stomach and intestinal troubles were concerned they were repetitions of former attacks through which Secretary Gresham had been brought successfully.

"M. KROGSTAD."

Drs. Johnson and Prentiss' Bulletin

Drs. Johnson and Prentiss, after consultation, decided to give out the following statement:

"Mr. Gresham's illness has been acute pleurisy, with effusion, beginning May 1. From that time until May 25 his condition was entirely favorable and his speedy recovery was confidently expected.

"May 25 symptoms of a relapse appeared, due to the development of acute pneumonia. His present alarming condition is due to the weakness of his heart action, and there seems to be little or no hope of his recovery."

Some criticism was heard about the hotel corridors because the serum in the pleural cavity had not been drawn off in the first instance. Dr. Prentiss, when asked to reply to these strictures, replied:

"It is an established principle of surgery not to tap for pleurisy until life is threatened. While the serum can be easily drawn off, the cavity refills, not with serum, however, but with puss. Our treatment was to secure the removal of the serum by absorption."

JI A I H
Jan 1917

D. Tonjes Krudop, 1856-1916. Dr. Tonjes Krudop died December 6, 1916, at his residence in Los Angeles, after a brief illness with heart trouble. Dr. Krudop was born in Hanover, Germany, April 4, 1856, and came with his parents to America when he was eleven years of age. He was graduated in medicine from the Homeopathic College of the University of Minnesota in 1887, and later took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He married a fellow-student in Chicago, Martini E. Muelig, who died in 1909. In 1911 he married Mary A. Heath, who survives him. Dr. Krudop came to Los Angeles in 1900 and enjoyed a large practice. He was much beloved by his patients and friends. He joined the American Institute in 1908, and was an active member of his State and County Societies. *A. C. C.*

D. Tonjes Krudop, Los Angeles, Calif.
Born, April 4, 1856, in Hanover, Germany.
Died, Dec. 6, 1916.
Member of Institute since 1908.
Active member of state and local societies.
"He was much beloved by his patients and friends."

JI A I H Aug 1917

DR. EDWARD A. KRUSEN

Head of Homeopathic Society Dies at Johnstown Convention

Dr. Edward A. Krusen, sixty, Norristown, died suddenly yesterday at a hotel in Johnstown, where he had gone to attend the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Society. Dr. Krusen was to have made the opening address at the convention.

He was president of the Homeopathic Society for several years and had been serving on the legislative committee and as secretary of the medical society. He founded Riverview Hospital, Norristown, seven years ago, and had been active in its operation. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1884, and began practicing at Collegeville. He went to Norristown in 1907.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Carrell Krusen; two sons, Francis and Carrell, both physicians in Norristown; a brother, George C. Krusen, of Delanco, N. J., and a sister, Miss Nellie Krusen, Germantown.

He was a cousin of Dr. Wilmer Krusen, former Director of Health in this city.

KUECHLER, CHARLES F

Dr. Charles F. Kuechler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 11.—Dr. Charles F. Kuechler, a prominent physician, died last evening at his home in this city, aged seventy-five years. He was the earliest homœopathic physician in Illinois, settling here in 1846.

N.Y. Post Dec 11/97

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

C. Ferd. Kuechler.

KÜCHLER, KARL FERDINAND, M. D., of Springfield, Ills., was born in Lanchstædt, near Halle, Germany, June 17th, 1822. Dr. Küchler received his first instruction in the teaching of the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student, in 1844, he became acquainted with Professor J. Pantillon, first homœopathic physician of that city, who, in consequence of a remarkable cure effected in the case of a daughter of the celebrated Bettina Von Arnim, was, by special decree of the king, permitted to practise and dispense his own medicine; a privilege never before granted to any physician.

In November, 1845, Dr. Küchler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship "Pacific." When three days out, the ship was wrecked and Dr. Küchler, having lost everything but the dressing-gown and slippers which he wore, returned to Bremerhaven, and there commenced the practice of medicine. It was there he first met Constantine Hering, who, with his bride, was returning to America.

In July, 1846, Dr. Küchler again sailed for America, and arrived safely in New York, after a stormy voyage of forty-six days. Nine months afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis; and but one person in Springfield knew anything of homœopathy. Yet in one month's time, in consequence of his great success, his practice became so large that he was compelled to seek an associate, and he invited Dr. Bernhard Cyriax, now at Cleveland, to become his partner.

In 1848, Dr. Küchler married Miss Meta Fischer, of Bremen. In 1866, worn by the cares incident to an extensive practice, and burdened with grief for the loss of a favorite daughter, the doctor sought relief in change of labor and of scene, and for a few weeks returned to the fatherland. During this visit, while at Cœthen, he was introduced by Dr. Arthur Lutze to Fräulein Hahnemann, the only surviving daughter of the great reformer; and at the old family residence he sat in the famous arbor where her illustrious father wrote and studied, and drank a glass of the Gose, of which he had been so fond. He was presented also with a lock of the great master's silvery hair, which he values as one of his choicest treasures.

In person, Dr. Küchler is slight, but well built, with large grey eyes and a profusion of glossy black hair; though not a man of large physique, his vitality is great, and he possesses a wonderful amount of mental power; retaining that enthusiasm which led him, when a poor man in Bremerhaven, to spend his last dollar for the privilege of passing a few hours with Jenichen, of Wismar, the famous advocate of high potencies. In his successful practice, he values more the continuous triumphs of homœopathy than his golden fees. But we are inclined to believe that his remarkable successes are not more due to the high potencies, to the use of which he so persistently adheres, than to his clear head and largely sympathetic nature; for through his acute sympathy, mental and physical, we believe him to be, (although perhaps unconsciously,) greatly aided in his diagnoses, and, through the confiding trust his manner inspires, is he greatly assisted by his patients in forming those accurate judgments, upon which success in the use of all potencies depends. A consistent member of the Baptist Church, beloved by the poor, admired by his colleagues, trusted and respected by all, few men have crowded more of quiet usefulness in the same years, or made themselves more necessary to the community, in which they dwell, than Dr. Küchler.

Kuechler.

At his residence on the corner of First and Monroe streets, Springfield, Ill., Friday, December 10, 1897, at 12:15 P. M., of dropsy, Dr. Carl Ferdinand Kuechler, aged 75 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The deceased was born in Lanchstaedt, near Halle, Germany, June 17, 1822. He received his first instruction in the teaching of the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student in 1844, he became acquainted with Prof. J. Pantillon, first homœopathic physician of that city. In November, 1845, Dr. Kuechler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship Pacific. When three days out at sea the ship became wrecked and the deceased lost everything except his dressing gown and slippers, which he wore. He again returned to Bremerhaven and then commenced the practice of medicine. In July, 1846, he again sailed for America and arrived in New York after a voyage of forty-six days. A month afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis, and but one person in Springfield knew anything of Homœopathy. His practice became so large that he was compelled to take an associate. He invited Dr. B. Cyriax, now of Cleveland, O.

In 1848 he was wedded to Miss Meta Fisher, of Bremen, in the Baptist church of this city, this being the first church marriage ever celebrated in Springfield. In 1868, after so many years of deep devotion to his work, he became ill and returned to the fatherland for a brief recuperation. While there he met great favor with Fraulein Hahnemann, the only surviving daughter of the great reformer, and she presented Dr. Kuechler with a lock of the great master's silvery hair, which the deceased valued as one of his choicest treasures to his dying day. After his first wife's death he was married a second time in Kansas City to Miss Fannie Wiley, May 7, 1879.

Hom. Recorder, Jan 1898

DAILY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

DR. KUECHLER IS DEAD

OLDEST HOMEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER IN ILLINOIS.

He Has Been in Feeble Health for Some Time—A Life Devoted to the Deep Study of a Profession—The Funeral.

Kuechler—At his residence, on the corner of First and Monroe streets, Friday, Dec. 10, 1897, at 12:15 p .m., of dropsy, Dr.Carl Ferdinand Kuechler, aged 75 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The cold, unwelcome hand of death, enshrouded as it is, in such mysterious uncertainty, has been laid on anothef of Springfield's most highly respected and greatly esteemed citizens. It has summoned from our midst Dr. Kuechler, the oldest homeopath of this state, who was greatly loved by all with whom he came in contact, and whose departure from this life is universally lamented. The entire life of the deceased has been a period of devotional attention to his profession, and he, inconsiderate of his own personal furtherance or advancement, has applied his vast mental power and remarkable skill to the enhancement of the condition of others. His reputation as a homeopath is unbounded and he has performed some very remarkable cures in this city and many others. In all his vast practice he was never known to have lost a single case of diphtheria. He sacrificed politics and other topics which are so absorbing in their interest to other men, and with a surprising conscientiousness heeded only the progress of his profession and cared for the sick and attended the helpless and maimed. A consistent Christian, beloved by the poor, admired by his colleaues, and respected by all, few men have crowded more genuine usefulness into this brief earthy existence, or made themselves more essential to the community in which they lived than has the lamented Dr. Kuechler.

The deceased was born in Lanchstaedt, near Halle, Germany, June 17, 1822. He received his first instruction in the teaching of the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student in 1844, he became acquainted with Prof. J. Pantillon, first homoepathic physician of that city. In November, 1845, Dr. Kuechler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship Pacific. When three days out at sea the ship became wrecked and the deceased lost everything except his dressing gown and slippers which he wore. He again returned to Bremerhaven and then commenced the practice of medicine. In July, 1846, he again sailed for America and arrived in New York after a voyage of forty-six days. A month afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homeopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis, and but one person in Springfield knew anything of homeopathy. His practice became so large that he was compelled to take an associate. He invited Dr. B. Cyriax, now of Cleveland, O.

In 1848 he was wedded to Miss Meta Fisher, of Bremen, in the Baptist church of this city, this being the first church marriage ever consummated in Springfield. In 1868, after so many years of deep devotion to his work, he became ill and returned to the fatherland for a brief recuperation. While there he met great favor with Fraelein Hahnemann, the only surviving daughter of the great reformer, and she presented Dr. Kuechler with a lock of the great master's silvery hair, which the deceased valued as one of his choicest treasures to his dying day. He was greatly shocked by the death of his first wife, and after a lapse of years was married a second time in Kansas City to Miss Fannie Wiley. This occurred May 7, 1879.

It has been truly spoken of the lamented departed that he valued more the continuous triumphs of his profession and homoepathy than his golden fees.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss besides his widow, his only son, C. F. Kuechler, the popular clothier of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. C. T. Beckman, wife of Postmaster Beckman, of Petersburg.

The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, and the friends and relatives of the deceased who desire to view the remains may do so by calling Sunday morning, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of the funeral services the remains will be shipped to St. Louis for cremation, and Monday the ashes will be returned to this city and the interment will be made in Oak Ridge cemetery.

* * *

Med Vis
Jan 1898

Dr. C. F. Kuechler, of Springfield, Ill., died at his home in that city on the 10th of December, 1897. Dr. Kuechler at the date of his death was the oldest homeopathic physician in the state. He located in Springfield in August, 1846, and for over fifty years remained in that city following his profession. His life is a lesson to the later-year physicians of our school, for, while he enjoyed a large practice, it is admitted as a fact that he never lost a case of diphtheria in all the half-century he stood as an exponent of the principles of homeopathy. He made a host of converts to the mild cure system. While he never was a member of the American Institute he was well known by the profession of Illinois. The MEDICAL VISITOR extends to his wife and surviving family the deepest sympathy of the profession.

Name in full Charles Ferdinand Kuechler.

P. O. Address in full Springfield, Illinois.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Berlin, Germany.

Recorder Jan 1898

Kuechler.

At his residence on the corner of First and Monroe streets, Springfield, Ill., Friday, December 10, 1897, at 12:15 P. M., of dropsy, Dr. Carl Ferdinand Kuechler, aged 75 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The deceased was born in Lanchstaedt, near Halle, Germany, June 17, 1822. He received his first instruction in the teaching of the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student in 1844, he became acquainted with Prof. J. Pantillon, first homœopathic physician of that city. In November, 1845, Dr. Kuechler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship Pacific. When three days out at sea the ship became wrecked and the deceased lost everything except his dressing gown and slippers, which he wore. He again returned to Bremerhaven and then commenced the practice of medicine. In July, 1846, he again sailed for America and arrived in New York after a voyage of forty-six days. A month afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis, and but one person in Springfield knew anything of Homœopathy. His practice became so large that he was compelled to take an associate. He invited Dr. B. Cyriax, now of Cleveland, O.

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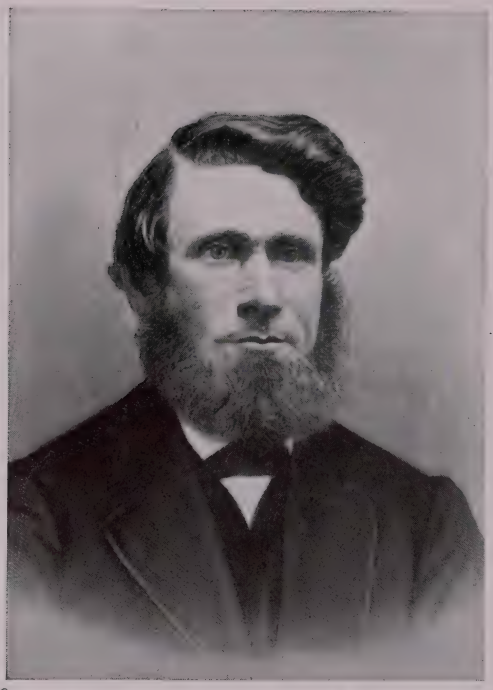

C. Ferd. Kuechler, M.D.

Chap. 27 - P16

Springfield, Ills. March 28, 1895.

Most Esteemed Colleague!

Dr. Reininger of Chicago wrote me, that you might perhaps wish to collect some old Homoeopathic works as Vollständiges Lexicon der gesammten Heilmittel von einem Verein unserer Homöopathiker 5 Bände Leipzig 1835. ganz gut erhalten. perfect!!

Also: Jahrs Symptomen-Kodex. und Hartmann in vier (4) Bänden ganz gut erhalten. perfect 1848.

If you have use for these, what can you pay for them?

Prof. Raue will know undoubtedly these books.

Most respectfully

Kuechler.

KUENY, B. F. A., M. D., of Metamora, Ills., was born in Elzy, France, December 22d, 1842. His parents removed to the United States in 1843, and having settled in the West, finally purchased a farm twenty-six miles beyond Chicago, to which they went in the same year, and there remained until 1848, when they located in Napierville, Du Page county, Ills., thirty miles from Chicago; thence removing to Lockport, Ills. His early education was limited to occasional tuition in the different towns above mentioned.

In 1854, he was deprived by death of his mother, and owing to this circumstance his youth was greatly neglected, and but little or no educational advantages afforded him, and he was therefore obliged to depend for instruction upon the close study to which all his leisure time was strictly devoted. In 1861—then at the age of eighteen—he went to Chicago, and there enlisted in the United States Army as a member of Company M, 2d United States Artillery.

He remained in service until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, having served three years and fought in thirty-two battles. In the same year he married Mary A. Wank, of Lemont, Ills., and immediately commenced the study of allopathy, to which he applied himself closely during two years, when, dissatisfied with the old school system of practice, he removed to Peoria, Ills., and there, under the instruction of James M. Evans, M. D., a distinguished practitioner and high-minded man, he entered upon the study of homœopathy.

His means being small, he meanwhile continued his business vocations for the space of four years, giving all his leisure to medical reading and study. Having completed a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College of Chicago, he returned to Peoria, where for a brief time he practised medicine, and then removed to Metamora, Ills., where he became the pioneer of the homœopathic system of practice.

KUMMEL, ERNST RUPERTUS

For the Directory

My full name is: Ernst, Rupertus
Kümmel.

I graduated at the royal University in Halle,
Prussia, 1856.

My present address is: 405 Elizabeth St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
where I have resided since the year 1859.
Previous to that time I practised in
Koethen, Germany;
I began to pratice Homoeopathy in the
year 1856 in Koethen, Germany.

Milwaukee Febmary 28th
1870.

Ernst Kümmel
M. D.

KURT, KATHERINE

Katherine Kurt, M. D., the first woman physician who ever practiced in Akron, Ohio, died Sepetmber 13th from pneumonia, following a fall which resulted in a fracture of the hip. Dr. Kurt was born in Sterling, Ohio, December 19, 1852, daughter of John and Katherine Kurt, both of Swiss descent. Dr. Kurt acquired her literary education in the public schools, the academy at Lodi, O., and also at the Buchtel College, Akron. She was educated in medicine at Hahnemann College, of Chicago, graduating in 1881. After her graduation she practiced in Akron, and in connection with her busy professional life served as physical examiner in Buchtel College and as medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees, of which organization she was a member. She was also a member, and in 1896 was president, of the Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society; was a member and, since 1887, was secretary of the Summit County Clinical Society. Dr. Kurt was also a member and ex-second vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio.

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KATHERINE KURT, Akron, Ohio, ex-president of the Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, is a native of Sterling, Ohio, born December 19, 1852, daughter of John and Katherine Kurt, both of Swiss descent. Dr. Kurt acquired her literary education in the public schools, the academy at Lodi, and also at Bucktel College at Akron. She was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from whence she graduated in 1882. Since that time she has practiced in Akron, and in connection with her busy professional life has served as physical examiner for young women in Bucktel College and medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees, of which she is a member. She also is a member and was president of the Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society in 1896; a member and since 1887 has been secretary of the Summit County Clinical Society. Dr. Kurt also is a member and ex-second vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio.

King Vol IV

KURTZ, ALFRED J

ALFRED J. KURTZ, M. D.

Dr. Kurtz was born in Allentown, Pa., in 1866, but when a boy his parents removed to Shamokin, Pa., where he was educated, graduating from the public schools with honor; he immediately entered his father's stationery store, to which he and his brother later succeeded, but he gave up the business in 1888 and entered Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1892 with high rank, after which he was appointed upon the Dispensary Staff in the Department of Heart and Lungs, where he served three years; he settled immediately after graduation in Philadelphia, and built up such a large business that he was worn out in 1902 and went to Europe for three months, returning with renewed health.

During his last year in college he married Miss Laura Leighton Thompson, who, with three children, survives him.

On December 21, 1903, within a stone's throw of his own door, he was knocked down by a loaded team; he declared that only his leg was broken, and seemed so calm and cheerful that the doctors desisted from making the thorough examination which they desired to do, but two days later he became unconscious and remained so until a few minutes before his death, December 25, 1903.

The doctor was a Mason and a member of the Lutheran church; he was also a member of the Germantown Medical Society, of the County Medical Society and of the State Society, all of Pennsylvania. He joined the Institute in 1899.

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